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Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Transition into Adulthood Supplement 2019: User Guide

The TAS-2019 user manual was prepared by Noura Insolera. The manual draws heavily from documentation from prior years written by numerous PSID staff members.

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Preface

The 2019 Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS-2019) to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) was supported by Grant P01HD087155, Narayan Sastry (Principal Investigator), from the *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). PSID is very grateful to NICHD for its support of TAS-2019.

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Acknowledgements

The Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS) to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is an ongoing project based at the Survey Research Center (SRC) in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

The 2019 wave of TAS (TAS-2019) was directed by Narayan Sastry and Katherine McGonagle. Development of the questionnaire for TAS-2019, which was based on those used in prior waves of TAS, was led by Narayan Sastry and Katherine McGonagle. The questionnaire development process was managed and implemented by PSID project team members Rose McAloon-Fernando, Mary Dascola, Allison Mageli, Rhymney Weidner, and Rachel Carter.

Fieldwork activities were conducted by the SRC Survey Research Operations (SRO) unit. Piotr Dworak served as the SRO Survey Director with consultation from Shonda Kruger-Ndiaye (PSID Survey Director). Stephanie Chardoul was the SRO Senior Project Advisor. Among the many other SRO staff members who contributed to TAS-2019 were Carlos Macuada and Elizabeth Ohryn (production managers), Daric Thorne (MSMS protocol designer), Tony Romanowski (project associate), Youhong Liu (questionnaire instrument programmer), and James Rodgers (sample management system design).

Data processing activities were managed by Carissa Scurlock and Flannery Campbell.

The design and implementation of TAS-2019 sampling weights was conducted by Heather Schroeder under the direction of Raphael Nishimura.

Other members of PSID who contributed to TAS-2019 include Paula Fomby, April Beaule, Noura Insolera, Dennis Kloska, Rhonda Moats, Mohammad Mushtaq, and Kathryn Snider.

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Chapter 1 – An Introduction to TAS

1.1 Background

Over the past several decades, the United States 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 form their own independent family unit before they reach their mid-20s.

Scientists are becoming increasingly aware that the period between age 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 and are not primary respondents themselves.

The Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS) was launched in 2005 to follow sample members from the original Child Development Supplement (CDS) cohort into young adulthood. The first six biennial waves of TAS, from 2005 to 2015, focused exclusively on interviewing members of the original CDS cohort as they passed through young adulthood. TAS was relaunched in 2017 with a new steady state design and now follows all Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) sample members who are entering early adulthood, and who comprise the future focal sample members of Core PSID. Information is collected on many domains including psychological functioning, family formation, fertility-related behavior, cohabitation, childhood adversity, computer skills, responsibilities, employment and income, education and career goals, and health. TAS enables a variety of research designs to study the well-being of young adults over historical and developmental time in family, school, and neighborhood context.

1.2 The Original CDS and TAS Cohorts

The original Child Development Supplement began in 1997 as a cohort study. Children born between 1984 and 1997 who were aged 0 to 12 years in 1997 were eligible for CDS-1997. Up to two age-eligible children per family were selected to participate. In 2002, a second wave of the original CDS collected data on sample members when they were aged 5 to 17 years. In 2007, the third and final wave of the original CDS was conducted with children aged 10 to 17 years.

The oldest members of the original CDS cohort had entered adulthood by 2003 and were ineligible for CDS-2007. Instead, they were included in the earliest waves of the original Transition into Adulthood Supplement. The original TAS began in 2005 to follow original CDS participants as they entered adulthood. The first wave included 745 participants who were aged 18 to 20 years. Each subsequent wave included interviews with previous respondents and added original CDS participants who had entered adulthood in the preceding two years. By 2013, the original TAS included respondents who were between 18 and 28 years old.

1.3 Ongoing CDS and TAS

All members of the original CDS cohort had entered adulthood by 2014. In that year, children in active PSID families who were born since 1997 were invited to participate in a new, ongoing Child Development Supplement. In contrast to the original CDS cohort, the new, ongoing CDS included all

children aged 0 to 17 years. Under the ongoing CDS design, children under age 18 years will be invited to participate in a CDS interview about every five years. Sample children who have been born or moved into a CDS family since the last wave of CDS are also eligible to participate.

Since 2017, TAS has also switched to a new, steady-state design. The ongoing Transition into Adulthood Supplement now includes all eligible young adults aged 18 to 28 years in active PSID families regardless of whether they had participated in the original or ongoing CDS. This new design adds young adults who were eligible, but not selected, for the original CDS cohort; nonrespondent children from the original CDS or the ongoing CDS; and young adults whose families joined PSID after 1997, including families recruited as part of the 2017 PSID new immigrant refresher sample.

1.4 TAS-2019

TAS in 2019 followed closely the content and design of the previous wave in 2017. However, one major innovation was the implementation of a mixed-mode design in which a randomly selected 80 percent of the TAS sample was offered the option of completing their interview by web with a telephone interview option available to respondents who did not or could not complete their interview by web. The remaining 20 percent of the TAS sample was assigned to the telephone mode and were not provided the option of a web interview. This design allows data users to examine, and implement corrections where necessary, potential mode differences in interview responses.

1.5 Core PSID

CDS and TAS are embedded in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the world's longest-running nationally representative household panel survey. 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 82,000 people have ever participated in the panel, which includes up to seven generations within a family. PSID is considered one of the most important longitudinal and intergenerational studies in the world.

PSID was conducted annually between 1968 and 1997 and biennially since 1999. PSID has collected data on individuals and families that emphasize the dynamic and interactive aspects of family economics, demography, and health. When paired with CDS and TAS, the design and content of PSID enable research on the intergenerational influence of family on child and young adult outcomes and on how childhood and young adulthood shape later health and well-being.

TAS thus serves as a "bridge of information" between the in depth 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-2019 questionnaire comprises 10 sections, each of which represents a specific area of interview content. A summary of each section is provided below.

Section A: Community Engagement and Technology Use

Questions in Section A focus on involvement over the last 12 months in the community including volunteering and community service, group organizations, and sports participation, as well as the type of organization and frequency of participation. A question series on technology use asks about the access and ownership of cell phones, computers, tablets, and the internet. Frequency and type of technological use is also collected.

Respondents living at home or away at college were asked all questions in this section; respondents living on their own were not reasked questions that were asked in their 2019 Core PSID interview.

Section B: Family Relationships, Personality, and Mental Health

Section B assesses the individual's relationship with his or her parents. Respondents were also asked a series of questions assessing emotional, psychological, and social well-being. These series include the 'Big 5' personality traits (extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism), the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) on depression, and the Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) assessment. Questions also include self-rated levels of skill in areas such as leadership, intelligence, independence, confidence, and problem solving, as well as self-rated worries and discouragement.

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 is also assessed. Respondents were asked to rate their abilities to manage their money and solve day-to-day problems. Information about living arrangements during a typical school year and during the summer was also collected.

Respondents living at home or away at college were asked all questions in this section; respondents living on their own were not reasked questions that were asked in their 2019 Core PSID interview.

Section C: Interpersonal Relationships

This section obtains 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, biological/adopted child rearing/family values, and parenting skills and experiences. Questions regarding gender identity and sexual orientation are also asked in this section.

Respondents living at home or away at college were asked all questions in this section; respondents living on their own were not reasked questions from their 2019 Core PSID interview about when they were widowed or when they were divorced.

Section D: Employment, Military Service, and Time Use

Section D 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, along with self-rated satisfaction with military service.

Information about how individuals spent their time during the past 12 months was collected including time spent on leisure activities, computer/internet use, and community engagement. Certain items from the CDS Primary Caregiver Child file were asked, permitting time-series analysis of activity patterns in organized arts and sport, TV watching, reading, and computer use.

Section E: Past Year Income and Financial Help

Information was collected on income earned during the previous calendar year from multiple sources, including unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, dividends, interest, trust funds, child support, welfare, as well as financial help received from parents and other relatives for daily living expenses, larger monetary gifts, and inheritances.

Respondents living with their parents or away at college are asked all questions in these sections; respondents living on their own were only asked the latter questions pertaining to financial help, gifts, and wealth because their income and business holdings information was gathered in their 2019 Core PSID interview.

Section F: Wealth

A series of questions estimating the net value of automobiles, stocks and bonds, checking and savings accounts, life insurance policies, and any other assets and investments were asked. Information was also collected about student loans, credit card balances, and other debts.

Section G: Education

A key marker of the transition into adulthood is attainment of post-secondary educational degrees, which, in turn, feed into work plans and career aspirations. In Section G, information was gathered about the amount, dates, and location of education, starting with high school completion or GED attainment, high school GPA, and experience with college entrance exams. Respondents were asked if they had ever attended or are currently attending college and, if not, the reason for not attending.

Section H: Health

Section H includes a measure of self-rated overall health and whether respondents have ever been diagnosed with a series of chronic illnesses/conditions such as asthma, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, any mental health condition, and learning disabilities. The section includes a short series of questions about psychological distress (K-6) during the past 30 days. These questions are also asked in the Core PSID instrument.

In Section H, questions were asked about 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, tobacco use, binge drinking, the use of illegal drugs or misuse of prescription medicines, and unprotected sex.

For TAS respondents who were also a PSID Reference Person or Spouse/Partner, the first part of the section was skipped and the section started with questions about health behaviors to avoid repeating items that were collected in the Core PSID interview.

There is no Section I in the TAS-2019 Questionnaire.

Section K: Discrimination, Peer Influence, Risky Behavior

Section K includes questions addressing everyday discrimination, peer influence, assault, risky behavior, and encounters with the law. Day-to-day encounters with discrimination are measured by asking about frequency of experiencing specific types of discrimination. If any experience was endorsed as happening more than once a year, the perceived reason for the discriminatory experience was asked.

Peer influence was assessed using a set of questions about characteristics of friends with respect to school and work-related activities, community involvement, and general outlook and attitudes about the future. The frequency of engaging in dangerous and risky behaviors over the prior six months was assessed, included fighting, damaging property, and drunk driving. Incidents of arrest, probation, and jail time were measured separately through questions on when and why the offense(s) occurred. Respondents were also asked about prior assaults, and the age at which an assault happened.

Section L: Religious and Spiritual Beliefs; Race and Ethnicity

Section L assesses current religious preferences and the importance of religion and spirituality in the respondent's life. Information was collected on race, ethnicity, and ancestry.

Chapter 3 – TAS Interview: New and Modified Content

This chapter describes the new and modified content collected in the TAS-2019 instrument. New or modified interview content was included in all sections. Because TAS-2019 was a fully mixed mode instrument (telephone and web), some content was revised for self-administration on the web. A brief description of these changes is below, with a full inventory of new and deleted items in Appendix A.

Section A: Community Engagement and Technology Use

Questions A23A-A23G on technology use were reformatted and items in A24 were restructured to be collected on the web.

Section B: Family Relationships, Personality, and Mental Health

Three new question series were added in Section B. First, the 'Big 5' personality traits on extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism are included in questions B19A-B19Q. Questions B20A-B20J include the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) which gathers information on depression. Questions B23A-B23G cover the Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) to measure generalized anxiety.

Section C: Interpersonal Relationships

Questions C14 and C15 were added in the 2019 instrument to collect information on sexual orientation and current gender identity, respectively.

Section D: Employment, Military Service, and Time Use

Section D added new levels of specificity to the existing questions on starting and ending employment. In addition to previously collected month and year of job start and end, day has been added to the sequence. Questions D10A-D10E collect the number of days, weeks, or months of time away from work including time taken due to someone else being sick, self being sick, vacation or time off, strike, and temporary layoff.

The section on military service was updated to add questions D95A-D96 about current military contracts, re-enlistment, and reasoning for leaving the military, if applicable.

Section E: Past Year Income and Financial Help

Questions E3J1-E3J10 were added to pick up details on additional jobs that were not reported in the E3 question series. These details include occupation, industry, employer name, start and end dates, and reasons why employment ended.

Section F: Wealth

In Section F, bracketed amounts were offered in 2019 to obtain a more accurate value of these types of student loan debt for those were not able to report an exact value. Questions F38-F51 were added to collect this information about state student loans, private student loans, and other student loans.

Section G: Education

Questions were revised and items were restructured for self-administration of the online instrument, but no new content was added to this section.

Section H: Health

Section H questions were reprogrammed to be collected on the web, as well as to streamline existing content. The section contains an array for physical conditions with 17 condition blocks and an array for

psychological conditions with 17 condition blocks. This question list format replaces the event history calendar (EHC) approach used in 2017.

Section K: Discrimination, Peer Influence, Risky Behavior

Questions K10A-K10B replaced question K10 from TAS-2017, gathering information about arrests in two separate questions: whether an individual was ever arrested, and if so, how many times. This same two-question approach was also employed in asking about probation (K16A-K16B) and jail (K22A-K22B).

Section L: Religious and Spiritual Beliefs, Race and Ethnicity

Questions were revised and items were restructured to be collected on the web, but no new content was added to this section.

Chapter 4 – The TAS Sample

Sample eligibility for TAS-2019 was defined by three criteria:

1. Born between 1991 and 2001. This meant that, in 2019, all eligible sample members were between ages 18 and 28 years;
2. Family participated in the 2019 Core PSID interview (either through their own interview as Reference Person or Spouse/Partner or by identification as an "other family unit member" in a household interview); and
3. Member of the PSID Sample, meaning that they are a lineal descendent (by birth or adoption) of individuals who were living in an original PSID family unit from 1968 or a new immigrant refresher family unit from 1997 or 2017. For members of the 2017 new immigrant refresher sample, an additional TAS-2019 sample eligibility requirement was that their family completed a 2017 Core PSID interview.

4.1 Age Requirements

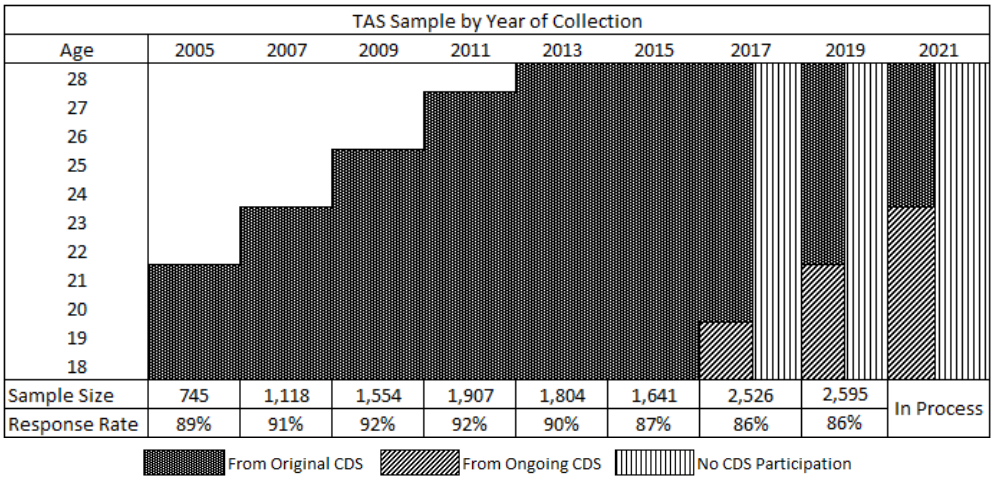
All eligible TAS respondents were identified and screened in the Core PSID interview. During the TAS interview, respondents were asked to confirm their date of birth. If, during the TAS interview, it was learned that the respondent was under age 18 years or over age 28 years, the respondent was coded as non-sample (age ineligible).

4.2 Sample Size

A total of 3,019 PSID sample members aged 18-28 years were members of families who completed the 2019 Core PSID interview. These individuals were eligible for TAS-2019 and 2,595 completed a TAS-2019 interview. Table 1 shows the distribution of the TAS-2019 sample, based on their participation in the Original CDS, Ongoing CDS, or neither. Table 2 displays the TAS sample by year of collection, including the ages of the individuals interviewed, the total sample sizes of each wave, and the response rates over time.

Table 1. Origins of TAS-2019 Sample	
Original CDS Sample Members (1997, 2002/03, 2007/08)	40.9%
Ongoing CDS Sample Members (2014)	31.6%
Not Sampled for CDS	27.5%

Table 2. TAS Sample by Year of Collection



Chapter 5 – Data Collection Procedures

This chapter provides an overview of the data collection procedures for TAS-2019. In 2019, 3,019 age-eligible young adults were contacted for TAS following the completion of the Core PSID 2019 interview.

Data collection occurred over approximately ten months between November 2019 and September 2020. Respondents were contacted initially by an advance notification letter sent via postal mail, followed by email and SMS text message requests throughout the field period to complete their interview.

At the end of the field period there were 2,595 completed interviews at an overall response rate of 86% (see Table 3). The average interview length was approximately 69 minutes, with about 42% of completed interviews provided by PSID respondents who also provided an interview in Core 2019, 47% by adult children who reside at home with PSID respondents, and 11% by adult children living at college or university. Respondents were provided a post-paid incentive of $70 for completing the interview.

Table 3: TAS-2019 Sample Disposition

Sample Count	Description
3,019	Total TAS-2019 sample
2,595	Completed interview with an eligible TAS-2019 sample individual
39	Sample individual incarcerated or in a youth, group, or detention home/center: ineligible for interview contact
9	Sample individual away on military leave, in job corps, or in a non-detention facility
8	Sample individual incapacitated, had a permanent health condition, or institutionalized for health or psychological reasons
171	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)
4	Refusal by someone other than the sample individual
28	Sample individual lost; tracking efforts exhausted
93	Some household member contacted, but eligible respondent not available to do interview; appointment broken, but no evidence of deliberately avoiding interview
-	Sample individual resided outside of US or in a remote area and uncontactable (e.g., no telephone)
-	Office error – study ended, insufficient or inappropriate calls made, no mention of refusal
3	Sample individual unable to participate due to a language barrier
15	Sample individual was initially designated be ineligible because their follow status was set to non-followable. However, subsequently determined to be eligible after the interviewing period had ended.
54	Interview started but incomplete, no evidence of resistance

Chapter 6 – The TAS-2019 Sample Weights

This chapter provides a description of the sample weights for TAS-2019. There are four weights for TAS-2019, one cross-sectional weight and three longitudinal weights. The cross-sectional weight accounts for unequal selection probabilities due to the PSID sample design, while the longitudinal weights are panel weights for any TAS Respondent who was interviewed in (1) the original CDS cohort, (2) the original CDS cohort or CDS-2014, or (3) the original CDS cohort, CDS-2014, or TAS-2017.

6.1 TAS-2019 Cross-Sectional Weight

The TAS-2019 cross-sectional weight has not been finalized yet. We recommend that data users instead use the PSID-2019 main interview individual cross-sectional weight in its place.

6.2 TAS-2019 Longitudinal Weights

For TAS-2019 panel respondents who participated in CDS or the previous TAS wave in 2017, we provide a longitudinal weight. This weight accounts for differential probabilities of selection due to the original PSID sample design and subsequent attrition since initial selection. There are three TAS-2019 longitudinal weights: (1) for original CDS-1997 respondents; (2) for CDS-1997 or CDS-2014 participants; and (3) for participants from either CDS-1997, CDS-2014, or TAS-2017.

The construction of this TAS-2019 longitudinal weight is described in the remainder of this section.

6.2.1 Sample Transition from CDS-1997 to TAS-2019

Many of the TAS-2019 respondents were originally selected for CDS-1997 when they were age 2–12 years. Of the 3,563 children who participated in the original CDS-1997 interview, 2,017 were projected to be eligible for participation in TAS-2019. For these 2,017 cases, Table 1 summarizes the final contact and interview dispositions in TAS-2019.

Among the projected eligible sample, which excludes deceased (n=21) and non-sample individuals (n=66), a total of 1,061 interviews were completed, resulting in a cumulative unweighted response rate of 55.0% (i.e., 1,061/(1,061+869) =0.550).[1] See Chapter 5 for a description of the TAS-2019 wave-specific response rate (86%) and data collection procedures and outcomes.

Table 1: TAS-2019 Sample Disposition from CDS-1997 eligible cases

Sample Count	Description
2,017	Total projected eligible
1,061	Completed TAS-2019 interview
869	Non-response
742	Non-response before the 2019 interview
111	Non-response in 2019
16	Difficult to access/outside of the U.S.
87	No longer eligible
66	Not a sample person
21	Deceased

[1] The cumulative response rate is defined as a ratio of the number of cases that were successfully interviewed in TAS-2019 to the number of cases that were projected to be eligible for TAS-2019 in 1997, excluding deceased and non-sample individuals.

6.2.2 Sample Transition from CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 to TAS-2019

Most of the TAS-2019 respondents were originally selected for CDS-1997 or CDS-2014 when they were age 2–12 years in each respective survey. Of the 7,442 children who participated in either CDS-1997 or CDS-2014, 2,915 were projected to be eligible for participation in TAS-2019. For these 2,915 cases, Table 2 summarizes the final contact and interview dispositions in TAS-2019.

Among the projected eligible sample, which excludes deceased (n=27) and non-sample individuals (n=66), a total of 1,798 interviews were completed, resulting in a cumulative unweighted response rate of 63.7% (i.e., 1,798/(1,798+1,024) =0.637).

Table 2: TAS-2019 Sample Disposition from CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 eligible cases

Sample Count	Description
2,915	Total projected eligible
1,798	Completed TAS-2019 interview
1,024	Non-response
815	Non-response before the 2019 interview
178	Non-response in 2019
31	Difficult to access/outside of the U.S.
93	No longer eligible
66	Not a sample person
27	Deceased

6.2.3 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 respond to the survey questions. With longitudinal 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 the 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 the 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.

To reduce variation in response propensity weights and lower the reliance on correct model specification of the logistic regression, nonresponse adjustment classes are created by grouping the probability of response (propensity score stratification; Little and Rubin, 2002)[2] and then the inverse of the mean

[2] Little, R.J.A., and Rubin, D.B. (2002). Statistical Analysis with Missing Data, 2nd Edition. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

predicted probability of response of each adjustment class is used as the nonresponse adjustment factor for that class.

6.2.4 TAS-2019 Individual Longitudinal Weight for original CDS-1997 participants

The TAS-2019 individual longitudinal weight for original CDS-1997 participants was designed to account for the differential attrition between the baseline CDS-1997 and TAS-2019, i.e. t=2019 and t-1=1997. Thus, the TAS-2019 longitudinal weight is a product of the CDS-1997 child weight (stored in the weight variable named 'CH97PRWT') and the attrition adjustment factor.

Table 3: Logistic Regression of Nonresponse in TAS-2019 Conditional on CDS-1997 Characteristics

Predictor Value	Category	Estimate	Standard Error	Wald Chi-Square
Intercept		0.1951	0.3803	-
Sample source	**SRC sample**	-0.3304	0.2513	1.9731
	SEO sample	-0.3617	0.2805	
	IMM sample	-	-	
Gender of respondent	**Male**	-	-	19.9646 ***
	Female	-0.432 ***	0.0967	
Age of respondent at 1997 core PSID		0.2944 ***	0.0269	120.1676 **
Race of respondent	**White**	-	-	6.0371 **
	Black	-0.5238 **	0.2165	
	Hispanic/Asian/Other	-0.2895	0.226	
Age of reference person	**30 years old or under**	-0.1383	0.1847	0.5605
	31 to 45 years old	-0.1053	0.1765	
	Over 45 years old	-	-	
Gender of reference person	**Male**	-0.2026	0.1398	2.1004
	Female	-	-	
Education of reference person	**No high school degree**	-0.0188	0.1341	0.9268
	High school degree	-	-	
	Some college	-0.0762	0.1316	
	College or higher	-0.1425	0.1562	
Employment status of reference person	**Employed**	-0.0593	0.1461	0.1647
	Not employed	-	-	
Family income	**1st quartile**	-	-	0.4553
	2nd quartile	-0.0833	0.148	
	3rd quartile	-0.0163	0.1723	
	4th quartile	-0.0671	0.1951	
Region	**Northeast Region**	-	-	12.6282 ***
	North Central Region	-0.4555 **	0.1682	
	South Region	-0.0803	0.1631	
	West	-0.3593 *	0.1804	
SMSA	**Yes**	-	-	0.0695
	No	-0.0283	0.1075	

Sample = 1,930 observations
Wald Chi-Square Test = 162.2510 ***
Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test = 18.6588**
Nagelkerke R^2 = 0.1199, C-statistic = 0.668
*= $p < 0.10$, **= $p < 0.05$, ***= $p < 0.01$

To obtain the attrition adjustment classes, the probability that a sample person was nonresponse in TAS-2019 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 2019 and Y=0 if they were a respondent (see Table 1). The estimated parameters and standard errors for the logistic model of nonresponse attrition are reported in Table 3 and summary statistics for the covariates are reported in Table 4. The results in Table 3 indicate, for example, that the odds of attrition between 1997 and 2019 were significantly higher among male children as compared to female children, for older children, and for those living in the Northeast and South regions as compared to the West region, holding all else equal.

Table 4: Summary Statistics for Nonresponse Model Explanatory Variables			
Predictor	**Category**	**Percent/Mean**	**Standard Deviation**
Sample source	**SRC sample**	53.94	24.84
	SEO sample	36.04	23.05
	IMM sample	10.02	9.02
Gender of respondent	**Male**	51.56	24.98
	Female	48.44	24.98
Age of respondent at 1997 core PSID		3.29	1.90
Race of respondent	**White**	46.41	24.87
	Black	39.71	23.94
	Hispanic/Asian/Other	13.88	11.95
Age of reference person	**30 years old or under**	37.88	23.53
	31 to 45 years old	52.80	24.92
	Over 45 years old	9.32	8.45
Gender of reference person	**Male**	70.40	20.84
	Female	29.60	20.84
Education of reference person	**No high school degree**	23.30	17.87
	High school degree	35.25	22.82
	Some college	22.51	17.44
	College or higher	18.94	15.35
Employment status of reference person	**Employed**	81.26	15.23
	Not employed	18.74	15.23
Family income	**1st quartile**	27.27	19.83
	2nd quartile	26.13	19.30
	3rd quartile	24.00	18.24
	4th quartile	22.60	17.49
Region	**Northeast Region**	13.19	11.45
	North Central Region	24.49	18.49
	South Region	44.17	24.66
	West	18.15	14.86
SMSA	**Yes**	57.11	24.49
	No	42.89	24.49

For the TAS-2019 attrition adjustment for original CDS-1997 participants, ten nonresponse weighting classes were defined based on deciles of the predicted response propensity[3] of CDS-1997 to TAS-2019

[3] The predicted response propensity is calculated as the complement of the predicted nonresponse propensity resulted from the logistic model in Table 3. That is, predicted response propensity = (1-predicted nonresponse propensity).

attrition estimated using the logistic model in Table 3. The inverse of the mean predicted response propensity for TAS-2019 eligible sample cases in each decile was assigned as the nonresponse adjustment factor for that weighting class. The final longitudinal weight for TAS-2019 respondents who were original CDS-1997 participants was constructed as the product of their CDS-1997 base weight and their weighting class nonresponse adjustment factor.

As the final step in weight development, the newly constructed TAS-2019 longitudinal weight was 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 5 reports key summary statistics for the final TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for original CDS-1997 participants.

Table 5: Summary Statistics for the TAS-2019 Sample Longitudinal Weights for CDS-1997 participants

Description	Value
N	1,061
Minimum	1.693
Maximum	112.764
Mean	24.57
Standard Deviation	22.56

To examine the properties of the TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for CDS-1997 participants, we compared weighted estimates for selected demographic, geographic, and socio-economic variables in the CDS-1997 data computed in two ways. The first set of estimates is based on the full CDS-1997 sub-sample that remained eligible for TAS-2019. The CDS-1997 weight was used to create these estimates for the full TAS-2019 sample. The second set of estimates is based only on the TAS-2019 respondent cases and employs the TAS-2019 longitudinal weight that adjusts for longitudinal nonresponse among the eligible cases in the TAS-2019 wave of data collection. The results are provided in Table 6 and show that the distributions of the selected characteristics are similar across the two groups, suggesting that the attrition adjustment for the TAS-2019 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.

Table 6: Comparison of CDS-1997 Estimates of Population Percentages, Based on the 1997 CDS-1997 Sub-Sample using the CDS-1997 Weight and the TAS-2019 Sample using the TAS-2019 Weight						
Population Characteristic From CDS-1997	Population Category	Estimate Using CDS-1997 Individual Weight and CDS-1997 Data		Estimate using TAS-2019 Individual Weight and CDS-1997 Data for 2019 Respondents		Ratio (2)/(4)
		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 2/4
		N	Percent	N	Percent	
Total		1,930	100.00	1,061	100.00	1.00
Region	Northeast	260	18.30	122	17.24	1.06
	North Central	474	24.07	284	22.87	1.05
	South	854	32.83	463	33.90	0.97
	West	342	24.80	192	26.00	0.95
Immigrant sample	Non-immigrant	1,730	81.81	961	82.88	0.99
	Immigrant	200	18.19	100	17.12	1.06
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Non-MSA	828	47.05	447	46.18	1.02
	MSA	1,102	52.95	614	53.82	0.98
Education of Head	No high school diploma	455	19.36	249	19.11	1.01
	High school diploma only	672	30.74	364	30.72	1.00
	Some college or more	438	24.90	246	24.36	1.02
	College or more	365	25.00	202	25.80	0.97
Age of Head	30 or younger	729	33.08	427	33.58	0.99
	31-45	1,026	58.97	544	59.40	0.99
	46 or older	175	7.95	90	7.02	1.13
Gender of Head	Female	580	22.07	311	20.84	1.06
	Male	1,350	77.93	750	79.16	0.98
Race of Head	Non-black	1,163	84.70	611	85.91	0.99
	Black	767	15.30	450	14.09	1.09

6.2.5 TAS-2019 Individual Longitudinal Weight for CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 participants

The TAS-2019 individual longitudinal weight for CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 participants was designed to account for the differential attrition between the baselines CDS-1997/CDS-2014 and TAS-2019, i.e. t = 2019 and t-1 = (1997, 2014). Thus, the TAS-2019 longitudinal weight is a product of a base weight, composed by stacking CDS-1997 child weight (stored in the weight variable named 'CH97PRWT') and CDS-2014 child weight (stored in the weight variable named 'X14CHWGT'), and the attrition adjustment factor. The CDS-2014 child weight was re-scaled by a factor of 1,000 to be on the same scale of the CDS-1997 child weight.

To obtain the attrition adjustment classes, the probability that a sample person was nonresponse in TAS-2019 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 2019 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 7.

Table 7: Logistic Regression of Nonresponse in TAS-2019 Conditional on CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 Characteristics							
Predictor Value	**Category**	**Estimate**		**Standard Error**	**Wald Chi-Square**		
Intercept		0.1448		0.3024	-		
Sample source	**SRC sample**	-0.192		0.2191	0.7683		
	SEO sample	-0.1543		0.2403			
	IMM sample	-		-			
Gender of respondent	**Male**	-	***	-	25.9825	***	
	Female	-0.4327	***	0.0849			
Age of respondent at 1997 core PSID		0.2603		0.0245	112.8081	***	
Race of respondent	**White**	-		-	4.6713	*	
	Black	-0.3773	**	0.1803			
	Hispanic/Asian/Other	-0.2469		0.1945			
Age of reference person	**30 years old or under**	-0.1297		0.105	2.044		
	31 to 45 years old	-		-			
	Over 45 years old	-0.1207		0.1308			
Gender of reference person	**Male**	-0.0823		0.1192	0.4774		
	Female	-		-			
Education of reference person	**No high school degree**	-		-	5.5791		
	High school degree	-0.0864		0.1186			
	Some college	-0.0846		0.1309			
	College or higher	-0.3447	**	0.1535			
Employment status of reference person	**Employed**	-0.0355		0.1224	0.0841		
	Not employed	-		-			
Family income	**1st quartile**	-		-	3.0279		
	2nd quartile	-0.1849		0.129			
	3rd quartile	-0.1553		0.1495			
	4th quartile	-0.2694		0.1694			
Region	**Northeast Region**	-		-	10.2459	**	
	North Central Region	-0.4191	***	0.1479			
	South Region	-0.1623		0.1421			
	West	-0.3237	**	0.1599			
SMSA	**Yes**	-0.0329		0.0937	0.1236		
	No	-		-			
CDS cohort	**1997**	-		-	225.0013	***	
	2014	-3.9887	***	0.2659			

Sample = 2,822 observations
Wald Chi-Square Test = 327.2375 ***
Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test = 20.9056***
Nagelkerke R^2 = 0.1793, C-statistic = 0.715
*= $p < 0.10$, **= $p < 0.05$, ***= $p < 0.01$

For the TAS-2019 attrition adjustment for CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 participants, ten nonresponse weighting classes were defined based on deciles of the predicted response propensity[4] of CDS-1997/CDS-2014 to TAS-2019 attrition estimated using the logistic model in Table 7. The inverse of the mean predicted response propensity for TAS-2019 eligible sample cases in each decile was assigned as the nonresponse adjustment factor for that weighting class. The final longitudinal weight for TAS-2019 respondents who were original CDS-1997 or CDS-2014 participants was constructed as the product of their respective base weight and their weighting class nonresponse adjustment factor.

As the final step in weight development, this TAS-2019 longitudinal weight was 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 8 reports key summary statistics for the final TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 participants.

Table 8: Summary Statistics for the TAS-2019 Longitudinal Sample Weights for CDS-1997 or CDS-2014 participants

Description	Value
N	1,798
Minimum	0.568
Maximum	90.188
Mean	22.59
Standard Deviation	19.59

To examine the properties of the TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 participants, we compared weighted estimates for selected demographic, geographic, and socio-economic variables in the CDS-1997/CDS-2014 data computed in two ways. The first set of estimates is based on the full CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 sub-sample that remained eligible for TAS-2019. The corresponding weight for each CDS cohort was used to create these estimates for the full TAS-2019 sample. The second set of estimates is based only on the TAS-2019 respondent cases and employs the TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 participants that adjusts for longitudinal nonresponse among the eligible cases in the TAS-2019 wave of data collection. The results are provided in Table 9 and show that the distributions of the selected characteristics are similar across the two groups, suggesting that the attrition adjustment for the TAS-2019 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.

[4] The predicted response propensity is calculated as the complement of the predicted nonresponse propensity resulted from the logistic model in Table 7. That is, predicted response propensity = (1-predicted nonresponse propensity).

Table 9: Comparison of CDS-I Estimates of Population Percentages, Based on the CDS-1997 and CDS-2014 Sub-Sample using the CDS-I Weight and the TAS-2019 Sample using the TAS-2019 Weight						
Population Characteristic From CDS-1, 1997	Population Category	Estimate Using CDS-1997/CDS-2014 Individual Weight and CDS-1997/CDS-2014 Data		Estimate using TAS-2019 Individual Weight and CDS-1997/CDS-2014 Data for 2019 Respondents		Ratio (2)/(4)
		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 2/4
		N	Percent	N	Percent	
Total		2,822	100.00	1,798	100.00	1.00
Region	Northeast	357	16.88	202	15.96	1.06
	North Central	692	24.66	466	23.79	1.04
	South	1,281	34.34	811	35.19	0.98
	West	492	24.12	319	25.07	0.96
Immigrant sample	Non-immigrant	2,547	82.09	1,633	82.75	0.99
	Immigrant	275	17.91	165	17.25	1.04
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Non-MSA	1,256	48.12	795	47.67	1.01
	MSA	1,566	51.88	1,003	52.33	0.99
Education of Head	No high school diploma	628	18.96	380	19.20	0.99
	High school diploma only	930	29.32	574	29.26	1.00
	Some college or more	692	24.96	450	24.34	1.03
	College or more	572	26.76	394	27.20	0.98
Age of Head	30 or younger	775	22.40	464	22.03	1.02
	31-45	1,605	58.56	1,018	58.31	1.00
	46 or older	442	19.04	316	19.66	0.97
Gender of Head	Female	909	21.89	574	21.15	1.03
	Male	1,913	78.11	1,224	78.85	0.99
Race of Head	Non-black	1,646	84.32	1,023	85.19	0.99
	Black	1,176	15.68	775	14.81	1.06

6.3 Final Weight Variables

The TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for original CDS-1997 participants is stored in the variable TA192200. The TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for CDS-1997 or CDS-2014 participants is stored in the variable TA192201. The TAS-2019 longitudinal weight for participants from CDS-1997, CDS-2014, or TAS-2017 is stored in the variable TA192202.

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 five decades of data collection, contains over 95,000 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 82,000 individuals have ever participated in the panel, which includes up to seven generations within a family.

PSID is the longest running panel on family and individual (including child) dynamics and has achieved wave-to-wave reinterview response rates of 93-95 percent in recent waves. 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 (including a keyword index):

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 young adult outcomes. For a more comprehensive look at the PSID, please see the 2019 PSID User Guide:

https://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/data/Documentation/UserGuide2019.pdf

7.1 PSID and CDS-TAS Data Center Files

Most of the family and individual-level data from all waves of the PSID, CDS, and TAS are available through 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 PSID Online Data Center: https://simba.isr.umich.edu/default.aspx. For data users interested primarily or solely in data from TAS and CDS, a separate CDS-TAS Online Data Center is available: http://cds-tas.org/.

7.2 Data Files – Individual, Family, CDS, and TAS

In the PSID Online Data Center, 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.

Appendix A. 2019 Transition into Adulthood Supplement Content Changes

In the order of TAS-2019 Questionnaire: NO HIGHLIGHT: New items for 2019; GRAY HIGHLIGHT: Items dropped for 2019. Content changes including revised question text, revised interviewer instructions, revised codeframes, and revised question formatting are not listed here. See the codebook for additional information.

SECTION A: Community Engagement and Technology Use

No new or deleted content between TAS-2017 and TAS-2019 in Section A.

SECTION B: Family Relationships, Personality, and Mental Health

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
B19A	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "does not describe me at all", and 7 means "describes me perfectly" how much does this describe you? "I am a thorough worker"
B19B	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am communicative, talkative"
B19C	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am sometimes a bit rude to others"
B19D	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am original, someone who comes up with new ideas"
B19E	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am a worrier"
B19F	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am forgiving"
B19G	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am somewhat lazy"
B19H	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am outgoing, sociable"
B19J	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am someone who values artistic, aesthetic experiences"
B19K	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am nervous"
B19L	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am effective and efficient in completing tasks"
B19M	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am reserved"
B19N	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…)" how much does this describe you? "I am considerate and kind to others"
B19O	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am imaginative"
B19P	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am relaxed, able to deal with stress"
B19Q	NEW 2019	On a scale from 1 to 7, (…) how much does this describe you? "I am eager for knowledge"
B20A	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems? Little interest or pleasure in doing things?
B20B	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?
B20C	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much?
B20D	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Feeling tired or having little energy?
B20E	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Poor appetite or overeating?
B20F	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Feeling bad about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down?
B20G	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…)Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television?

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
B20H	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed, or the opposite, being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual?
B20J	NEW 2019	Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Thoughts that you would be better off dead or hurting yourself in some way?
B22	NEW 2019	How difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?
B23A	NEW 2019	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge.
B23B	NEW 2019	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Not being able to stop or control worrying.
B23C	NEW 2019	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Worrying too much about different things.
B23D	NEW 2019	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Trouble relaxing.
B23E	NEW 2019	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still.
B23F	NEW 2019	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable
B23G	NEW 2019	Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by (…) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen
B25	NEW 2019	How difficult have these problems made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?

SECTION C: Interpersonal Relationships

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
C14	NEW 2019	Which of the following best describes how you think of yourself? Would you say gay or lesbian, straight, that is, not gay or lesbian, bisexual, or something else?
C15	NEW 2019	What is your current gender identity? Would you say male, female, transgender male-to-female, transgender female-to-male, or something else, such as nonbinary?

SECTION D: Employment, Military Service, and Time Use

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
D6D	NEW 2019	When did you start working for this employer? (day)
D8D	NEW 2019	When did you stop working for this employer? (day)
D9AA	NEW 2019	From the information you have given me on (jobs), you were employed approximately [# weeks] out of 52 weeks in [2018]. Does this sound correct?
D9FF	NEW 2019	For the year before last, 2018, from the information you have given me on (jobs), you were employed approximately [# weeks] out of 52 weeks in [2017]. Does this sound correct?
D10A	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because SOMEONE ELSE was sick?
D10AMth	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because SOMEONE ELSE was sick? Months
D10AWk	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because SOMEONE ELSE was sick? Weeks
D10ADy	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because SOMEONE ELSE was sick? Days
D10AMOS	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because SOMEONE ELSE was sick? Which Months
D10B	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were sick?
D10BMth	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were sick? Months
D10BWk	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were sick? Weeks

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
D10BDy	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were sick? Days
D10BMOS	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were sick? Which Months
D10C	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work for a vacation or time off?
D10CMth	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work for a vacation or time off? Months
D10CWk	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work for a vacation or time off? Weeks
D10CDy	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work for a vacation or time off? Days
D10CMOS	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work for a vacation or time off? Which Months
D10D	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were on strike?
D10DMth	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were on strike? Months
D10DWk	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were on strike? Weeks
D10DDy	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were on strike? Days
D10DMOS	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were on strike? Which Months
D10E	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were temporarily laid off from work?
D10EMth	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were temporarily laid off from work? Months
D10EWk	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were temporarily laid off from work? Weeks
D10EDy	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were temporarily laid off from work? Days
D10EMOS	NEW 2019	While you were employed during 2018, did you miss any work because you were temporarily laid off from work? Which Months
D90A	NEW 2019	What is the main reason you were not looking for work during the last four weeks?
D95A	NEW 2019	Did you complete your military contract?
D95B	NEW 2019	Did you re-enlist with the military?
D96	NEW 2019	Why did you leave the military?
D103A	NEW 2019	In what country were you deployed?

SECTION E: Past Year Income and Financial Help

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
E3F	NEW 2019	Did you tell me earlier about all the jobs that go with (this / these) income(s)?
E3J1	NEW 2019	Then I would like to ask you some questions now about the work you did for this income. Did you work for the government or a private company?
E3J1SPEC	NEW 2019	The following questions are about the additional work you did for this income that you have not already reported. Did you work for …?
E3J2	NEW 2019	What was the name of that employer?
E3J3	NEW 2019	What sort of work did you do?
E3J3B	NEW 2019	What kind of business or industry was that in?
E3J3C	NEW 2019	What was the official title of your job? (The title that your employer used.)
E3J4	NEW 2019	And, how many weeks did you work at this in 2018?
E3J5	NEW 2019	On average, how many hours a week did you work in 2018?
E3J6MO	NEW 2019	In what month and year did you start this work? Month
E3J6YR	NEW 2019	In what month and year did you start this work? Year

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
E3J7	NEW 2019	In which months during 2018 were you working at it?
E3J8	NEW 2019	Have you stopped this work?
E3J9MO	NEW 2019	In what month and year was that? Month
E3J9YR	NEW 2019	In what month and year was that? Year
E3J10	NEW 2019	What happened - did your employer close or go out of business, did you quit, or what?
DROPPED 2019	E27	Did you receive TANF [or [State Program Name]] for yourself, or for someone else?
DROPPED 2019	E31	Did you receive child support for yourself, or for someone else?
E31A	NEW 2019	Did you earn any other income in 2018 from child support?
DROPPED 2019	E35	Did you receive other welfare for yourself, or for someone else?

SECTION F: Wealth

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
F38	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $10,000 or more? State student loan
F39	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $20,000 or more? State student loan
F40	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $50,000 or more? State student loan
F41	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $5,000 or more? State student loan
F42	NEW 2019	About how much does your private (student) loan amount to right now?
F43	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $10,000 or more? Private student loan
F44	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $20,000 or more? Private student loan
F45	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $50,000 or more? Private student loan
F46	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $5,000 or more? Private student loan
F48	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $10,000 or more? Other student loan
F49	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $20,000 or more? Other student loan
F50	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $50,000 or more? Other student loan
F51	NEW 2019	Would it amount to $5,000 or more? Other student loan

SECTION G: Education

No new or deleted content between TAS-2017 and TAS-2019 in Section G.

SECTION H: Health

TAS-2019	TAS-2017	Question Text
H5A	NEW 2019	Does this condition keep you from doing some types of work?
AGECOND*	NEW 2019	Before you were 18 years old, at what ages or in what grades [did you have/were you] [health condition]?
CONDGR18*	NEW 2019	[Did you have/Were you] [health condition] after you were 17 years old (twelfth grade)?
CONDAGEGR18*	NEW 2019	Until what age did you have [health condition]?

DROPPED 2019	H73	How much are your health insurance premiums? Please only include amounts that you or your family paid, either directly or through automatic deductions from pay. Do not include amounts paid by someone outside of your family.
DROPPED 2019	H73PER	How much are your health insurance premiums? Per [time unit]
DROPPED 2019	H73A	How much are your health insurance premiums? Are they $200 or more per month?
DROPPED 2019	H73B	How much are your health insurance premiums? Are they $350 or more per month?
DROPPED 2019	H73C	How much are your health insurance premiums? Are they $100 or more per month?

* This information was collected in previous waves of TAS, but has been streamlined in the way it is asked, making these questions new for 2019.

SECTION K: Discrimination and Peer Influence

TAS-2019	**TAS-2017**	**Question Text**
DROPPED 2019	K10	Have you ever been arrested? Was that once or more than once?
K10A	NEW 2019	Have you ever been arrested?
K10B	NEW 2019	How many times have you been arrested?
DROPPED 2019	K16	Have you ever been on probation for an offense? Was that once or more than once?
K16A	NEW 2019	Have you ever been on probation for an offense?
K16B	NEW 2019	How many times have you been on probation for an offense?
DROPPED 2019	K22	Have you ever served time in jail for an offense? Was that once or more than once?
K22A	NEW 2019	Have you ever served time in jail for an offense?
K22B	NEW 2019	How many times have you served time in jail for an offense?

SECTION L: Religious and Spiritual Beliefs; Race and Ethnicity

No new or deleted content between TAS-2017 and TAS-2019 in Section L.