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Panel Study of Income Dynamics, Transition into Adulthood Supplement 2021: User Guide

The TAS-2021 User Guide was prepared by Noura Insolera and Beth Simmert. The guide draws heavily from documentation from prior years written by numerous PSID staff members.

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Preface

The 2021 Transition into Adulthood Supplement (TAS-2021) to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) was supported by Grant R01 HD103620, Narayan Sastry (Principal Investigator), from the *Eunice Kennedy Shriver* National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). PSID is grateful to NICHD for its support of TAS-2021.

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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 2021 wave of TAS (TAS-2021) was directed by Narayan Sastry and Katherine McGonagle.

Development of the questionnaire for TAS-2021, 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, Rachel Carter, Mary Dascola, Rhymney Weidner, Allison Mageli, and Evelyn Ventola. Carrie Shandra provided substantive expertise on new questionnaire content on internships and their role in school-to-work transition.

Fieldwork for TAS-2021 was conducted by the Survey Research Operations (SRO) unit at SRC. 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. Elizabeth Ohryn played a major role as the TAS production manager. Among the many other SRO staff members who contributed to TAS-2021 were Daric Thorne (MSMS protocol designer), Jeff Smith (MSMS programmer), Kevin Jensen and Youhong Liu (questionnaire instrument programmers), Camila Kendall (project manager), Laura Yoder and Rose Zydbel (data managers), and James Rodgers (sample management system design).

Data processing activities were managed by Aaron Bonham and Flannery Campbell.

The design and implementation of TAS-2021 sampling weights was conducted by Ji Qi under the direction of Raphael Nishimura and with input from Steve Heeringa.

Other members of PSID who contributed to TAS-2021 include April Beaule, Vivian Burgett, Jennifer Huntington, Noura Insolera, Dennis Kloska, Rhonda Moats, Mohammad Mushtaq, Carissa Scurlock, Beth Simmert, and Kate 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 percent 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 age 18 and 28 years.

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-2021

TAS-2021 closely followed the content and design of the previous wave in 2019. In TAS-2019, a randomly selected 80 percent of the TAS sample was given 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. In TAS-2021, all sample members were assigned to the web mode, but had the option to complete the interview on telephone; nearly 95 percent of the sample completed their TAS-2021 interview by web.

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 84,000 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-2021 questionnaire comprises ten 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 re-asked questions that were asked in their 2021 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 re-asked questions that were asked in their 2021 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 re-asked questions from their 2021 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 2021 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 grade point average (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 or J in the TAS-2021 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, risky, and sensation seeking 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, ancestry, immigrant background, languages spoken, English proficiency, and naturalization.

Chapter 3 – TAS Questionnaire: New and Modified Content

This chapter describes the new and modified content collected in the TAS-2021 questionnaire. A brief description of these changes is below, with a full inventory of new and deleted items in Appendix A. Also included in this chapter is a list of newly generated scales. The new scales are a combination of scales of items previously included in TAS and scales for new items from TAS-2021. For more information, please see the TAS-2021 codebook.

Section A: Community Engagement and Technology Use

Questions A20-A22 on technology choices were revised and items in A24 were restructured to be collected on the web. Also added was a new Technology Use scale for items A23A-A23G.

Section B: Family Relationships, Personality, and Mental Health

Eight generated scales were added for data collected in Section B. One is a previously generated Financial Responsibilities scale for items B17A-B17D and the other seven scales are new, including: General Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) screener for items B23A-B23G; PHQ-9 Depression screener for items B20A-B29H, B20j; Big 5 Personality scales for Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Extraversion and Openness for items B19A-B19H, B19J-B19Q.

Section C: Interpersonal Relationships

Section C features new questions about the TAS respondent's spouse or partner.

Section D: Employment, Military Service, and Time Use

Additions to Section D include new questions about working from home, self-employment, employer incorporation status and whether their employer is a public or private entity. Other changes include new items to collect information about paid time off (PTO) and the number of weeks worked in the prior year.

Section E: Past Year Income and Financial Help

New content added to Section E in 2021 includes a module to collect information about changes in employment experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic (ECOVID1-ECOVID10), stimulus payments received (ECOVID20 and ECOVID21) and the Gig Economy (E3GIG1-E3GIG5).

Section F: Wealth

There were no content changes in the TAS-2021 instrument for Section F.

Section G: Education

Questions G15A and G15B replaced question G15 from TAS-2019, differentiating between current and previous college attendance. Also new in 2021 is a section on internships (G27-G46).

Section H: Health

Questions HCOVID1A-HCOVID4YR ask about immunization status and whether a doctor diagnosed them with COVID. Also new for TAS-2021 is a section that gathers information about the respondent's transition into adult health care and their medical home (H60A-H60K). A new generated scale measuring Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) includes subscales for Household Challenges and Abuse and Neglect is included this wave.

Section K: Discrimination, Peer Influence, Risky Behavior

New content added to Section K includes questions K28-K30 and their accompanying generated Loneliness Scale. A Sensation Seeking scale (SS2) is also new for TAS-2021 with the addition of

item K29A2 to the Risky Behavior section. A new series on exposure to police violence (K31-K39) captures respondent contact with law enforcement.

Section L: Religious and Spiritual Beliefs, Race and Ethnicity

A New Immigrant module was added to Section L for TAS-2021.

Generated scales and scores for items included prior to TAS-2021

The list of generated scales is below. For more information, please see the TAS cross wave variable index.

TA212327 Technology Use Scale
TA212328 Financial Responsibilities Scale
TA212329 Generalized Anxiety Disorder Screening (GAD) Scale
TA212330 Generalized Anxiety Disorder Screening (GAD) Scale Score
TA212331 The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) Depression Screener Scale
TA212332 The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) Depression Screener Scale Score
TA212333 Personality Big 5-Conscientiousness Scale
TA212334 Personality Big 5-Agreeableness Scale
TA212335 Personality Big 5-Neuroticism Scale
TA212336 Personality Big 5-Extraversion Scale
TA212337 Personality Big 5-Openess Scale
TA212338 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Scale, Parent 1
TA212339 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Household Challenges Subscale, Parent 1
TA212340 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Abuse Subscale, Parent 1
TA212341 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Neglect Subscale, Parent 1
TA212342 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Scale, Parent 2
TA212343 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Household Challenges Subscale, Parent 2
TA212344 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Abuse Subscale, Parent 2
TA212345 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Neglect Subscale, Parent 2
TA212385 Enrollment Status
TA212320 Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale Score
TA212324 Risky Behavior Scale
TA212318 Social Anxiety Scale
TA212317 Languishing and Flourishing Scale
TA212313 Emotional Well-Being Subscale
TA212314 Social Well-Being Subscale
TA212315 Psychological Well-Being Subscale
TA212322 Non-Specific Psychological Distress-Kessler 6 Scale Score
TA212323 Everyday Discrimination Scale
TA212326 Marital/Cohabitation Status
TA212384 Body Mass Index (BMI) Scale Score

New generated scales for items added in TAS-2021

TA212346 Loneliness Scale
TA212325 Sensation Seeking Scale

Chapter 4 – The TAS Sample

Sample eligibility for TAS-2021 was defined by three criteria:

1. Born between 1993 and 2003. This meant that, in 2021, all eligible sample members were between age 18 and 28 years;
2. Family participated in the 2021 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.

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).

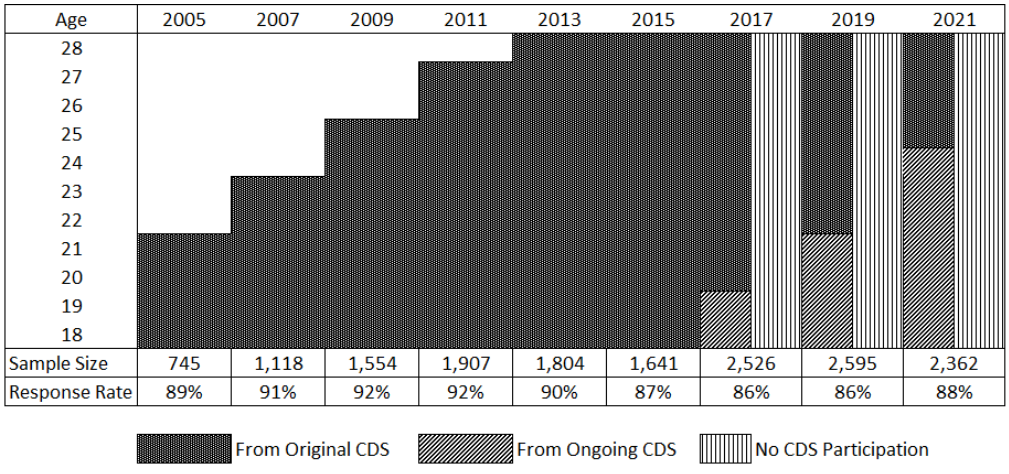
4.2 Sample Size

A total of 2,719 PSID sample members aged 18-28 years were members of families who completed the 2021 Core PSID interview. These individuals were eligible for TAS-2021 and 2,362 completed a TAS-2021 interview. Table 1 shows the distribution of the TAS-2021 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-2021 Sample

Source	Percent
Original CDS Sample Members (1997, 2002/03, 2007/08)	27.7
Ongoing CDS Sample Member (2014, 2019)	42.9
Not Sampled for CDS	29.4
Total	100.0

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-2021. In 2021, 2,719 age-eligible young adults were contacted for TAS following the completion of the Core PSID 2021 interview.

Data collection occurred over approximately ten months between September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022. 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 2,362 completed interviews at an overall response rate of 88 percent (see Table 3). The average interview length was approximately 70 minutes, with about 40 percent of completed interviews provided by PSID respondents who also provided an interview in Core PSID-2021, 52 percent by adult children who reside at home with PSID respondents, and 8 percent by adult children living at college or university. Respondents were provided a post-paid incentive of $70 for completing the interview.

Table 3. TAS-2021 Sample Disposition

Sample Count	Description
2,719	Total TAS-2021 sample
2,362	Completed interview with an eligible TAS-2021 sample individual
15	Sample individual incarcerated or in a youth, group, or detention home/center: ineligible for interview contact
3	Sample individual away on military leave, in job corps, or in a non-detention facility
4	Sample individual incapacitated, had a permanent health condition, or institutionalized for health or psychological reasons
71	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)
6	Refusal by someone other than the sample individual
61	Sample individual lost; tracking efforts exhausted
113	Some household member contacted, but eligible respondent not available to do interview; appointment broken, but no evidence of deliberately avoiding interview
2	Sample individual resided outside of US or in a remote area and uncontactable (e.g., no telephone)
1	Office error – study ended, insufficient or inappropriate calls made, no mention of refusal
-	Sample individual unable to participate due to a language barrier
12	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.
64	Interview started but incomplete, no evidence of resistance

Chapter 6 – The TAS-2021 Sample Weights

This chapter provides a description of the sample weights for TAS-2021. There are two weights for TAS-2021, a cross-sectional weight and a longitudinal weight. The cross-sectional weight accounts for unequal selection probabilities due to the PSID sample design, while the longitudinal weight in a panel weight for any TAS Respondent who was interviewed in the original CDS cohort, CDS-2014, TAS-2017 or TAS-2019.

6.1 TAS-2021 Cross-Sectional Weight

The TAS-2021 cross-sectional weight was designed to account for the unequal selection probabilities, due to the original PSID sample design, and for differential eligibility and nonresponse. These weights were also calibrated to selected demographic variables of the target population to further mitigate any coverage and nonresponse error, and to improve the precision of survey estimates. We describe below the three main components of the TAS-2021 cross-sectional weights.

6.1.1 Base weights

In order to account for differential selection probabilities and nonresponse during the PSID recruitment, we used as base weights for TAS-2021 the 2021 PSID Individual Longitudinal Weights. However, due to various eligibility criteria (including, for example, having to respond in PSID 2017 or 2019), not every sampled individual at PSID 2021 that belongs to the TAS target population (individuals between age 18 and 28 years by December 31st, 2021) was eligible for TAS-2021. In order to account for this difference, the base weights of such ineligible cases were re-distributed across the eligible sampled individuals, so that the sum of the weights reflects, on average, the size of the target population.

6.1.2 Nonresponse adjustment

Unit nonresponse poses a threat to the quality of survey estimates as respondents and nonrespondents might differ in terms of the study outcomes, which can ultimately cause nonresponse bias in such estimates. If nonresponse follows a missing at random (MAR) mechanism (Little and Rubin, 2002),[1] this nonresponse bias can be attenuated through certain statistical adjustments. To that end, a nonresponse weighting adjustment was performed over the TAS-2021 data using a response propensity procedure. In this approach, the weights are inversely proportional to an estimate of the probability of response to the survey. These estimated probabilities of responding to the survey, also referred to as response propensities, are computed using a logistic regression model of the survey response indicator over a set of covariates available for both respondents and nonrespondents.

These sets of covariates are typically available for every sampled element. However, there are a few cases in the TAS-2021 sample with missing values in some of these variables. Therefore, as a first step in this nonresponse adjustment, we used regression-based single imputation to fill in the missing values in those variables.

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

Table 4. Logistic Regression of Response in TAS-2021				
Predictor Value	**Category**	**Estimate**	**Standard Error**	**Wald Chi-Square**
Intercept		2.2860***	0.5955	-
Age of respondent		-0.0109	0.0235	0.213
Gender of respondent	Female			17.166***
	Male	-0.5448***	0.1315	
Race of respondent	Non-Hispanic Black			0.963
	Hispanic	0.2295	0.2595	
	Non-Hispanic White	0.0206	0.2442	
Employment status	Active working			2.804
	Active not working	-0.2143	0.1827	
	Inactive	-0.2498	0.1610	
Has children	No			0.485
	Yes	0.1503	0.2157	
Marital status	Not married			2.052
	Married	0.5028	0.3510	
Relation to Reference Person	OFUM - Non institutional			6.610*
	OFUM - Armed forces, jail, medical, other	-2.3545**	0.9336	
	OFUM - Educational	-0.3323	0.5190	
	Reference Person or Spouse/Partner	-0.1611	0.4304	
Region	South			4.001
	North Central	-0.0032	0.1723	
	Northeast	-0.2714	0.2103	
	West	-0.3344*	0.1980	
Beale rural-urban code	Metro, 1 million+			3.211
	Metro adjacent, 2500 to 19,999	-0.1174	0.2513	
	Metro adjacent, >20K	-0.0038	0.3204	
	Metro adjacent, rural or <2500	-0.4840	0.7862	
	Metro, 250k to 1 mil	0.1947	0.1663	
	Metro, <250K	-0.1392	0.2411	
Total family housing expenditure		0.000000208	0.000000174	1.430
Sample source	SRC sample			9.880***
	SEO sample	0.3694	0.2470	
	Immigrant sample	-0.5970**	0.2597	
Related to another person in TAS	Yes			2.051
	No	-0.2277	0.1590	
Total family income in 2020	4th quartile			0.412
	1st quartile	0.1299	0.2430	
	2nd quartile	0.0667	0.2291	
	3rd quartile	0.1219	0.2177	
Higher education pursuit or attainment	No			15.874***
	Yes	0.6559***	0.1646	
High school diploma/GED	Yes			31.35***
	No	-0.9475***	0.1692	
Census Tract conc. disadvantage factor		-0.0849	0.0872	0.948
Census Tract high-status residents factor		-0.1138	0.0952	1.428

Table 4. Logistic Regression of Response in TAS-2021				
Predictor Value	**Category**	**Estimate**	**Standard Error**	**Wald Chi-Square**
Census Tract residential stability factor		-0.0986	0.0740	1.779
Census Tract immigrant conc. factor		0.0364	0.0932	0.152
Census Tract percent black		-0.2410	0.3657	0.434
Census Tract percent API		-0.5296	0.8981	0.347
Census Tract percent other race		1.4419	1.8164	0.630
PSID 2021 individual longitudinal weight		0.00387	0.00397	0.948
Relation to reference person interaction * Total family housing expenditure	OFUM - Armed forces, jail, medical, other * Total family housing expenditure	0.00000244	0.000001902	2.942
	OFUM - Educational * Total family housing exp.	0.000000962	0.000000829	
	Ref/SP * Total family housing expenditure	0.000000053	0.000000864	
Relation to reference person * Total family income in 2020 interaction (split into quartiles (Q#))	OFUM - Armed forces, jail, medical, other * Q1	0.3768	1.1064	12.339
	OFUM - Armed forces, jail, medical, other * Q2	1.7088	1.1667	
	OFUM - Armed forces, jail, medical, other * Q3	0.0266	1.0033	
	OFUM - Educational * Q1	1.0443	1.1801	
	OFUM - Educational * Q2	0.2774	0.7958	
	OFUM - Educational * Q3	-0.2423	0.6401	
	Reference Person/Spouse/Partner * Q1	0.6637	0.4820	
	Reference Person/Spouse/Partner * Q2	1.3989***	0.5161	
	Reference Person/Spouse/Partner * Q3	0.3443	0.4802	
Sample = 2,706 observations Wald Chi-Square Test = 201.0950 *** Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test = 4.3498 Nagelkerke R^2 = 0.1561, C-statistic = 0.739 *= $p < 0.10$, **= $p < 0.05$, ***= $p < 0.01$				

The probability that a sample person was a respondent in TAS-2021 was then estimated using a logistic regression model. The dependent variable for this response propensity model is Y=1 if the eligible sample person was a respondent in 2021 and Y=0 otherwise. The independent variables were respondent's socio-economic and demographic characteristics collected at PSID core, respondent's Census Tract race distribution (Black, API or other races) and poverty-related factors from principal component analysis using respondent's Census Tract data, as proposed by Sampson et al. (1997).[2] The estimated parameters and standard errors for this logistic model are reported in Table 1. For example, the results indicate that the log odds of response were significantly higher for females, significantly lower for institutionalized OFUMs who were not in college, lower for members of the immigrant sample, and higher for those who completed a high school diploma or GED and were pursuing higher education.

To reduce variation in response propensity weights and lower the reliance on correct model specification of the logistic regression, 10 nonresponse adjustment classes were created based on deciles of the predicted response probability (propensity score stratification; Little and Rubin, 2002)[1] estimated using the logistic model in Table 4. The inverse of the unweighted mean predicted response probability for TAS-2021 eligible sample cases in each decile was assigned as the nonresponse adjustment factor for that weighting class. The nonresponse-adjusted weight for TAS-2021 respondents was computed as the product

[2] Sampson, R.J., Raudenbush, S.W., and Earls, F. (1997). Neighborhoods and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. science, 277(5328), 918-924.

of their base weights (2021 PSID Individual Longitudinal Weights adjusted by eligibility) and their weighting class nonresponse adjustment factor.

6.1.3 Calibration

As the final step in weight development, the nonresponse-adjusted weights are used as input in a calibration adjustment, in which the TAS-2021 sample weighted distribution are matched on selected auxiliary variables to population totals estimated from the American Community Survey 2021 1-year PUMS data for individuals between age 18 and 28 years by December 31st, 2021. If such variables are predictive of the survey outcomes, this calibration adjustment can reduce non-sampling biases (such as coverage and nonresponse) and improve the precision of the survey estimates. The following variables and interactions were used in the calibration adjustment:

- Sex (Male, Female)
- Race/Ethnicity of reference person (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic While Alone, Non-Hispanic Black or African American, Non-Hispanic Asian alone/AIAN/NHPI/Some other race alone, Non-Hispanic Two or more races, non-institutional group quarters)
- Household size (1, 2, 3, 4 or more, non-institutional group quarters)
- Age (17-19, 20-22, 23-25, 26-28) by Family type and employment status (Married-couple family: Husband and wife in Labor Force (LF); Married-couple family: Husband in labor force, wife not in Labor Force; Married-couple family: Husband not in Labor Force, wife in Labor Force; Married-couple family: Neither husband nor wife in Labor Force; Male householder, no wife present, in Labor Force; Male householder, no wife present, not in Labor Force; Female householder, no husband present, in Labor Force; Female householder, no husband present, not in Labor Force; non-institutional group quarters)
- Household size (1, 2, 3, 4 or more, non-institutional group quarters) by Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West)

These dimensions were determined in previous waves of TAS based on their correlation with key survey outcomes in order to optimize the nonresponse weighting adjustment to such variables. In order to avoid undue increase in the variability of the weights, the following calibration cells with small sample sizes were collapsed for the calibration procedure:

- Age by Family type and employment status:
    - Age groups: 17-19, 20-22, 23-25, 26-28
    - Family type and employment status:
        - "Married-couple family: Husband not in labor force (LF), wife in LF" with "Married-couple family: Neither husband nor wife in LF"
        - "Other family: Male householder, no wife present, in LF" with "Other family: Male householder, no wife present, in LF"

The calibration adjustment was performed using a raking ratio (or iterative proportional fitting) method (Deming and Stephan, 1940)[3] through a SAS macro developed by Izrael, Battaglia and Frankel, 2009.[4] An advantage of this SAS implementation is that apart from running the raking procedure to adjust the

[3] Deming, W.E., and Stephan, F.F. (1940). On a least squares adjustment of a sampled frequency table when the expected marginal totals are known. *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, *11*(4), 427-444.
[4] Izrael, D., Battaglia, M.P., and Frankel, M.R. (2009). Extreme survey weight adjustment as a component of sample balancing (aka raking). In Proceedings from the Thirty-Fourth Annual SAS Users Group International Conference.

weights to enforce the weighted sample distribution to match the population margins in the selected calibration dimensions, it also simultaneously trims the weights according to trimming parameters, in order to mitigate the increase of the sampling variance due to the weight variability. The final cross-sectional weight for TAS-2021 respondents was derived from the output weights of this calibration adjustment with trimming. Table 5 reports key summary statistics for the final TAS-2021 cross-sectional weight. The TAS-2021 cross-sectional weight is stored in the variable TA212394.

Table 5. Summary Statistics for the TA-2021 Sample Weights	
Description	**Value**
N	2,362
Minimum	436.06
Maximum	98,113.52
Mean	21,803.01
Standard Deviation	21,076.91

6.2 TAS-2021 Longitudinal Weights

For TAS-2021 panel respondents who participated in CDS or in previous TAS waves, 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.

The construction of this TAS-2021 longitudinal weight is described in the remainder of this section.

Table 6. TAS-2021 Sample Disposition from previous CDS and TAS waves eligible cases	
Sample Count	**Description**
3,372	Total projected eligible
2,233	Completed TAS-2021 interview
1,072	Non-response
816	Non-response before the 2021 interview
242	Non-response in 2021
14	Difficult to access/outside of the U.S.
67	No longer eligible
41	Not a sample person
26	Deceased

6.2.1 Sample Transition from previous CDS and TAS waves to TAS-2021

The TAS-2021 respondents were originally selected for CDS-1997, CDS-2014 or CDS-2019 when they were age 2–12 years, or in TAS-2017 or TAS-2019. From all of those who participated in these CDS or TAS waves, 3,372 were projected to be eligible for participation in TAS-2021. For these 3,372 cases, Table 6 summarizes the final contact and interview dispositions in TAS-2021. Among the projected eligible sample, which excludes deceased (n=26) and non-sample individuals (n=41), a total of 2,233 interviews were completed, resulting in a cumulative unweighted response rate of 67.6 percent (i.e., 2,233/(2,233+1,072) =0.676).[5] See Chapter 5 for a description of the TAS-2021 wave-specific response rate (88 percent) and data collection procedures and outcomes.

[5] The cumulative response rate is defined as a ratio of the number of cases that were successfully interviewed in TAS-2021 to the number of cases that were projected to be eligible for TAS-2021 in the baseline survey, excluding deceased and non-sample individuals.

6.2.2 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).[1] 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)[1] and then the inverse of the mean predicted probability of response of each adjustment class is used as the nonresponse adjustment factor for that class.

6.2.3 Differential attrition adjustment

The TAS-2021 individual longitudinal weight was designed to account for the differential attrition between the baseline CDS or TAS prior waves and TAS-2021. Thus, the TAS-2021 longitudinal weight is a product of the base weight of the corresponding baseline survey the respondent entered the study (CDS-1997, CDS-2014, CDS-2019, TAS-2017 or TAS-2019) and the attrition adjustment factor.

To obtain the attrition adjustment classes, the probability that a sample person was nonresponse in TAS-2021 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 2021 and Y=0 if they were a respondent (see Table 6). The estimated parameters and standard errors for the logistic model of nonresponse attrition are reported in Table 7 and summary statistics for the covariates are reported in Table 8.

For the TAS-2021 attrition adjustment, ten nonresponse weighting classes were defined based on deciles of the predicted response propensity[6] of the baseline survey to TAS-2021 attrition estimated using the logistic model in Table 7. The inverse of the mean predicted response propensity for TAS-2021 eligible sample cases in each decile was assigned as the nonresponse adjustment factor for that weighting class. The nonresponse-adjusted longitudinal weight for TAS-2021 was constructed as the product of the base weight of the corresponding baseline survey the respondent entered the study and their weighting class

[6] 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).

nonresponse adjustment factor.

Table 7. Logistic Regression of Nonresponse in TAS-2021 Conditional on Prior Waves of CDS/TAS Studies Characteristics				
Predictor Value	**Category**	**Estimate**	**Standard Error**	**Wald Chi-Square**
Intercept		0.4496	0.3549	-
Sample source	**SRC sample**	0.00205	0.2505	6.55**
	SEO sample	-0.4638*	0.2728	
	IMM sample	-		
Gender of respondent	**Male**	-		32.98***
	Female	-0.4509***	0.0785	
Age of respondent when entering CDS/TAS study		0.0196	0.0234	0.70
Race of respondent	**White**	-		1.43
	Black	-0.0511	0.1375	
	Hispanic/Asian/Other	-0.1772	0.1487	
Age of reference person	**30 years old or under**	-0.0477	0.1322	5.83*
	31 to 45 years old	0.1773	0.1079	
	Over 45 years old	-		
Gender of reference person	**Male**	-0.1191	0.1029	1.33
	Female	-		
Education of reference person	**No high school degree**	-0.0281	0.1712	0.68
	High school degree	-		
	Some college	-0.0984	0.1696	
	College or higher	-0.1517	0.2015	
Employment status of reference person	**Employed**	-0.0548	0.1046	0.27
	Not employed	-		
Family income	**1st quartile**	-		0.23
	2nd quartile	-0.0769	0.1796	
	3rd quartile	-0.0660	0.2013	
	4th quartile	-0.0969	0.2322	
Region	**Northeast Region**	-		8.78**
	North Central Region	-0.4328**	0.2177	
	South Region	-0.0795	0.2079	
	West	-0.4626**	0.2333	
SMSA	**Yes**	-		0.33
	No	-0.0492	0.0855	
Study cohort	**CDS97**	-		14.96***
	CDS14	-1.5267***	0.5197	
	CDS19	-1.3815	0.9087	
	TAS17	-2.8568***	0.8463	
	TAS19	-0.9828	0.706	
Sample source by study cohort interaction	**SRC Sample * CDS14**	0.4333	0.3519	16.85**
	SRC Sample * CDS19	-0.7389	0.6027	
	SRC Sample * TAS17	0.6055	0.5033	
	SRC Sample * TAS19	-0.1836	0.3923	
	SEO Sample * CDS14	0.7946**	0.3695	
	SEO Sample * CDS19	-0.8948	0.8432	
	SEO Sample * TAS17	1.4143***	0.511	
	SEO Sample * TAS19	0.3239	0.4202	

Table 7. Logistic Regression of Nonresponse in TAS-2021 Conditional on Prior Waves of CDS/TAS Studies Characteristics				
Predictor Value	**Category**	**Estimate**	**Standard Error**	**Wald Chi-Square**
Education of reference person by study cohort interaction	**No high school degree * CDS14**	0.348	0.2507	22.55**
	No high school degree * CDS19	-0.4074	0.5987	
	No high school degree * TAS17	0.8366**	0.3553	
	No high school degree * TAS19	0.0721	0.4008	
	Some college * CDS14	-0.3309	0.2395	
	Some college * CDS19	-0.1973	0.7301	
	Some college * TAS17	-0.167	0.3522	
	Some college * TAS19	0.1172	0.3936	
	College or higher * CDS14	-0.3522	0.2794	
	College or higher * CDS19	-1.2957*	0.7675	
	College or higher * TAS17	-0.9836**	0.4683	
	College or higher * TAS19	0.0906	0.4305	
Family income by study cohort interaction	**2nd quartile * CDS14**	-0.1633	0.2545	26.25***
	2nd quartile * CDS19	-0.6667	0.6637	
	2nd quartile * TAS17	0.5138	0.3585	
	2nd quartile * TAS19	-0.232	0.3974	
	3rd quartile * CDS14	0.279	0.2654	
	3rd quartile * CDS19	0.3750	0.6346	
	3rd quartile * TAS17	0.4396	0.4013	
	3rd quartile * TAS19	-0.4304	0.4223	
	4th quartile * CDS14	0.0257	0.3065	
	4th quartile * CDS19	1.3432*	0.7191	
	4th quartile * TAS17	1.4214***	0.4308	
	4th quartile * TAS19	-0.3651	0.4411	
Region by study cohort interaction	**North Central Region * CDS14**	0.2839	0.3202	28.69***
	North Central Region * CDS19	0.8594	0.7664	
	North Central Region * TAS17	0.6161	0.5427	
	North Central Region * TAS19	0.5977	0.5017	
	South Region * CDS14	0.0763	0.3052	
	South Region * CDS19	1.1351	0.8098	
	South Region * TAS17	0.2229	0.5029	
	South Region * TAS19	0.021	0.44	
	West * CDS14	0.3328	0.3471	
	West * CDS19	2.8174***	0.7902	
	West * TAS17	1.2222**	0.5373	
	West * TAS19	1.2136**	0.4797	

Sample = 3,305 observations
Wald Chi-Square Test = 203.3006 ***
Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test = 15.4006*
Nagelkerke R^2 = 0.0938, C-statistic = 0.658
*= $p < 0.10$, **= $p < 0.05$, ***= $p < 0.01$

Table 8. Summary Statistics for Nonresponse Model Explanatory Variables			
Predictor	**Category**	**Percent/Mean**	**Standard Deviation**
Sample source	**SRC sample**	49.83	25.00
	SEO sample	36.73	23.24
	IMM sample	13.43	11.63
Gender of respondent	**Male**	50.17	25.00
	Female	49.83	25.00
Age of respondent when entering CDS/TAS study		10.59	7.14
Race of respondent	**White**	39.15	23.82
	Black	41.54	24.28
	Hispanic/Asian/Other	19.30	15.58
Age of reference person	**30 years old or under**	25.17	18.83
	31 to 45 years old	52.16	24.95
	Over 45 years old	22.66	17.53
Gender of reference person	**Male**	65.11	22.72
	Female	34.89	22.72
Education of reference person	**No high school degree**	21.75	17.02
	High school degree	30.83	21.33
	Some college	26.08	19.28
	College or higher	21.33	16.78
Employment status of reference person	**Employed**	77.79	17.28
	Not employed	22.21	17.28
Family income	**1st quartile**	25.72	19.10
	2nd quartile	25.99	19.24
	3rd quartile	24.48	18.49
	4th quartile	23.81	18.14
Region	**Northeast Region**	11.89	10.48
	North Central Region	23.27	17.86
	South Region	46.63	24.89
	West	18.21	14.89
SMSA	**Yes**	57.00	24.51
	No	43.00	24.51
Study cohort	**CDS97**	33.77	22.37
	CDS14	40.39	24.08
	CDS19	4.02	3.86
	TAS17	12.74	11.12
	TAS19	9.08	8.26

6.2.4 Calibration

Similar to the TAS-2021 cross sectional weights, in the final step in the weight development the newly constructed TAS-2021 nonresponse-adjusted longitudinal weight was calibrated to match population totals estimates from the American Community Survey 2021 1-year PUMS data for individuals between age 18 and 28 years by December 31st, 2021 on selected auxiliary variables. The same set of auxiliary

variables and interactions and calibration method used in the calibration adjustment for the cross-sectional were used for the longitudinal weights. Table 9 reports key summary statistics for the final TAS-2021 longitudinal weight for prior CDS/TAS participants.

To examine the properties of the TAS-2021 longitudinal weight for prior CDS/TAS participants, we compared weighted estimates for selected demographic, geographic, and socio-economic variables in the baseline survey data computed in two ways. The first set of estimates is based on the full baseline sub-sample that remained eligible for TAS-2021. The base weight of the baseline surveys was used to create these estimates for the full TAS-2021 sample. The second set of estimates is based only on the TAS-2021 respondent cases and employs the TAS-2021 longitudinal weight that adjusts for longitudinal nonresponse among the eligible cases in the TAS-2021 wave of data collection. The results are provided in Table 10 and show that the distributions of the selected characteristics are similar across the two groups, suggesting that the attrition adjustment for the TAS-2021 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 TAS-2021 longitudinal weight for prior CDS/TAS participants is stored in the variable TA212395.

Table 9. Summary Statistics for the TAS-2021 Longitudinal Sample Weights for Prior CDS/TAS Participants

Description	Value
N	2,233.00
Minimum	461.25
Maximum	103,781.52
Mean	23,062.56
Standard Deviation	23,217.67

Table 10. Comparison of CDS/TAS Estimates of Population Percentages, Based on the Prior CDS/TAS Sub-Sample Using the Study-Specific Weight and the TAS-2021 Sample Using the TAS-2021 Weight						
Population Characteristic from Prior CDS/TAS Studies	Population Category	Estimate Using Prior CDS/TAS Individual Weight and Prior CDS/TAS Data		Estimate Using TAS-2021 Individual Weight and CDS/TAS Data for 2021 Respondents		Ratio (2)/(4)
		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 2/4
		N	Percent	N	Percent	
Total		3,305	100.00	2,233	100.00	**1.00**
Region	Northeast	393	16.34	257	18.18	**0.90**
	North Central	769	22.76	540	21.24	**1.07**
	South	1,541	37.15	1,032	36.08	**1.03**
	West	602	23.75	404	24.50	**0.97**
Immigrant sample	Non-immigrant	2,861	75.20	1,934	74.71	**1.01**
	Immigrant	444	24.80	299	25.29	**0.98**
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Non-MSA	1,421	46.33	959	44.98	**1.03**
	MSA	1,884	53.67	1,274	55.02	**0.98**
Education of Reference Person	No high school diploma	719	20.22	444	20.85	**0.97**
	High school diploma only	1,019	27.85	665	27.62	**1.01**
	Some college or more	862	23.73	613	23.15	**1.03**
	College or more	705	28.20	511	28.38	**0.99**
Age of Reference Person	30 or younger	832	20.18	546	20.16	**1.00**
	31-45	1,724	49.85	1,149	49.40	**1.01**
	46 or older	749	29.97	538	30.44	**0.98**
Gender of Reference Person	Female	1,153	24.08	781	24.91	**0.97**
	Male	2,152	75.92	1,452	75.09	**1.01**
Race of Respondent	Non-black	1,932	82.60	1,300	82.24	**1.00**
	Black	1,373	17.40	933	17.76	**0.98**
Age of Respondent	17 or younger	2,656	76.96	1,773	77.98	**0.99**
	18-26	649	23.04	460	22.02	**1.05**
Gender of Respondent	Female	1,647	49.35	1,191	49.50	**1.00**
	Male	1,658	50.65	1,042	50.50	**1.00**

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 84,000 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 PSID-2021 User Guide:

https://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/data/Documentation/UserGuide2021.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. 2021 Transition into Adulthood Supplement Content Changes

In the order of TAS-2021 questionnaire: NO HIGHLIGHT: New items for 2021; GRAY HIGHLIGHT: Items dropped for 2021. *Web only
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

TAS-2021	TAS-2019*	Question Text
DROPPED 2021	A21	What kind of internet access does your household have?
DROPPED 2021	A22	Does your household have wireless or Wi-Fi internet access?
DROPPED 2021	A24	Now I'm going to ask you about the types of online content that you share (through social media, a web site, or on a video sharing site). Please tell me which of the following you have shared in the past 30 days
DROPPED 2021	A24_W1*	Now I'm going to ask you about the types of online content that you share (through social media, a web site, or on a video sharing site). Please tell me which of the following you have shared in the past 30 days. Information about your everyday life
DROPPED 2021	A24_W2*	…(Please tell me which of the following you have shared in the past 30 days.) Videos, pictures, or games that you created
DROPPED 2021	A24_W3*	…(Please tell me which of the following you have shared in the past 30 days.) Entertainment and celebrity news
DROPPED 2021	A24_W4*	…(Please tell me which of the following you have shared in the past 30 days.) Political opinion, current events, or social causes you believe in
DROPPED 2021	A24_W5*	…(Please tell me which of the following you have shared in the past 30 days.) Jokes or funny content
DROPPED 2021	A25	How confident are you in understanding new terms and words related to computers and the internet? Would you say not at all confident, slightly confident, moderately confident, very confident, or extremely confident?

SECTION B: Family Relationships, Personality, and Mental Health

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
B19CKPT	NEW 2021	Big 5 Personality GSOEP is skipped for returning Respondents (note: TBD if Big 5 will be re-asked in 2023 to all Respondents (4-year periodicity).
B27ACKPT	NEW 2021	Rosenberg Self-Esteem scale is skipped for returning Respondents. (periodicity TBD)

SECTION C: Interpersonal Relationships

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
C5NAMECKPT	NEW 2021	All Respondents not currently married skipped to C6.
C5NAME	NEW 2021	What is your spouse's name?
C7AM	NEW 2021	Last time we talked you told us you were first married in [month/year], in what month and year did your first marriage end? Month
C7AY	NEW 2021	…In what month and year did your first marriage end? Year
C7B	NEW 2021	(If preload info is incorrect) Do you need to correct the start date of your first marriage?
C7C	NEW 2021	In what month and year were you FIRST married?
C9NAME	NEW 2021	What is your current partner's name?
C11AM	NEW 2021	Last time we talked you told us you first started living with your first partner in [month/year], in what month and year did you stop living with your first partner (in a marriage-like relationship)? Month
C11AY	NEW 2021	In what month and year did you stop living with your first partner (in a marriage-like relationship?) Year
C11B	NEW 2021	(If preload is incorrect) Do you need to correct the date you started living with your FIRST partner?
C11C	NEW 2021	In what month and year did you start living with your FIRST partner?
C14CKPT	NEW 2021	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity questions are skipped for returning Respondents.

SECTION D: Employment, Military Service, and Time Use

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
DROPPED 2021	D4	I'd like to know about all of the work for money that you have done since January 1, [year before last]. Please include self-employment and any other kind of work that you have done for pay. Start with your current or most recent job.
D26CKPT	NEW 2021	Individual job information collected only from returning Respondents.
D29A1	NEW 2021	[CMJ: Do / MRMJ: Did] you commute to work, [CMJ: do / MRMJ: did] you work from home, or both?
D29A2	NEW 2021	In a typical week, about how much of your work time [CMJ: is / MRMJ: was] spent working from home?
D29B1	NEW 2021	[Are / Were] you self-employed, [are / were] employed by someone else, or what?
D29B2	NEW 2021	Is / Was] that an unincorporated business or a corporation?
D29BCKPT	NEW 2021	Employment Timeline collected only from returning Respondents.
D29B3	NEW 2021	[CMJ: Do / MRMJ: Did] you work for the government or a private company?
D29B3SPEC	NEW 2021	"Other-specify" type of company.
DROPPED 2021	D66_CNTRYCODE*	Country Code for R employer.
DROPPED 2021	D66_STCODE	State Code for R employer.
D10APTO	NEW 2021	How much of that time in [last year] was paid time off? Someone else sick
D10APTOSPEC	NEW 2021	"Other-specify" paid time off.
D10BPTO	NEW 2021	How much of that time in [last year] was paid time off? Self sick
D10BPTOSPEC	NEW 2021	"Other-specify" paid time off.
D10CPTO	NEW 2021	How much of that time in [last year] was paid time off? Vacation
D10CPTOSPEC	NEW 2021	"Other-specify" paid time off.
DROPPED 2021	D10	Next are questions about times during [year before last] and [last year] in which you were not employed and not looking for a job. Were there any times during [last year] when you were not employed and not looking for a job?
DROPPED 2021	D11.Months	How long were you not employed and not looking (for a job in [last year])? Months
DROPPED 2021	D11.Weeks	How long were you not employed and not looking (for a job in [last year])? Weeks
DROPPED 2021	D11.Days	How long were you not employed and not looking (for a job in [last year])? Days
DROPPED 2021	D12	In what months in [last year] was that (when you were not employed and not looking for a job)?
D13CKPT	NEW 2021	Number of weeks worked in PYEAR collected from Respondents who did not work 52 weeks.
DROPPED 2021	D16	Were there any times during [year before last] when you were not employed and you were not looking for a job?
DROPPED 2021	D17.Months	How long were you not employed and not looking (for a job in [year before last])? Months
DROPPED 2021	D17.Weeks	How long were you not employed and not looking (for a job in [year before last])? Weeks
DROPPED 2021	D17.Days	How long were you not employed and not looking (for a job in [year before last])? Days
DROPPED 2021	D18	In what months in [year before last] was that (when you were not employed and not looking for a job)?
D19CKPT	NEW 2021	Number of weeks worked in P2YEAR collected from Respondents who did not work 52 weeks.
DROPPED 2021	D101	What sort of work [D91=YES: do / D92=YES: did] you do on your job? What [D91=YES: are/D92=YES: were] your most important activities or duties? Military Occupation

SECTION E: Past Year Income and Financial Help

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
ECOVID1CKPT	NEW 2021	COVID-19 economic effects module collected only from working Respondents.
ECOVID1	NEW 2021	Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your hours worked?
ECOVID2	NEW 2021	Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) earnings?
ECOVID3	NEW 2021	Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) personal time off from work (e.g., sick time, vacation)?
ECOVID4	NEW 2021	(Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) time off from work required by an employer (e.g., furlough or lay-off)?
ECOVID5	NEW 2021	(Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) job security?
ECOVID6	NEW 2021	(Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) regular spending?
ECOVID7	NEW 2021	(Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) regular savings?
ECOVID8	NEW 2021	(Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) borrowing or debt to pay regular expenses or bills?
ECOVID9	NEW 2021	(Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) borrowing or debt for new purchases?
ECOVID10	NEW 2021	(Since the Covid-19 pandemic began in March 2020, what were the overall changes in your) overall financial security?
E3GIG1	NEW 2021	Some people find short tasks or jobs through companies that connect them directly with customers using a website, mobile app or online platform. This is sometimes called “gig work.” For example, using your own car to drive people from one place or another, such as Uber; delivering purchases, such as Instacart; doing someone’s household tasks or errands, such as TaskRabbit; or conducting online tasks, such as Mechanical Turk. Does this describe any of the work you did in [last year]?
E3GIG2	NEW 2021	What type of work was this?
E3GIG2SPEC	NEW 2021	“Other-specify” type of gig work.
E3GIG3	NEW 2021	Have you already told me about this work? (Including the jobs we already talked about.)
E3GIG4	NEW 2021	How much did you earn from this work (in [last year])? Amount
E3GIG4PER	NEW 2021	How much did you earn from this work (in [last year])? Per
E3GIG4PERSPEC	NEW 2021	“Other-specify” time frame for gig work.
E3GIG5	NEW 2021	During which months of [last year] did you get this income?
ECOVID20	NEW 2021	Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, most families received economic stimulus payments that were sent to families in 2020 and 2021. Did you receive any of these payments?
ECOVID21	NEW 2021	How much was it/were they] altogether?

SECTION F: Wealth

No new or deleted content between TAS-2019 and TAS-2021 in Section F.

SECTION G: Education

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
G10CKPT	NEW 2021	New Checkpoint for dependent interviewing
DROPPED 2021	G15	Are you currently attending college or university, or graduate school, including nursing, medical and law school? IF "No", ASK: Have you ever attended (college or university, or graduate school, including nursing, medical and law school)?
G15A	NEW 2021	Have you ever attended college or university, or graduate school, including nursing, medical and law school [SINCE January 1, year before last]?
G15B	NEW 2021	Are you currently attending college or university, or graduate school, including nursing, medical and law school?
G27	NEW 2021	Are you currently participating in an internship?
G28	NEW 2021	Have you ever completed an internship?
G29	NEW 2021	How many internships have you ever completed?
G30CKPT	NEW 2021	Internship block collected only for Respondents reporting internship participation.
G30	NEW 2021	Think about your current or most recently completed internship. / Loops 2 & 3: Think about the internship you completed previously.] In what type of work organization did you intern?
G30SPEC	NEW 2021	"Other-specify" for internship type
G31	NEW 2021	In your work at this internship, what sort of work did you do? What were your most important activities or duties?
G32	NEW 2021	What kind of business or industry was that in?
G33_MO	NEW 2021	In what month and year did this internship start? Month
G33_YR	NEW 2021	In what month and year did this internship start? Year
G34	NEW 2021	Is this a current internship?
G35_MO	NEW 2021	In what month and year did this internship end? Month
G35_YR	NEW 2021	In what month and year did this internship end? Year
G36	NEW 2021	On average, how many hours a week did you work at this internship?
G37	NEW 2021	Was your work for this internship paid or unpaid?
G38	NEW 2021	How much were you paid for your work at this internship? Amount
G38PER	NEW 2021	How much were you paid for your work at this internship? Per
G38PERSPEC	NEW 2021	"Other-specify" for per amount in internship pay.
G39	NEW 2021	Who paid for your work at this internship?
G39SPEC	NEW 2021	"Other-specify" who paid for internship.
G42	NEW 2021	Did this internship fulfill a degree requirement?
G43	NEW 2021	Did you receive academic course credit for this internship?
G44CKPT	NEW 2021	Series asked only of Respondents not participating in internship at time of interview.
G44	NEW 2021	Did you receive academic course credit for this internship?
G45	NEW 2021	Was this internship related to a job or the type of job you are seeking now or in the future?
G46	NEW 2021	Was this internship related to a specific job, employer, or industry?

SECTION H: Health

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
HCOVID1A	NEW 2021	These next questions are about the COVID-19 pandemic that started in March 2020. Have you been fully vaccinated against COVID-19?
HCOVID1D	NEW 2021	Do you plan to get your second shot?
HCOVID1E	NEW 2021	Do you plan to get vaccinated?
HCOVID1BMO	NEW 2021	In what month and year [HCOVID1A=YES: were you fully vaccinated /HCOVID1A=2: did you receive your first shot]? Month
HCOVID1BYR	NEW 2021	In what month and year [HCOVID1A=YES: were you fully vaccinated /HCOVID1A=2: did you receive your first shot]? Year
HCOVID2	NEW 2021	Have you ever talked to a doctor or other health care professional about whether you may have had COVID-19?
HCOVID3	NEW 2021	Did they say that you ever definitely had COVID-19, probably had it, may have had it, probably did not have it, or definitely did not have COVID-19?
HCOVID4MO	NEW 2021	In what month and year was that when you definitely or probably had COVID-19?
HCOVID4YR	NEW 2021	In what month and year was that when you definitely or probably had COVID-19?
DROPPED 2021	H18SPEC*	What physical health condition was that? Please name or describe this condition.
DROPPED 2021	H24SPEC*	What psychological, developmental or behavioral condition was that? Please name or describe this condition.
H60A	NEW 2021	Is there a place you usually go when you are sick or need routine care, such as a physical examination or checkup?
H60B	NEW 2021	When you are sick or need routine care, where do you usually go?
H60C	NEW 2021	Do you have a health care provider such as a doctor, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant who is your primary care provider?
H60D	NEW 2021	What type of health care provider do you usually see when you are sick or need routine care?
H60E	NEW 2021	Has your health care provider talked with you about eventually seeing doctors or other health care providers who treat adults?
H60FCKPT	NEW 2021	Responsibility for health care decisions series only asked of 18-25 year olds.
H60F	NEW 2021	(How much responsibility do you currently take for...) Choosing which doctor or health care facility to visit about your health?
H60G	NEW 2021	(How much responsibility do you currently take for...) Deciding when to see a doctor or health care provider about your health?
H60H	NEW 2021	(How much responsibility do you currently take for...) Making, keeping, and cancelling medical appointments?
H60I	NEW 2021	(How much responsibility do you currently take for...) Managing prescriptions and medications?
H60J	NEW 2021	(How much responsibility do you currently take for...) Talking with health care providers?
H60K	NEW 2021	(How much responsibility do you currently take for...) Arranging payment for health care or medications?
H71C	NEW 2021	Who is the policy holder on your private health insurance?
DROPPED 2021	H79	In your LEISURE time, how often do you do vigorous activities for at least 10 minutes that cause heavy sweating or large increases in breathing or heart rate?
DROPPED 2021	H79PER	How often do you do vigorous activity per.
DROPPED 2021	H79PERSPEC	“Other-specify” for frequency of vigorous activity.
DROPPED 2021	H80	In your LEISURE time, how often do you do light or moderate activities for at least 10 minutes that cause only light sweating or slight to moderate increases in breathing or heart rate?

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
DROPPED 2021	H80PER	How often do you do moderate activity per.
DROPPED 2021	H80PERSPEC	"Other-specify" for frequency of moderate activity.
DROPPED 2021	H81	In your LEISURE time, how often do you do physical activities specifically designed to strengthen your muscles such as lifting weights?
DROPPED 2021	H81PER	How often do you physical strengthening exercise per.
DROPPED 2021	H81PERSPEC	"Other-specify" for frequency of physical strengthening exercise.

SECTION K: Discrimination and Peer Influence

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
K28	NEW 2021	How often do you feel that you lack companionship? Would you say hardly ever, some of the time, or often?
K29	NEW 2021	How often do you feel left out?
K30	NEW 2021	How often do you feel isolated from others?
K9A2	NEW 2021	(About how often in those 6 months did you...) Do something exciting, even if it was dangerous?
K31	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, did you have any in person interactions with the police?
K32	NEW 2021	How many in person interactions did you have with police during the past 12 months?
K33	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, has a police officer ever stopped you without having a legitimate reason in your opinion?
K34	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, has a police officer ever shouted or cursed at you, or threatened you with arrest, a ticket, or use of force?
K35	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, has a police officer searched you, frisked you, or patted you down?
K36	NEW 2021	Do you think the police had a legitimate reason to search you, frisk you, or pat you down?
K37	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, has a police officer ever touched you in a sexual way or had any physical contact with you that was sexual in nature?
K38	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, has a police officer ever hit, punched, kicked, dragged, beat, or otherwise used physical force against you?
K39	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, has a police officer ever used a gun, baton, taser, or other weapon against you?

SECTION L: Religious and Spiritual Beliefs; Race and Ethnicity

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
L7CKPT	NEW 2021	Race and Ethnicity is collected only from returning Respondents from 2019.
DROPPED 2021	L12	"Other-specify" for reports of Race and Ethnicity.

SECTION NEWIMM: New Immigrant

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
IMMCOUNTRY	NEW 2021	Where were you born? (What Country is that in?)
IMMCTRYNAME	NEW 2021	(What Country is that in?)
IMMCITY	NEW 2021	(What City is that in?)
IMMSTATE	NEW 2021	(What State is that in?)
IMMSTABBR	NEW 2021	State abbreviation for where R was born.
IMMYEAR	NEW 2021	In what year did you come to live in the [IMMSTATE=52-56: mainland] United States?
IMMABROAD	NEW 2021	Have you lived in any other states or countries besides where you are currently living and where you grew up, including time spent abroad while in the armed forces?
IMMCKPT	NEW 2021	Only eligible Respondents continue with the section.
IMM1	NEW 2021	Now I have a few more questions about your background. Have you ever spoken any language other than English?
IMM2	NEW 2021	Is any language other than English spoken in your home?
IMM3	NEW 2021	What languages did you speak in your home with your parents when you age 10?
IMM3SPEC	NEW 2021	“Other-specify” language spoken at age 10.
IMM4	NEW 2021	What languages do you currently speak at home?
IMM4SPEC	NEW 2021	“Other-specify” language spoken at home.
IMM5	NEW 2021	In the past 12 months, while living in the United States, what languages have you spoken outside of home, for example, while at work?
IMM5SPEC	NEW 2021	“Other-specify” language spoken outside of home.
IMM6	NEW 2021	What languages do you speak when you are with friends?
IMM6SPEC	NEW 2021	“Other-specify” language spoken when with friends.
IMM7CKPT	NEW 2021	Additional languages not collected from English only Respondents.
IMM7	NEW 2021	Aside from English, which / ALL OTHERS: Which] of these languages do you speak or read most often?
IMM8	NEW 2021	In general, which language do you speak and read more often, English or [IMM7CKPT=2, 3: [IMM7] / IMM7CKPT=1, 5: [IMM3-IMM6 selection]]?
IMM9CKPT	NEW 2021	English Language Skills collected only from Respondents born outside the US.
IMM9	NEW 2021	How well do you understand spoken English?
IMM10	NEW 2021	How well do you speak English?
IMM11	NEW 2021	How well do you read English?
IMM12	NEW 2021	How well do you write English?
IMM18CKPT	NEW 2021	Duration of US Residency asked only of R’s born outside the US.
IMM18	NEW 2021	Earlier, you reported that you most recently came to live in the [IMMSTATE=52-56: mainland] United States in [IMMYEAR]. Did you live in the [IMMSTATE=52-56: mainland] United States before [IMMYEAR]?
IMM18YR	NEW 2021	In what year did you first come to live in the [IMMSTATE=52-56: mainland] United States?

TAS-2021	TAS-2019	Question Text
IMM19	NEW 2021	Between coming to live in the [IMMSTATE=52-56: mainland] United States for the first time [IMM18YR<9997: in [IMM18YR]] and [IMMYEAR<9997: the most recent time in [IMMYEAR] / ALLOTHERS: now], for how many years [IMM18YR=9997: have you lived / ALL OTHERS: did you live] outside the United States?
IMM13CKPT	NEW 2021	US Naturalization series collected only from those born outside the US.
IMM13	NEW 2021	Are you a citizen of the United States? (Please remember that all responses are kept confidential.)
IMM13YR	NEW 2021	In what year did you become a citizen of the United States?
IMM14	NEW 2021	Do you currently have a Permanent Residence Card, also known as a Green Card?
IMM14YR	NEW 2021	In what year did you get a Permanent Residence Card (Green Card?)
IMM15	NEW 2021	Have you been granted asylum, refugee status, or temporary protected immigrant status (TPS)?
IMM15YR	NEW 2021	In what year were you granted asylum, refugee status, or temporary protected immigrant status (TPS))?
IMM16	NEW 2021	Did you come to the United States with a tourist visa, a student visa, a work visa or permit, or another document which permits you to stay in the United States for a limited time?
IMM17	NEW 2021	Is this visa or document still valid?