

CONTENT OF CURRENT PSID QUESTIONNAIRE

Employment	Education
Wages	Marriage & fertility
Income	Health status
Expenditures	Health behaviors
Wealth	Health insurance
Mortgage distress & foreclosures	Program participation
Pensions	Computer use
Philanthropy	Housing characteristics



DATA ACCESS

All waves of PSID data are freely accessible through the web-based PSID Data Center. The user-friendly Data Center provides options for automatic merges of data across all waves. Customized codebooks and datasets in a variety of formats including SAS, Stata, SPSS, Excel and Text are available. Tutorials, bibliographies, and other user information can be found on the website.

STUDY DIRECTION AND OVERSIGHT

The PSID is directed by faculty at the University of Michigan, with data collection carried out by the Institute for Social Research. Scientists from other institutions collaborate on various aspects of the project. Faculty at the Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University spearhead the design of the philanthropy and volunteering questions. An external Board of Overseers, which consists of leading scientists from various disciplines, provides scientific input and monitors the project.

Co-Directors: Charlie Brown and Robert Schoeni

Co-Principal Investigators: Vicki Freedman (aging & health), Narayan Sastry (child & family) and Frank Stafford (special projects)

Assistant Director: Katherine McGonagle

SPONSORSHIP

Support for the collection of philanthropy data is provided by the Center on Philanthropy at Indiana University (philanthropy.iupui.edu/research/copps). Main sponsorship for the PSID is provided by the National Science Foundation, the National Institute on Aging, the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Dept of Agriculture, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, and the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

www.psidonline.org

PSID

A national study of socioeconomics & health
over lifetimes & across generations



DATA ON PHILANTHROPY

OVERVIEW

With more than 40 years of data on the same families and their descendants, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is the world's longest running nationally representative household panel survey. The PSID gathers data on the family as a whole and on individuals residing within the family.

In 2001, a series of questions on philanthropic giving and volunteer time was added to the PSID and versions of this series have been collected in every wave since. The PSID is the only social science panel survey collecting data on the combination of charitable giving, volunteering, and religious attendance. The charitable giving data describe the giving done by the family unit as a whole. The volunteering data are separately available for both the "head" and spouse in married and cohabiting families.

The charitable giving data include religious giving. These data, along with the religious affiliation data, make the data well-suited for the study of religious giving, and volunteering, within the PSID's rich context of families' economic, social, health, and demographic circumstances. The available waves of data can be linked to each other, providing the nation's only detailed giving data collected in a major panel survey.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The original PSID consisted of a national sample. An over-sample of low-income families was included to provide adequate sample sizes for investigating poverty related issues. Roughly 18,000 individuals living in 5000 households were members of the original 1968 sample.

All 1968 sample members have the PSID "gene," and they are followed in all subsequent waves across their entire lives, regardless of where they live. All individuals born to or adopted by somebody with the PSID "gene" acquires the gene themselves, and therefore are followed. As a result, when children in PSID families grow up and form their own independent households, they are interviewed.

In 1997/1999 a sample of 511 immigrant families was added to enhance representativeness. Using weights provided by the PSID, it has been shown that the PSID sample continues to closely resemble the national population even after more than 40 years of interviewing.

CHARITABLE GIVING

Starting in 2001, respondents reported information on charitable giving in the domains of purpose for giving, which family member was involved in the decision about giving and to what extent, and charitable type, including:

- religious, such as a church, synagogue, mosque, TV or radio ministry
- organizations that serve a combination of purposes, such as the United Way
- organizations that help people in need of food, shelter, or other basic necessities
- health care and medical research, such as hospitals, heart associations, or telethons
- educational, such as colleges, grade schools, PTAs, or scholarship funds
- youth or family services, such as scouting, sports leagues, or foster care
- the arts, culture, or ethnic awareness, such as a museum or public broadcasting
- improving neighborhoods, such as community associations or service clubs
- preserving the environment, such as for conservation efforts, animal protection, or parks
- international aid or world peace, such as children's funds, disaster relief, or human rights
- any other organizations

VOLUNTEERING

A short module on volunteering was added in 2001 asking for information on time spent volunteering. This module was expanded in subsequent waves to include detailed information for the respondent and spouse on hours spent, and through which of the following organizations: religious organizations, such as a church, synagogue, or mosque; organizations for children and youth; organizations for senior citizens; organizations that help people in poor health; organizations that help people in need of basic necessities; organizations to bring about social change; and any other organization.

TSUNAMI AID GIVING

During the 2005 wave of PSID, a special series of questions was added asking families for information on giving they had done to aid the victims of the December 2004 tsunami that hit southeast Asia. Data were collected on amounts donated and ways donations were made, such as through the internet, the workplace, and places of worship.

RELIGIOSITY

In addition to the religious giving and religious volunteering questions described above, respondents reported their religious affiliation (if any) and the affiliation of their spouses.

HELP RECEIVED

Starting in 1999, respondents reported whether they received help from a community group, church, or other place of worship, as well as from family / friends and the government. The types of help included: transportation; housing; child care; health care; finding a job; job training; food; clothing; and covering other expenses.

POTENTIAL RESEARCH AREAS

- Intergenerational connections, such as between parents and adult children, and siblings
- Life course modeling: Baby boomers can be followed from childhood to adulthood and into retirement
- Dynamics of philanthropic behavior as people respond to events such as the Southeast Asian tsunami of 2004, changes in wealth, or receipt of help from others
- Policy panel analysis: Modeling philanthropic behavior before and after policy changes
- The association between labor market behavior and volunteering to study the human capital of workers
- Neighborhood and other geocode data can be used under confidential contract to examine issues such as government support of local nonprofit organizations
- Aging and health: The relationship between volunteering and health
- The association between religiosity and a variety of economic behaviors can be studied, including labor market behavior, savings behavior, risky behavior, and philanthropic behavior