

Sample Weights, Sample Selection Indicators and Response Rates for the Psychosocial and Disability Leave-Behind Questionnaires in HRS 2004

Sample Weights

In the 2004 wave of HRS, one of two leave-behind questionnaires was administered to a random subsample of living, non-institutionalized respondents who completed face-to-face interviews in that wave. The leave-behind questionnaires were designed as self-administered questionnaires and they were left with the selected respondents at the end of the interview. Respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire and mail it back to the main field office at the University of Michigan. One of the leave-behind questionnaires consisted of a series of work disability vignettes and was targeted toward respondents under 75 years of age, and the other contained questions on psychosocial topics and was administered to respondents of all ages. Information on the sample design for the leave-behind questionnaires is provided in the data description for the 2004 core survey.

We provide two weights for the leave-behind samples: 1) a final psychosocial leave-behind respondent weight, which adjusts for selection into the face-to-face sample and non-response to the psychosocial questionnaire (`iwgrtr_psysoc`); and 2) a final disability leave-behind respondent weight, which adjusts for selection into the face-to-face sample and non-response to the disability questionnaire (`iwgrtr_disab`). Each of these weights is the product of three factors: a) the HRS respondent-level weight for the 2004 wave, b) a face-to-face interview adjustment factor, and c) a non-response adjustment factor for the specific leave-behind questionnaire.

The face-to-face (FTF) interview adjustment factor was obtained from a propensity model predicting the probability of completing an interview in-person, as opposed to by telephone, among living, non-institutionalized respondents who completed interviews in 2004. The propensity model was estimated by logistic regression and weighted by the HRS respondent-level weight. Predictor variables included study cohort, an indicator of whether the respondent is < 80 or 80+ years of age, sex, race/ethnicity, language of interview, coupleness, education, work status, a dichotomous indicator of chronic disease, cognitive status, proxy status, and two general indicators of cooperativeness: whether the respondent completed an interview in the prior wave and total number of interviewer calls required to complete the 2004 interview. The inverse of the fitted probabilities of completing the interview face-to-face formed the FTF adjustment factor.

The non-response adjustment factor for each of the two leave-behind samples was obtained from a propensity model predicting the probability of completing the relevant leave-behind questionnaire among all eligible cases. Eligible cases include age-eligible, living, non-institutionalized respondents who completed a face-to-face interview and who were in the random subsample that was flagged to receive the specific leave-behind questionnaire. For the disability leave-behind, the eligible sample was restricted to those under 75 years of age. The propensity model was estimated by logistic regression and weighted by the product of the HRS respondent-level weight and the FTF adjustment factor. Predictor variables included the same factors included in the FTF propensity model described above, with the following modifications: age (measured continuously) was included instead of study cohort and the age 80+ indicator, and

measures of self-rated health and vision rating were added. The inverse of the fitted probabilities of completion formed the non-response adjustment factor.

Interim weights were derived as the product of the three factors described above (HRS respondent-level weight, FTF adjustment factor, and non-response adjustment factor). The resulting weights were trimmed at the fifth and ninety-fifth percentiles. As a final step, the trimmed weights were then adjusted to reproduce the weighted distribution for the respective target samples cross-classified by age (< 65, 65-74, 75+ for the psychosocial sample; < 65, 65-74 for the disability sample), sex and race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, other).

The variable name for the psychosocial weight is 'jwgr_psysoc'. This weight is defined for respondents who were in the psychosocial leave-behind sample and who completed the questionnaire (n=3005). An additional 78 respondents completed a psychosocial questionnaire, but they were not in the selected sample. These cases are kept in the leave-behind data file, but assigned zero weights. Respondents who were eligible for the psychosocial leave-behind but did not complete it (n=1292) are assigned missing values on jwgr_psysoc. This group is comprised of two subgroups—those who were asked to complete the leave-behind (n=836; coded '5' on the psychosocial selection indicator defined below) and those who, for field logistical reasons, were not asked to complete the leave-behind (n=456; coded '6' on selection indicator). All respondents who were not eligible for the psychosocial leave-behind are assigned missing values on jwgr_psysoc.

The variable name for the disability weight is 'jwgr_disab'. This weight is defined for respondents who were in the disability leave-behind sample and who completed the questionnaire (n=2671). An additional 404 respondents completed a disability questionnaire, but they were not in the selected sample. These cases are kept in the leave-behind data file, but assigned zero weights. Respondents who were eligible for the disability leave-behind but did not complete it (n=779) are assigned missing values on jwgr_disab. This group is comprised of two subgroups—those who were asked to complete the leave-behind (n=619; coded '5' on the disability selection indicator defined below) and those who, for field logistical reasons, were not asked to complete the leave-behind (n=160; coded '6' on selection indicator). All respondents who were not eligible for the disability leave-behind are assigned missing values on jwgr_disab.

Sample Selection Indicators

The sample selection indicator for the psychosocial leave-behind is named 'psysoclb04' and the indicator for the disability leave-behind is named 'disablb04'. These variables are defined as follows:

psysoclb04:

- 1=returned psychosocial questionnaire; selected to receive psychosocial leave-behind; eligible
- 2=returned psychosocial questionnaire; not selected to receive psychosocial leave-behind
- 5=did not return psychosocial questionnaire; selected to receive psychosocial leave-behind sample; eligible; leave-behind administered
- 6=did not return psychosocial questionnaire; selected to receive psychosocial leave-behind sample; eligible; leave-behind not administered

7=did not return psychosocial questionnaire; selected to receive psychosocial leave-behind sample; non-eligible

99=not selected for psychosocial leave-behind sample

.=not in this wave

disabl04:

1=returned disability questionnaire; selected to receive disability leave-behind; eligible

2=returned disability questionnaire; not selected to receive disability leave-behind

5=did not return disability questionnaire; selected to receive disability leave-behind sample; eligible; leave-behind administered

6=did not return disability questionnaire; selected to receive disability leave-behind sample; eligible; leave-behind not administered

7=did not return disability questionnaire; selected to receive disability leave-behind sample; non-eligible

99=not selected for disability leave-behind sample

.=not in this wave

Cooperation Rates and Response Rates

Psychosocial leave-behind: Among respondents who completed a core interview in 2004, were eligible for the psychosocial leave-behind, and were asked to complete it, the *cooperation rate* is 78.2%. Among respondents who completed a core interview in 2004 and who were eligible for the psychosocial leave-behind (regardless of whether they were asked to complete it), the *response rate* is 69.9%.

Disability leave-behind: Among respondents who completed a core interview in 2004, were eligible for the disability leave-behind, and were asked to complete it, the *cooperation rate* is 81.2%. Among respondents who completed a core interview in 2004 and who were eligible for the disability leave-behind (regardless of whether they were asked to complete it), the *response rate* is 77.4%.