

EURAMERICA Vol. 40, No. 2 (June 2010), 311-358  
© Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica  
<http://euramerica.org>

## **Tracking Persons from High School through Adult Life—Lessons from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study\***

**Min-Hsiung Huang**

Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica  
No. 128, Sec. 2, Academia Rd., Taipei 11529, Taiwan  
[mhhuang@sinica.edu.tw](mailto:mhhuang@sinica.edu.tw)

**Taissa S. Hauser**

Department of Sociology and Center for Demography of Health and Aging  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA  
Email: [hausert@ssc.wisc.edu](mailto:hausert@ssc.wisc.edu)

### **Abstract**

The Taiwan Education Panel Survey (TEPS) is a national survey of students in Grade 7 and Grade 11 in 2001. These

---

Received September 29, 2009; accepted December 22, 2009; last revised March 18, 2010

\* Proofreaders: Jeffrey Cuvilier, Po-Jen Hsiao, Chia-chi Tseng, Ying-tzu Chang

Paper presented at the IEAS Conference on Contemporary European and American Societies, Taipei, Taiwan, September 2009. The research reported herein has been supported by the Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica and by the National Institute on Aging, U.S. National Institutes of Health (R01 AG-09775 and P01 AG-21079). We thank Robert M. Hauser for advice. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors. Min-Hsiung Huang was a member of the TEPS research team in 2001 and 2002. Taissa S. Hauser has carried out and directed data collection, management, documentation, and outreach activities of the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study since 1970, and she has been a co-principal investigator of the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study since 1980.

students, born around 1989 and 1985, were followed longitudinally across secondary school years. A new follow-up study has been planned and is about to trace these TEPS students several years after high school graduation, with the purpose of learning about their marital status and experiences in the college and labor markets. For more than 50 years, the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) has been studying and following up a random sample of 10,317 Wisconsin high school graduates from 1957. In this paper, we outline WLS experiences which may be helpful for future follow-up studies of TEPS students.

**Key Words:** WLS, TEPS, longitudinal survey, data collection, life course