



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

NLSY97 Round 4 Data Release

Researchers may now order the NLSY97 main file round 4 data. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 cohort includes 8,984 respondents aged 12 to 16 as of December 31, 1996. In round 4, 8,081 sample members (89.9 percent) were interviewed. Surveyed respondents included 6,055 (89.7 percent) of the cross-sectional sample and 2,026 (90.6 percent) of the supplemental sample of black and Hispanic youths.

This article looks at changes made to the survey content in round 4. It also provides information about the data and documentation available to researchers.

Round 4 questionnaire content

The round 4 youth questionnaire was similar to the round 3 instrument, but there were some changes that may be of interest to researchers. These changes are outlined below.

Current Population Survey (CPS) questions not asked since round 1 were included in the round 4 questionnaire. These questions asked respondents aged 15 and older about their labor force status in the week before the interview. All NLSY97 respondents had reached age 15 by round 4, so the entire sample was asked the CPS questions.

Respondents provided information on the characteristics of their current job, such as usual number of hours and type of business. Any respondent who did not report working was questioned on job search activities in the previous month. Those who reported looking for work outlined the actions that had been taken. If the respondent looked for a job, follow-up questions then asked if he or she could have started a job in the past week if

offered one and the reason why not, if applicable. A key aspect of the CPS questions is the distinction between active and passive search methods. Active methods could result in a job offer without any further action by the jobseeker, such as having an interview with an employer or bidding on a contract. Passive search methods, such as picking up a job application or completing a resume, could not result in a job offer without further action on the part of the jobseeker.

The round 4 questionnaire included changes to the employment section. In rounds 1 through 3, respondents who were aged 16 or older and who usually earned \$200 or more per week at a freelance job were considered self-employed. Additional information was collected about those jobs as part of the freelance section of the survey. In round 4, respondents were routed through different paths based on age. Those born in 1980-82 (most of whom had reached age 18 by the start of the fielding period) answered questions about self-employment in the regular employee jobs section of the questionnaire, regardless of the amount earned at the job. Younger respondents born in 1983-84 who met the earnings requirement continued to list self-employment in the freelance section. These respondents answered the freelance or employee jobs questions and provided additional information about their self-employment.

Researchers may locate this round 4 self-employment information in the freelance roster indicated by variable YEMP_112800 for those born in 1983-84. For those born in 1980-82, variable YEMP_SELFEMP may be found on the regular employment roster.

Round 4 saw the reintroduction of expectations questions not asked since round 1. Respondents were asked to assess the

likelihood of certain events occurring within designated periods. In rounds 1 and 4, respondents indicated whether they felt that, 1 year from the interview date, they would be:

- arrested (whether rightly or wrongly)
- enrolled in a regular school
- pregnant or have gotten someone pregnant
- seriously drunk at least once
- a victim of a violent crime
- working for pay for more than 20 hours per week and enrolled in school
- working for pay for more than 20 hours per week and not enrolled in school

In round 4, respondents also were asked whether they expected to get married within 1 year of the interview date. This question was not asked in round 1.

In round 4, respondents also answered the expectation questions in the list above, as well as the question on marriage, for a period of 5 years from the interview date. Data from these questions may be found in the expectations area of interest on the NLSY97 CD.

Time use questions asked in the first three rounds of the NLSY97 were not asked in round 4. In the round 1 series of questions on time use, respondents born in 1982, 1983, or 1984 assessed the amount of time in a typical week that they spent doing homework (if enrolled in school), taking either classes or lessons, watching television, and reading for pleasure. Youths born in 1980 who were not enrolled in school or employed were asked about the time they usually woke up, whether they went to any place on a regular basis, and the times at which they left for and returned from that place.

In rounds 2 and 3, the time use series was addressed only to respondents born in

1980 or 1981 who were not enrolled in school or employed.

The purpose of these time use questions was to get some idea of what school-age children who were not in school or working were doing with their time. By round 4, respondents born in 1980 and 1981 were no longer of school age, so the questions were phased out.

A new set of questions in the round 4 fertility and pregnancy area of interest addressed only male respondents who had fathered a child. The respondent provided current information about the mother of each child, such as her enrollment and employment status, and income. He also stated whether he currently had a close relationship with the mother. The survey then asked about the respondent's relationship with each of his children. Respondents reported whether they participated in prenatal activities such as going with the mother to the doctor, buying things before the baby was born, and being present at the delivery. If the respondent had seen the child in the past month, he stated how often he performed activities such as bathing or dressing the child, preparing a meal for the child, or reading books to the child. Finally, respondents provided information about child support. They first reported the amount of support awarded in a child support agreement and then stated whether they had provided additional informal support, such as performing household repairs, buying clothes for the child, or buying household items or gifts for anyone in the household, in the past 12 months.

Round 4 also saw the addition of a series of questions about first intercourse in the self-administered questionnaire section. These questions asked for the month and year in which this experience occurred; the age of the respondent's partner at that time; the location in which it occurred; the time of day; the status of the relationship at that time; the ethnicity and race of the partner; whether the partners discussed birth control at that point; and, if they used birth control, the methods they used that first time.

NLSY97 data and documentation

The NLSY97 main file data are available to researchers on CD-ROM and can also be downloaded by visiting the NLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/nls> and choosing the

"order data" link. Also available are documentation and search and retrieval software. The round 4 main release includes the data collected in the round 4 survey, as well as a number of created variables. This file also contains all data and created variables, except the created event history variables, from rounds 1, 2, and 3, so researchers can easily examine the respondents' longitudinal records. The round 1 data also include information from the parent questionnaire and from the screener, household roster, and non-resident roster questionnaire—instruments administered only during the initial survey.

Supplemental documents, such as questionnaires and interviewer reference manuals, are distributed with each CD-ROM and also are available from the NLS Web site. Available at no cost is the 2002 edition of the *NLSY97 User's Guide*. This guide explains the selection of the NLSY97 sample, describes the contents of the data set, and provides helpful information for researchers using the data. The 2002 edition updates the previous guide with information about the round 4 survey and includes new information on how to use this complex data set effectively.

Researchers interested in obtaining the main file data or accompanying documentation or in obtaining a copy of the *NLSY97 User's Guide* should contact NLS User Services (see the back of this newsletter for contact information) or visit <http://www.bls.gov/nls>.

Child and Young Adult 2000 Data Release

The 2000 NLSY79 Child and Young Adult data, collected from NLSY79 mothers and their children, now are available to researchers. This cohort includes two groups, based on the age of each child on December 31 of the survey's calendar year. Children aged 14 and under as of that date are part of the children of the NLSY79 group, while those aged 15 and older are designated NLSY79 young adults. The 2000 survey gathered information from about 3,392 children and 3,025 young adults, or 92 percent of the children and 83 percent of the young adults, born to NLSY79 female respondents, who were eligible for interview in 2000.

This article looks at the survey instru-

ments administered in 2000 and describes differences from the 1998 questionnaire. It also outlines how to obtain the data and documentation for this cohort.

Interview content

Each child interview includes the administration of a number of instruments: the *Mother Supplement*, the *Child Supplement*, and, for children aged 10 to 14, the *Child Self-Administered Supplement*. The young adults provide responses to the *NLSY79 Young Adult CAPI Questionnaire*. Up through the 1998 survey, young adults also completed a confidential *Self-Report Booklet*. In 2000, the primary mode of interview for the young adults was switched from in-person to telephone. About 85 percent of participating young adults were interviewed via telephone. The remaining 15 percent took part in an in-person CAPI interview. Due to the change in interview mode, the *Self-Report Booklet* was not used in 2000. Many of the questions from the booklet, however, were included as a section in the CAPI questionnaire. These questions were administered by the interviewer over the telephone. Respondents who still completed an in-person interview self-administered the section.

In 2000, the young adult questionnaire underwent a major redesign and now differs from the main youth questionnaire and from previous young adult questionnaires. First, it was streamlined and adjusted for telephone administration. More preexisting information was incorporated into the information sheets to determine branching for each respondent's path through the questionnaire. The type-of-residence questions in the household interview section also were streamlined. The gaps and CPS sections were eliminated for 2000. In earlier surveys, the gaps section looked for gaps in employment longer than 1 month and included questions intended to determine whether the respondent was completely out of the labor force or was looking for a job. The CPS section previously asked a series of questions related to employment in the week prior to the survey. Answers to many of the questions in this series are captured elsewhere.

Additional changes occurred as part of the redesign as well. Contact and closeness questions about the sibling to whom the respondent feels closest to were added, as were questions about the respondent's

closeness to his or her mother and father. Respondents who were either married or living with someone at the date of their last interview were asked whether they were still in these relationships and, if not, how the relationships ended. This will allow researchers to examine a more complete relationship history.

A series of questions about the respondent's beliefs regarding his or her job as a parent was incorporated into the fertility section and asked of all young adults with biological children. The childcare section focused on the youngest child in the household—biological, step-, or adopted—and included a series of parent behavior questions that are modified versions of the HOME assessment that NLSY79 mothers had completed about the young adults when they were younger. These questions provide researchers with an excellent chance to look at the intergenerational transmission of parenting behaviors. A total family income question, a credit card debt question, and three financial strain questions were added to the income section. New series about addiction to marijuana, usage of marijuana in the workplace, and usage of amphetamines also were added.

Another change related to the switch from in-person to telephone interviews for the young adults was that the young adult interviews began earlier in the year than the main NLSY79 interviews. In previous survey years, the two schedules had run concurrently.

In 1998, the sample of young adults was limited to those who had not reached age 21 by the interview date. Young adults aged 21 years and older were again eligible for interview in the 2000 survey. However, about 40 percent of children and young adults under age 21 from households originally selected in the black/Hispanic oversample were not eligible for interview in 2000 due to funding constraints. These respondents will be eligible for interview again in 2002.

While the child survey instruments did not incorporate the sweeping changes that the young adult instruments did, there were some alterations made in 2000. Questions regarding school and family background for children aged 5 and older were moved from the paper *Mother Supplement* to the child CAPI instrument. When older children were present during the interview,

the mother was able to self-administer some of the more sensitive schooling questions directly on the laptop.

All sections of the *Mother Supplement* for children under 4 years old were moved to the child CAPI instrument. These sections include the *Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment (HOME) Inventory*, *How My Child Usually Acts*, and *Motor and Social Development*. For children 4 years and older, two sections of the *HOME*, one section of *How My Child Usually Acts*, and the *Behavior Problems Index* remain in the *Mother Supplement*.

Child and Young Adult data and documentation

The 2000 Child and Young Adult CD-ROM contains data from all child and young adult surveys, all child assessment scores, and a set of constructed variables based on information from the NLSY79 mothers' longitudinal record. These maternal variables (attached to each child record) include information on maternal household composition, employment, pre- and post-natal care, family background, health, and childcare. These data can also be downloaded by visiting the NLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/nls> and choosing the "order data" link. Data were collected in the 1979-2000 surveys of the main NLSY79 cohort and in the special biennial surveys of the children begun in 1986.

Also included on the CD (and available for download from the NLS Web site) is the complete set of data for the main NLSY79 surveys, including the constructed work history variables. The main youth data are contained in a separate zip file and must still be merged with the child data using the mother's ID number, but researchers no longer have to purchase two separate CDs.

Search and extraction software enables users to peruse, select, and extract variables from the child and young adult data set as well as the main youth file.

The child and young adult CD-ROM will be accompanied by a *Data Users Guide*, which provides information about the administration of the various survey instruments and assessments, and supplies important details concerning the data. A number of documentation items also are available in electronic form on the NLS Web site.

Researchers interested in obtaining the child and young adult data should contact NLS User Services (contact information may be found on the back page of this newsletter) or visit the NLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/nls>.

Military questions in the NLS

The NLS, with its many cohorts, has asked military-related questions of Americans who were eligible to serve in several U.S. wars, including World War II, Korea, Vietnam, the Gulf War, as well as the current military effort called Operation Enduring Freedom. Questions asked of the older men, young men, NLSY79, NLSY79 young adults, and NLSY97 cohorts offer researchers a wealth of opportunity to look at military service among U.S. citizens.

Older men

In the 1967 and 1976 surveys, members of the older men cohort were asked whether they had ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces. If so, the dates of service were collected. In 1967, these dates were specified by periods to include World War II, the Korean War, peacetime prior to June 1950, and peacetime after January 1955. In the 1976 survey, military service questions were asked by month and year.

The 1966 survey asked respondents about any vocational training programs they had attended while in the Armed Forces. Follow-up questions determined whether the respondent had used this training at his current or last job.

The military also was referenced in older men surveys as a source of disability payments, pension or retirement income, and medical care payments. Medical care payments that the military made to the respondent or his wife were also recorded.

Military-related questions asked of the older men cohort may be found in the following questionnaire sections: Pensions, Social Security, and retirement; health; education and training; family background; and marital history and other background.

Young men

Because many members of this cohort were of service age during the Vietnam War, quite a bit of data was collected about respondents' military service. Armed Forces

questions were included in all young men surveys except the 1973 and 1975 telephone surveys. If respondents currently were serving in the active Armed Forces at the time of any interview, they were ineligible for interview. These respondents, however, answered questions about their military experiences once they returned to civilian life.

In 1966, 1969, 1971, 1976, and 1981, respondents who had ever served in the Armed Forces reported the branch in which they had served. These respondents reported how they had entered the Armed Forces (either through enlisting or being drafted) and how many months they had spent on active duty. Respondents also reported on the military occupation they had held for the longest time and whether they were an officer or an enlisted man at that time.

The final young men survey in 1981 asked whether respondents were ever in combat during their service, as well as the duration of that combat.

Military questions in the young men survey also asked about separation from active duty. Surveys in 1966, 1969, and 1971 collected the respondent's age at the time of separation. The respondent's rank and the date on which the separation occurred were recorded in 1969, 1971, 1976, and 1981.

Respondents who had never served in the U.S. Armed Forces were asked in 1966 whether they had ever tried to enter active service. If they had, a follow-up question asked for the reason why they were not accepted. The 1967-71 questionnaires also recorded the current draft classification of each age-eligible respondent and, if applicable, the reason for his 1-Y or 4-F rejection.

Young men respondents also gave details about training, other than basic training, that they had received in the military. Respondents reported whether they had completed the training, the length of the training, and whether they had used what they learned on their current or last job. Respondents in this cohort who did serve in the Armed Forces also were asked whether they thought being in the Armed Forces had hurt or helped their careers. A follow-up question then asked the reason for their answer.

Later young men surveys included questions about income received from dis-

ability or veterans' benefits. The 1976 questionnaire asked whether the G.I. Bill was an important element in the respondent's buying his first home; in 1978 and 1980, the G.I. Bill was included in a question about other income. More-detailed questions were asked in 1976 and 1981. These asked about the type of G.I. or veterans' benefits the respondent had ever used; if he had a disability or medical discharge; whether he had a disability rated as service-connected by the Veterans' Administration; and the compensation for that disability. The 1981 survey also asked whether the respondent or his wife/partner had received income in the past 12 months from veterans' compensation or pension as a result of a disability or illness.

Finally, several questions about education and work decisions for this cohort included "participation in the military" in the list of possible responses. In the education section, military enlistment was listed as a reason why respondents ended their education at a particular point, why they changed their college attendance plans, why they were not currently attending college, and why they decided to get more training. Participation in the Armed Forces or waiting to be called into military service were also possible responses to questions about why the respondent was not working or looking for work.

Military questions in the young men's cohort may be found in the following questionnaire sections: Educational status, current labor force status, work experience and attitudes, family background, and assets and income.

NLSY79

While the young men cohort was unique in its relationship to the Vietnam War, the NLSY79 cohort is unique in that its respondents were chosen from both the civilian and military populations. This allows researchers the opportunity to compare outcomes for both groups simultaneously. With military questions in every NLSY79 questionnaire, this survey contains a large amount of data on military occupations, training, wages, and testing scores. In particular, questionnaires from 1979 through 1985 contain substantial information on military experience.

NLSY79 military members consist of two groups. The first is a special oversample of members of the Armed

Forces. This group, which in 1979 included 1,280 respondents, was reduced to 201 respondents in 1985 because of funding cutbacks. The second consists of NLSY79 respondents who joined the military while they were part of the sample group. Of interest to researchers may be the fact that many NLSY79 respondents enlist in the reserves when their active duty term is finished and provide information about this duty as well.

Military occupation. Questions about military occupation were asked in 1979-85. Respondents reported their primary and secondary military occupations, and gave information on how much training they had received.

Military training. Until the 1986 survey, military respondents answered questions about the number of weeks of formal training received in the military, the amount of on-the-job training, and the amount of formal schooling. Each survey also contained questions about the usefulness of military training for civilian life.

Military pay and bonuses. In the early years of the NLSY79, pay information was collected for individuals in the military, individuals in the reserves, and individuals who had separated from the military. Information also was gathered on the amount of educational and enlistment benefits received. Respondents who had left the military were asked for the primary reason for their separation. Low pay was the answer for a number of respondents.

ASVAB Administration. In 1980, NLSY79 respondents took part in a U.S. Department of Defense and military services effort to update the norms of the *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)*. Scores from select sections of this test may be used to construct an approximate and unofficial Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) score. This score is a general measure of trainability and a primary criterion of enlistment eligibility for the Armed Forces.

In all years of the NLSY79, including the most recent fielding, respondents with military service experience reported the following about their military service, either current or past: Branch of Armed Forces, months spent in Armed Forces, pay grade and income, use of military skills on civilian job, and participation in Veterans' Educational Assistance Program (VEAP).

The NLSY79 contains more than 1,500 variables pertaining to life in the Armed Forces. These data may be combined with other NLSY79 information to provide insights into residence characteristics, marital status, fertility, and schooling while an individual serves in the Armed Forces. Military-related questions for the NLSY79 may be found in the military area of interest.

NLSY79 young adults

The NLSY79 young adults are the children aged 15 and older born to females in the NLSY79 main youth cohort. These respondents are asked to report on military topics similar to those addressed by respondents in the main NLSY79, including branch of Armed Forces in which current or past service was completed, months spent in Armed Forces, and participation in VEAP or G.I. Bill. Young adults with military experience also answer questions about their military occupation, the type and amount of military training they have received, and any formal education received while in service. For the 2002 young adult survey, new questions have been added in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. Reservists will be asked whether they have ever been called up and, if so, when. Members of the regular forces will be asked if they have ever been on inactive reserve. If the answer is yes, they will be asked if they were ever recalled to active duty and, if so, when.

To find military-related variables for this group, researchers should search for the young adult military area of interest on the child/young adult data set.

NLSY97

NLSY97 respondents in the Armed Forces state the branch in which they serve and whether they are in the regular forces, the reserves, or the National Guard. Respondents aged 16 or older who report their employer as an active branch of the Armed Forces then provide occupational and pay information. Members of the Army, Army National Guard, Marine Corps, or their reserves report their Primary Military Occupational Specialty. Coast Guard or Navy (or their reserves) personnel report their Primary Rating. Respondents in the Air Force and Air National Guard (or their reserves) report their Primary Air Force Specialty Code.

Respondents in the Armed Forces also answer questions about their pay grade when they entered and when they left or at the date of survey for current members. Pay grades are a pay level classification system associated with ranks of military personnel that are used by all branches of the military.

During round 1, the NLSY97 sample participated in Profile of American Youth 1997, an *Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)* testing administration similar to the 1980 testing of the NLSY79 sample. *ASVAB* scores are available for NLSY97 youths, although Armed Forces Qualifications Test (AFQT) composite scores are still forthcoming. AFQT scores are a general measure of trainability and a primary criterion of eligibility for Armed Forces enlistment.

To find military-related questions for the NLSY97, researchers should look in the employers and jobs and military areas of interest on the NLSY97 data set.

Researchers interested in military-related topics can order data and documentation, peruse online user's guides for the NLSY79 and NLSY97, and look at abstracts of existing articles in the online NLS bibliography. For links to this information, see the NLS Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/nls>.

Frequently Asked Questions

NLS User Services encourages researchers to contact them with questions and problems they have encountered while accessing and using NLS data and/or documentation. Every effort is made to answer these inquiries. Some recently asked questions that may be of general interest to NLS users are listed below with their answers.

Q1: The NLSY79 documentation says that income for partners is not recorded in the total family income variable. For 1979-89, there is a variable for "opposite sex adult's" total income, but for the other years I wasn't able to find a variable for total income of partner or opposite sex adult. Is that variable available? Also, is there any income information for other household members who are not blood relations or spouses?

A1: There is not a *single* variable for "opposite sex adult's" total income after 1989. Beginning in 1990, opposite-sex partners were treated in the same manner as spouses for most items, including the income questions. Respondents reported the income of their partners in a *series* of more detailed questions that mirrored those asked about spouses; researchers can compute total income from the component income items for 1990 and later. Beginning in 1994, the income questions for spouse and partner were no longer split into two sets, but were combined into a single spouse/partner set. It is important for researchers to be aware of this change in case they need to separate out either spouse or partner in their analyses. Beginning in 2000, same-sex partners also were included in this series and in other questions about partners.

Except for partners, income information is not collected for household members not related by blood or marriage to the respondent.

Q2: In the 1998 questionnaire, NLSY79 respondents aged 40 or older (roughly one-sixth of the remaining respondents) were asked some health-related questions. Were the same questions included in the 2000 questionnaire, first for the people who hit 40 in the 2 years since 1998, and then for those who were asked these questions in 1998?

A2: The health inventory questions were repeated in 2000 for respondents who had reached age 40 since their last interview date. The questions were not repeated for those respondents who had answered them in 1998. The purpose of this module is to establish baseline health information for each respondent at the first survey point after he or she turns 40 years old.

Q3: Is it possible to extract not only tagged variables, but also the case numbers of the subjects who answered them?

A3: For all NLS cohorts, except the Child/Young Adult, the respondent identification number is variable R00001.00. For the Child/Young Adult data, use C00001.00. It is always good practice to include the respondent ID number in any data set you extract.

Completed NLS Research

The following is a listing of recent research based on data from the NLS cohorts that has not appeared in its current form in a previous issue of the *NLS News*. See the *NLS Annotated Bibliography* at www.nlsbibliography.org for a comprehensive listing of NLS-related research.

Carlson, Marcia Jeanne and Corcoran, Mary. "Family Structure and Children's Behavioral and Cognitive Outcomes." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 63,3 (August 2001): 779-92. [NLSY79 Children]

Davey, Adam; Shanahan, Michael J.; and Schafer, Joseph L. "Correcting for Selective Nonresponse in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Using Multiple Imputation." *Journal of Human Resources* 36,3 (Summer 2001): 500-19. [NLSY79 Children]

Eamon, Mary Keegan. "Antecedents and Socioemotional Consequences of Physical Punishment on Children in Two-Parent Families." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 25,6 (June 2001): 787-802. [NLSY79 Children]

Holzer, Harry J. and LaLonde, Robert J. "Job Change and Job Stability among Less Skilled Young Workers." In: *Finding Jobs: Work and Welfare Reform*, D.E. Card and R.M. Blank, eds., New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2000. [NLSY79]

Johnson, Timothy P. and Mott, Joshua Adam. "The Reliability of Self-Reported Age of Onset of Tobacco, Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use." *Addiction: Special Issue* 96,8 (August 2001): 1187-98. [NLSY79 Children]

Parcel, Toby L. and Dufur, Mikaela J. "Capital at Home and at School: Effects on Child Social Adjustment." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 63,1 (February 2001): 32-47. Also: Sage Family Studies Abstracts 23,3 (2001): 275-407. [NLSY79 Children]

In mid-November 1999, a "Conference of Early Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997 Cohort" was held at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This conference involved the presentation of

numerous papers that analyzed the round 1 NLSY97 data or compared its results to those of its predecessor, the NLSY79. Selected papers from this conference are published in three venues: *Journal of Human Resources*, *Monthly Labor Review*, and *Social Awakenings: Adolescent Behavior as Adulthood Approaches*. These articles are listed below.

Articles from the fall 2001 issue of the *Journal of Human Resources* (volume 36, issue 4), which was devoted entirely to the NLSY97:

Aughinbaugh, Alison. "Does Head Start Yield Long-Term Benefits?" pp. 641-65.

Hill, Carolyn J. and Michael, Robert T. "Measuring Poverty in the NLSY97," pp. 727-61.

Lusardi, Annamaria; Cossa, Ricardo; and Krupka, Erin L. "Savings of Young Parents," pp. 762-94.

Michael, Robert T. and Pergamit, Michael R. "The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997 Cohort," pp. 628-40.

Neumark, David and Joyce, Mary. "Evaluating School-to-Work Programs Using the New NLSY," pp. 666-702.

Pabilonia, Sabrina Wulff. "Evidence on Youth Employment, Earnings, and Parental Transfers in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997," pp. 795-822.

Reynolds, John R. and Pemberton, Jennifer. "Rising College Expectations among Youth in the United States: A Comparison of the 1979 and 1997 NLSY," pp. 703-26. [Also NLSY79]

Articles from the August 2001 *Monthly Labor Review* (volume 124, no. 8). This issue of *Monthly Labor Review* was composed entirely of papers on the NLSY97:

Gardecki, Rosella M. "Racial differences in youth employment," pp. 51-67.

Horrigan, Michael and Walker, James. "The NLSY97: an introduction," pp. 3-5.

Huang, Lynn; Pergamit, Michael; and Shkolnik, Jamie. "Youth initiation into the labor market," pp. 18-24.

Joyce, Mary and Neumark, David. "School-to-work programs: information from two surveys," pp. 38-50.

Rothstein, Donna S. "Youth employment in the United States," pp. 6-17.

Rothstein, Donna S. "Youth employment during school: results from two longitudinal surveys," pp. 25-37.

Articles that form the text *Social Awakenings: Adolescent Behavior as Adulthood Approaches*, edited by Robert T. Michael and published by Russell Sage Press (New York: 2001):

Abe, Yasuyo. "Changes in Gender and Racial Gaps in Adolescent Antisocial Behavior: The NLSY79 versus the NLSY97," pp. 339-78.

Argus, Laura M. and Peters, Elizabeth. "Patterns of Nonresident-Father Involvement," pp. 49-78.

Cawley, John. "Body Weight and the Dating and Sexual Behaviors of Young Adolescents," pp. 174-98.

Chatterji, Pinka. "What Determines Adolescent Demand for Alcohol and Marijuana? A Comparison of Findings from the NLSY79 and the NLSY97," pp. 299-338.

Domnitz, Jeff; Manski, Charles F.; and Fischhoff, Baruch. "Who are Youth 'At Risk'? Expectations Evidence in the NLSY97," pp. 230-57.

Gibson, Diane. "Food Stamp Program Participation and Health: Estimates from the NLSY97," pp. 258-96.

Michael, Robert T. "A Lens on Adolescence: The 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth," pp. 1-22.

Michael, Robert T. and Bickert, Courtney. "Exploring Determinants of Adolescents' Early Sexual Behavior," pp. 137-73.

Moore, Mignon R. "Family Environment and Adolescent Sexual Debut in Alternative Household Structures," pp. 109-36.

Pierret, Charles R. "The Effect of Family Structure on Youth Outcomes in the NLSY97," pp. 25-48.

Tepper, Robin L. "Parental Regulation and Adolescent Discretionary Time-Use Decisions: Findings from the NLSY97," pp. 79-106.

Walker, James R. "Adolescents' Expectations Regarding Birth Outcomes: A Com-

parison of the NLSY79 and NLSY97 Cohorts," pp. 201-29.

Williams, L. Susan. "City Kids and Country Cousins: Rural and Urban Youths, Deviance, and Labor Market Ties," pp. 379-414.

Are You Working With NLS Data?

If you are, we are interested in your work!

- Have you received funding to sponsor a project using NLS data?
- Are you working on a paper that uses NLS data?
- Have you published a recent paper using NLS data?

If you have received funding on a project, are working on a paper, or published a recent paper that uses NLS data, please contact: NLS User Services, Center for Human Resource Research, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 100, Columbus, OH 43221; (614) 442-7366; e-mail: usersvc@postoffice.chrr.ohio-state.edu. Or use our online submission form—just go to www.nls.bibliography.org and click on "Submit Citation."

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NLS User Services:	Center for Human Resource Research The Ohio State University 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 100 Columbus, Ohio 43221-2418 usersvc@postoffice.chrr.ohio-state.edu (614) 442-7366 (614) 442-7329 (Fax)	NLS documentation, data, and data updates:	usersvc@postoffice.chrr.ohio- state.edu
		NLS web site:	http://www.bls.gov/nls
		BLS-NLS publications:	Jain_Rita@bls.gov (202) 691-7405
NLS Program Office:	National Longitudinal Surveys 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE Room 4945 Washington, DC 20212-0001 Attention: Rita Jain NLS_INFO@bls.gov (202) 691-7405 (202) 691-6425 (Fax)	NLS News Editor:	Donna S. Rothstein Rothstein_D@bls.gov
		NLS Program Director and Media Contact:	Charles R. Pierret Pierret_C@bls.gov (202) 691-7519