

U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Release of Preliminary 2010 NLSY79 Young Adult Data

In June 2011, researchers can access a preliminary version of the 2010 Young Adult data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79), available through the NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator). The release includes all of the data collected for young adults in the 2010 data collection round; it also includes a limited number of created variables.

Because the release is preliminary, it will not include data from any of the data collection rounds before 2010. However, the new data can be easily linked to the final 2008 Child and Young Adult data release as well as to the most recent NLSY79 data release. The final 2010 Child and Young Adult dataset, including all previous data, is scheduled to be released in 2012. (*Users are reminded that the reference numbers on the preliminary release will not match the reference numbers on the final merged release.*)

In 2010, interviews were completed with 6,102 young adult respondents, or 83.9 percent of those eligible for the survey. There were 3,033 males and 3,069 females interviewed. The 2010 survey round is the ninth wave of young adult data. Since 1994, NLSY79 children age 15 and older no longer receive cognitive assessments and other assessments given to their younger counterparts. Instead, they participate in an interview, either in-person or on the telephone, that asks about work experience, military experience, schooling, training, family background, health, fertility, income and assets, dating and relationships, attitudes, and drug and alcohol use.

The 2010 Young Adult questionnaire remains similar to the 2008 questionnaire,

but there were some notable changes in questionnaire content:

Several personal finance questions were added in 2010. Respondents were asked if, in the 12 months prior to the interview, they had ever been more than 60 days late in paying bills or mortgage or rent, experienced collection agencies, had something repossessed, received a payday loan (also known as a paycheck advance), or filed for bankruptcy. Respondents also answered questions about any property foreclosures since 2007.

The volunteerism questions were restructured and new items were added to more clearly define a respondent's volunteer activities. New questions included how frequently respondents participated in unpaid volunteer or community work. The types of groups the respondents volunteered for was expanded to include groups providing international aid or promoting world peace, groups that help people in need of food, shelter, or other basic necessities, and activities related to arts and culture. Respondents indicated their reasons for doing volunteer work. In addition, monetary contributions to charitable organizations were noted for the first time.

Several new questions related to health were added to the survey. Respondents answered new questions about consumer habits, such as reading the label when buying a new food item, eating food from a fast-food restaurant, and drinking soft drinks. Respondents answered a new question about doing strength exercises (such as weight lifting). They also answered questions about the length of time respondents may have been without health care coverage and the reasons for this lack of coverage. Respondents also answered questions about any caretaking responsibilities they may have for a disabled or chronically ill

friend or family member inside or outside the household. Respondents with children provided the height and weight of each child. In addition, questions were added to gauge the respondent's mood at the time of the interview. These questions, taken from the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), were added to an already established sequence of CES-D questions to increase the validity of the section.

In addition, a health module for respondents age 29 and older was introduced. It included questions about a family history of several chronic conditions with an emphasis on diabetes. If a respondent's biological mother or father has passed away, they were asked to provide the age when they died and the cause of death. Dental habit questions included how many times a day the respondent brushed their teeth and how many times daily they used dental floss. The health module also included questions about difficulties in performing various activities, such as walking several blocks; climbing several flights of stairs; stooping, kneeling, or crouching; or pulling and pushing large objects like a living room chair. In addition, respondents indicated if, in the preceding 2 years, they had had minor medical screening checks or procedures, including a flu shot, cholesterol test, diabetes test, blood pressure measured, or pap smear (if female). A mental health inventory included questions about energy levels and emotions in the 4 weeks prior to the interview, including queries about if the respondent was feeling calm and peaceful or feeling downhearted and blue, or whether an emotional or physical problem had caused them to accomplish less than they had wanted to during that period. Respondents also answered new questions that measured cognitive abilities in remem-

bering words and numbers.

A new series of questions regarding personal relationships asked respondents to detail the division of chores and responsibilities between them and their spouses or partners. Respondents were asked about the fairness of the division of chores and were asked to indicate how money is managed in their relationships. Respondents also indicated who in their marriage or partnership made the final decisions in choosing where they live, shared weekend activities, vacation destinations, and buying major items for the home. New questions were also asked about the spouse's or partner's religious beliefs and practices, including how often they attended services, if the respondent usually attended religious services with them, and if the spouse or partner self-identifies as a born-again or evangelical Christian.

Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the following series of statements about relationships in general: "Having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person," "People in a committed relationship...are generally happier than people who are not in a committed relationship," and "It is better to be in a bad relationship than in no relationship at all."

The 2010 survey added some employment-related questions including a short series on taking risks with employment. Respondents considered a hypothetical situation: If their current employment were ending and they were choosing between two new jobs, would they choose the job where their current income was guaranteed for life or would they choose an alternate job where the income was less certain but there was a 50-50 chance the income would double and a 50-50 chance the income would be cut by a certain percentage. This job-risk series can also be found in select survey years of the NLS79 main survey. The respondents were also asked to report any military service, and then they answered a short series of new questions about service-related disabilities.

Questions about political involvement were removed for this round, as they are designed to be asked periodically.

In 1994 and 1996, the Young Adult samples included all children age 15 and older. In 1998, the Young Adult sample was limited to those age 15 to 20. In 2000, the sample again included young adults age 15

and older; however, approximately 40 percent of the young adults age 15 to 20 from the Black and Hispanic oversample families were not fielded in 2000 for budgetary reasons. The young adults that were not interviewed in 2000 were again eligible to be interviewed from 2002 forward. There were no sample restrictions from 2002 to 2008. Beginning in 2010, a new pattern of administration at the upper ages was instituted; respondents over age 30 will be interviewed once every 4 years, while those 30 and under will continue to be interviewed every 2 years. The interviews in 2010 were primarily conducted by telephone, with a small portion of interviews (approximately 10 percent) completed in person.

Researchers interested in accessing the NLSY79 Young Adult preliminary release should visit www.nlsinfo.org/investigator. A user's guide for the NLSY79 Child and Young Adult surveys is available at this same site. □

Data Collection and Data Release Schedule

The following is the latest schedule for NLSY79 and NLSY97 data collections and data releases:

- **NLSY97 Survey.** NLSY97 data are now available for rounds 1 through 12. Round-13 data are scheduled for release in the summer of 2011. Round-14 data collection began in the fall of 2010 and will be released in 2012. Round-15 data collection is scheduled to begin in the fall of 2011.
- **NLSY79 Main Survey.** NLSY79 data are available for rounds 1 through 23. Round-24 data will be released in early 2012. Round-25 data collection begins in 2012.
- **NLSY79 Child Survey and NLSY79 Young Adult Survey.** Both the Child and Young Adult surveys are fielded during the same approximate timeframe as the main NLSY79 survey. Data from all survey years through 2008 are now available. A dataset containing both the Child and Young Adult data collected in 2010

will be released in 2012, with a preliminary Young Adult dataset released ahead of the full release in June 2011. The next round of data collection will begin in 2012.

Each cohort's dataset includes a merge of all previous rounds that have been released from that cohort. All public NLS data can be accessed free of charge through the NLS investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator), which features data from the active cohorts listed above as well as the four NLS Original Cohorts (Older Men, Mature Women, Young Women, and Young Men). □

Spotlight: Benefits Variables in the NLS

The quality and availability of benefits can be significant factors when it comes to a worker accepting employment, staying at a job, and feeling job satisfaction. The NLSY97, NLSY79, Young Adult, and all but one of the original cohort surveys offer benefits variables in selected survey years.

Benefits variables in the NLSY97 survey

Questions on benefits are currently asked each survey year of NLSY97 respondents who report an employment lasting at least 13 weeks. For each of these jobs, the interviewer hands the respondent a card listing typical benefits and asks him or her to choose those benefits that are available as part of the job with this employer. (If the interview is being conducted by phone, the list of benefits is read aloud.) These benefits include the following:

- Medical, surgical, or hospitalization insurance that covers injuries or major illnesses off the job
- Life insurance that covers death for reasons not connected to job
- Dental benefits
- Paid maternity or paternity leave
- Unpaid maternity or paternity leave that allows employees

to return to the same job or one similar to it

- A retirement plan other than Social Security
- A flexible work schedule
- Tuition reimbursement for certain types of schooling
- Company-provided or subsidized childcare
- Employee stock ownership plans

If an employer offered a benefit that the respondent chose not to take, the benefit was still considered available. Benefits that were available to other employees at the company but not to the respondent at the time of the survey were not included.

In addition to the listed benefits, the survey questioned respondents on the number of paid vacation days and paid sick or personal days per year to which they were currently entitled (or were entitled to when the job ended).

Respondents who indicated health insurance was available through their employer were asked if they participated in that option. If respondents did not participate in the health insurance option, they were asked to give one of five optional reasons: the option was too expensive, they were covered by another plan, they didn't need health insurance, they had a preexisting condition, or they hadn't worked long enough with that employer to be covered.

Benefits variables in the NLSY79 survey

Data on the availability of benefits provided by employers of NLSY79 respondents have been collected during each survey year except 1981. From 1980 to 1992, the benefits series was administered to those respondents who worked 20 hours or more a week at their current or last job and who were not self-employed in an unincorporated business or enlisted in the military. From 1993 to 2004, those working less than 20 hours a week were asked if their employer made any benefits available. Those respondents replying in the affirmative were then asked the detailed benefits series of questions. Benefits questions were asked only about the current or most recent job (also known as the Current Population Survey or CPS job) from 1979–93; they

have been asked about all jobs beginning in 1994.

The types of benefits about which information has been gathered vary across the years. Medical, surgical, and hospital insurance; life insurance; and paid vacation variables were included in every survey year except 1981. Also, beginning in 1989, married respondents could indicate that their health insurance came from their spouse's current or previous employer or that the spouse's source of health insurance was the respondent's current or previous employer. In addition, respondents provided information starting in 1989 about the source of their children's health insurance. Questions on sick days, dental benefits, and maternity or paternity leave were asked beginning in 1985, and questions on retirement plans, profit sharing, training and educational opportunities, and subsidized childcare were asked since 1988. A question on flexible hours or work schedule was added in 1989. Other benefit variables were collected intermittently.

Benefits variables in the Young Adult survey

Respondents in the 1994–1998 Young Adult surveys were asked about the standard benefits made available to them for all jobs for which they worked more than 10 hours per week and that were more than 9 weeks in duration. These benefits included health insurance, life insurance, dental insurance, maternity or paternity leave, retirement benefits, flexible hours, profit sharing, training and educational opportunities, and subsidized childcare. The young adult respondents also answered questions on benefits from 2000 through the present survey, but the query is now limited to the respondent's CPS job (Job #1) rather than all jobs.

Benefits variables in the Original Cohorts surveys

The mature women cohort provided benefits data in 1977, 1982, 1987, 1989, and 1995–2003, and the young women cohort answered benefits questions in 1978 and 1983–2003. At each survey point, information was gathered about medical, surgical, and hospital insurance; life insurance; a retirement pension program; paid sick leave; paid vacation; training and educational opportunities; profit sharing; and stock op-

tions. In addition, select surveys collected data on the availability of paid and unpaid maternity leave, flexible work hours, child daycare, paid personal time, time off for childcare, time off for elder care, a flexible menu of benefits, free or discounted meals or merchandise, or dental insurance.

For the young women cohort in 1987, respondents were asked to rank the most important benefits they were receiving and to name the benefits they would most like to receive (of those not yet provided). In 1991, the collection of benefits data was broadened for the young women cohort to include data on actual coverage by an employer-provided health or retirement plan. Information on specific types of health insurance coverage (e.g., medical, surgical, hospital care; dental services; vision care; or prescription drugs) was also collected.

The younger men cohort answered questions about basic benefits in 1976 and 1981.

How to obtain benefit variable data

Benefit variables can be accessed through the NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator) by using "benefits" as the Word-In-Title search. Users interested in learning about research regarding NLS-related benefit data can visit the NLS Annotated Bibliography at www.nlsbibliography.org. As of April 2011, the bibliography lists 61 citations with benefit as the keyword in the search. □

NLSY97 Terms to Know: CVC and XRND

Two related abbreviations in the NLSY97 codebook—XRND and CVC—are fairly new additions and elicit user inquiries.

The CVC denotation, found as a prefix to the question name, means that a variable is a cumulative created variable. The variable is created by combining data across rounds regardless of interview status. For instance, the NLSY97 variable CVC_TTL_BIO_CHILD (total number of biological children born to the respondent), was created by tallying up the children reported by the respondent across all the rounds in which the respondent was interviewed.

The XRND denotation is an abbreviation for cross round variable. All CVC variables have XRND listed as their survey

year in the Investigator codebook. If a variable has its survey year listed as XRND instead of a specific year, it means the information to create this variable came from the latest interview, whatever round that may be. For instance, the created variable “CVC_HGC_EVER” (highest grade the respondent ever reported completed) is an XRND variable because the highest-grade-completed information is present for each NLSY97 respondent, whether or not that respondent was enrolled or interviewed in the current survey year. The CVC_RND variable provides the actual round of the respondent’s most recent interview. XRND variables can also be found in the NLSY79 and Child and Young Adult datasets.

NLS-Related Presentations Now Number More than 1000

One way to find the latest in NLS-related research is to search the NLS Annotated Bibliography for conference presentation citations. Presentations cited in the Bibliography now number more than 1,000. (As of March 2011, there were 1,037.) A list of conference presentations provides timely information on new research topics in advance of journal articles or other releases. The Advanced Search feature of the Bibliography can be used to identify conference presentations based on a particular NLS cohort.

NLS users have presented at annual meetings hosted by a wide range of organizations, including such groups as the Population Association of America, American Sociological Association, American Public Health Association, American Economic Association, Society of Labor Economists, and the Association for Public Analysis and Management.

Researchers also have presented NLS data at specialized conferences, congresses, workshops, symposia, and regional meetings in the United States and abroad.

To find citations for presentations, go to the NLS Annotated Bibliography website, www.nlsbibliography.org, and choose “Oral Presentation, Conference” using a Formats search option. Recent conference presenters can use this site to submit information about their presentations. □

Frequently Asked Questions

The NLS staff encourages researchers to

contact NLS User Services with questions and problems encountered while accessing and using NLS data or documentation. Every effort is made to answer these inquiries. Following are some recent questions and answers that may be of general interest to NLS users:

Q1. Is the old NLS Web Investigator no longer available?

A1. The previous Investigator and the current Investigator ran simultaneously for an extended transitional period so data users could get acclimated to the new version. As researchers become familiar with the updated Investigator, use of the older version tapered off significantly and the decision was made in October 2010 to close it down.

If previous users had an account on the older version of Investigator, they will need to reregister in the new interface. To set up a new account, go to www.nlsinfo.org/investigator and click on “Register.” Accounts are free and require only an email address and a password. Users can also visit Investigator as a guest without registering. Users who need assistance with the new Investigator can access the users guide by clicking “Help” on the Investigator homepage or by contacting NLS User Services (614-442-7366 or usersvc@chrr.osu.edu).

Q2: Are there any NLSY97 variables regarding respondents’ computer use?

A2: Computer use is a more integral part of a respondent’s daily life now than it was when the NLSY97 project first began, and the variables about computer use have evolved accordingly. Early rounds included only questions about having a computer in the house. In rounds 7 and up, respondents were asked if they had Internet access. In rounds 7 through 12 (the 2003–2008 interviews), they were asked about the places where they accessed the Internet (such as home, friend’s home, school, work, library, or Internet cafe). In round 6 and rounds 11 and 12, respondents estimated how often they used the computer.

Respondents provided additional computer-use information in round 12 by indicating their participation in Internet-specific activities: sending and reading email; instant messaging; reading news,

articles, or blogs; playing online games; downloading music or video clips; researching for school or work projects; paying bills or banking; taking an online class; and getting medical, financial, or other information.

In round 12, respondents answered the following two questions about the use of the Internet in job searches: Which job search methods involved the use of the Internet? And did the employer require Internet usage for the application process?

Computer use variables can be found on NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator) using “computer” or “Internet” for the Word-In-Title search.

Q3. What is the difference between the NLSY97 variables CV_ENROLLSTAT and CV_ENROLLSTAT_EDT?

A3. In rounds that have two identical variable names but one has the _EDT suffix, always use the _EDT version. The _EDT version means the variable has been edited in some way to make a correction. For the ENROLLSTAT variables, the edited versions were created based on a review of all of the schooling data rather than just one round. These are instances in which the respondent reported something wrong in one year that was later corrected by the respondent or the respondent’s history. In 2005 and later, only one version of this variable was created and it is the _EDT version, although _EDT has been dropped from the title.

Q4. I am using the NLSY79 variables asking about the highest grade completed, and I have a question about the “5 years of college” answer category. Does this response mean the respondent has a master’s degree, took five years of college to complete a bachelor’s degree, or just took some extra college courses once they graduated?

A4. The question asked of the respondents is “What is the highest grade or year of regular school that you have completed and gotten credit for?” If the respondents interpreted the question the way it was intended, then 17 years would mean a bachelor’s degree plus some extra work (assuming it is a 4-year bachelor’s). However, since the question is open to the respondent’s interpretation, this is not always the case. Users may want to crosstabulate

the highest grade completed variable with the respective year's highest degree received to get a more accurate picture.

Q5. I am using the NLSY79 Child dataset and have selected delinquency variables from both 2002 and 2004. Why is there such a big difference in the universe for the same question asked in different years? For example, children are asked in the self-administered supplement the following question: "In the last year, about how many times (if ever) have you stayed out later than your parent(s) said you should?" In the 2002 survey year, 1441 children were asked this question, but in 2004, there were only 779.

A5. The delinquency series was introduced in 1988. From 1988 through 2002, the 10- to 14-year-olds went through the series; from 2004 on, this section is limited to the 12- to 14-year-olds. Starting with the 2004 survey round, it was decided that the younger age group would not go through the section since their delinquency counts were so low in prior rounds. The variable CSAS040-AGECK (C30453.00 in 2004, C33661.00 in 2006, and C38698.00 in 2008) is the filter question that skips out the 10- and 11-year-old children.

Q6. I am using the public use NLSY79 data for a portion of my dissertation. Am I required to include some sort of note or citation about the funding of the NLS? I know there are some datasets that have such requirements, but I haven't found anything about that for the NLS.

A6. The NLS does not have requirements for citing. However, such citations are always welcome and appreciated. Suggestions on how to cite can be found in the NLS Annotated Bibliography (www.nlsbibliography.org/how2cite.php). □

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):

Almond, Douglas and Currie, Janet. "Human Capital Development Before Age Five." In *Handbook of Labor Economics* 4B. O. Ashenfelter and D. Card, eds., North Holland: Amsterdam, 2011. [Children of the NLSY79]

Balistreri, Kelly Stamper. "Welfare and the Children of Immigrants: Transmission of Dependence or Investment in the Future?" *Population Research and Policy Review* 29,5 (October 1, 2010): 715–743. [NLSY97]

Barlevy, Gadi and Nagarajab, H.N. "Estimating Mobility Rates in Search Models with Initial Condition Problems." *Review of Economic Dynamics* 13,4 (October 2010): 780–799. [NLSY79]

Bobo, Janet Kay, Greek, April A., Klepinger, Daniel H. and Herting, Jerald R. "Alcohol Use Trajectories in Two Cohorts of U.S. Women Aged 50 to 65 at Baseline." *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 58,12 (December 2010): 2375–2380. [Mature Women]

Bolkan, Cory, Sano, Yoshie, De Costa, Jennifer, Acock, Alan C. and Day, Randal D. "Early Adolescents' Perceptions of Mothers' and Fathers' Parenting Styles and Problem Behavior." *Marriage and Family Review* 46,8 (2010): 563–579. [NLSY97]

Case, Anne and Paxson, Christina. "Causes and Consequences of Early-Life Health." *Demography* 47, Supplement (August 2010): S65–S85. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Chapple, Constance L., Vaske, Jamie and Hope, Trina L. "Sex Differences in the Causes of Self-Control: An Examination of Mediation, Moderation, and Gendered Etiologies." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 38,6 (November 2010): 1122–1131. [Children of the NLSY79]

Cheng, Tyrone C. and Lo, Celia C. "Participation: A Temporal-ordered Causal Analysis." *Journal of Social Policy* 39,4 (October 2010): 543–559. [NLSY79]

Coyle, Thomas, Snyder, Anissa, Pillow, David and Kochunov, Peter. "SAT Predicts GPA Better for High Ability Subjects: Implications for Spearman's Law of Dimin-

ishing Returns." *Personality and Individual Differences* 50,4 (April 2011): 470–474. [NLSY97]

Fan, Maoyong. "Do Food Stamps Contribute to Obesity in Low-Income Women? Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 92,4 (July 2010): 1165–1180. [NLSY79]

Gibson, Diane M. "Neighborhood Food Environment and Adult Weight Status: Estimates from Longitudinal Data." *American Journal of Public Health* 101,1 (January 2011): 71–78. [NLSY79]

Higgins, George E., Bush, Michael D., Marcum, Catherine D., Ricketts, Melissa L. and Kirchner, Emmaleigh E. "Ensnared into Crime: A Preliminary Test of Moffitt's Snares Hypothesis in a National Sample of African Americans." *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice* 8,3 (July-September 2010): 181–200. [NLSY97]

Hodges, Melissa J. and Budig, Michelle J. "Who Gets the Daddy Bonus?" *Gender and Society* 24,6 (December 2010): 717–745. [NLSY79]

Hofferth, Sandra L. and Goldscheider, Frances. "Does Change in Young Men's Employment Influence Fathering?" *Family Relations* 59,4 (October 2010): 479–493 [NLSY79 Young Adult]

Light, Audrey and Ahn, Taehyun. "Divorce as Risky Behavior." *Demography* 47,4 (November 2010): 895–921. [NLSY79]

Loke, Vernon and Sacco, Paul. "Changes in Parental Assets and Children's Educational Outcomes." *Journal of Social Policy* 40,2 (April 2011): 351–368. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]

Mandara, Jelani, Varner, Fatima and Richman, Scott. "Do African American Mothers Really 'Love' Their Sons and 'Raise' Their Daughters?" *Journal of Family Psychology* 24,1 (February 2010): 41–50. [Children of the NLSY79]

McGee, Andrew Dunstan. "Skills, Standards, and Disabilities: How Youth with Learning Disabilities Fare in High School and Beyond." *Economics of Education Re-*

view 30,1 (February 2011): 109–129. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Ono, Hiromi. “Family Types, Direct Money Transfers from Parents, and School Enrollment among Youth.” *Marriage and Family Review* 47,1 (January 2011): 45–72. [NLSY97]

Park, Suyeon, Morash, Merry and Stevens, Tia. “Gender Differences in Predictors of Assaultive Behavior in Late Adolescence.” *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice* 8,4 (October 2010): 314–331. [NLSY97]

Ryan, Andrea Kay. “Gender Differences in Family Formation Behavior: The Effects of Adolescent Substance Use.” *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs* 71,6 (No-

vember 2010): 938–949. [NLSY79]

Schwartz, Christine R. “Pathways to Educational Homogamy in Marital and Cohabiting Unions.” *Demography* 47,3 (August 2010): 735–753. [NLSY79]

Siennick, Sonja E. “Tough Love? Crime and Parental Assistance in Young Adulthood.” *Criminology* 49,1 (February 2011): 163–195. [NLSY97]

Shin, Donggyun, Shin, Kwanho and Park, Seonyoung. “Are Initial Wage Losses of Intersectoral Movers Compensated for by Their Subsequent Wage Gains?” *Macroeconomic Dynamics* 14,4 (September 2010): 501–526. [NLSY79]

Teachman, Jay. “Work-Related Health

Limitations, Education, and the Risk of Marital Disruption.” *Journal of Marriage and Family* 72,4 (August 2010): 919–932. [NLSY79]

Thompson, Ann B., Moon-Howard, J. and Messeri, P. A. “Smoking Cessation Advantage Among Adult Initiators: Does It Apply to Black Women?” *Nicotine and Tobacco Research* 13,1 (January 2011): 15–21. [Young Women]

Walters, Glenn D. “Latent Structure of Life-Course-Persistent Antisocial Behavior: Is Moffitt’s Developmental Taxonomy a True Taxonomy?” *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 79,1 (February 2011): 96–105. [Children of the NLSY79]

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NLS News



NLS Contact Information

NLS News is published quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is distributed both nationwide and abroad without charge to researchers using NLS data, as well as to other interested persons.

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