

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

NLSY79 Round-24 Data Released

The main-file and work-history data release for Round 24 of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79) is now available to researchers.

This latest survey round presents information collected from 7,565 members of the NLSY79 cohort, or approximately 80 percent of the eligible respondents. The Round-24 release includes data from the 2010 interview of the cohort, as well as all public data collected during the previous 23 interviews of the cohort. From 1979 through 1994, they were interviewed annually. Since 1994, NLSY79 respondents have been interviewed every other year. The 1979–2010 dataset includes more than 125,000 variables.

The work-history data consist of all the created variables that track the respondents' employment status from 1978 through the most recent interview date. The "Work History" areas of interest in the Round-24 data release contain information on each respondent's labor force status (including any military experience) during each week since January 1, 1978. Also in the release are information on the usual number of hours the respondent worked each week at all jobs and any additional information for a respondent who worked for more than one employer simultaneously in any week. In addition, the data file contains the starting and stopping dates of the jobs

and the usual number of hours the respondent worked for each employer (up to five employers) during the survey period. Included as well are the rate of pay and information on the occupation, industry, and class of the worker (e.g., government worker, privately employed in a for-profit company, self-employed). Finally, dates of active military service and gaps in employment are provided.

The dataset contains constructed variables summarizing various aspects of respondents' labor force participation, both during the previous calendar year and during the period since the last interview. Among these variables are the number of weeks spent at work, the number of weeks spent unemployed or out of the labor force, and the number of hours worked. In addition, variables that summarize respondents' lifetime experiences in the labor force, such as the total number of jobs held, have been created. The work-history created variables, which used to be separate from the main-file data, are now combined with the other data and are identified under "Work History" areas of interest in the search options on the NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator).

Round-24 questionnaire content

The Round-24 questionnaire is similar to those used in previous rounds. Each NLSY79 respondent is asked about his or her labor force behavior, educational attainment, training,

income, health, insurance coverage, and marital and fertility histories.

The Mother Supplement questions, formerly administered as individual child-specific instruments during the Child survey, have been part of the Fertility section since 2006 (Round 22). Mothers reported on the schooling, health, behavior problems, motor and social development, temperament, and home environment of each biological child under age 15 in the household. In 2010, most mothers reported only one child who was eligible to be asked Mother Supplement questions for children under 15. This means that data for only one loop of the age-appropriate Mother Supplement questions will be found. In addition, several short series of questions for Young Adult children 15 years or older are contained in the Mother Supplement. These questions pertain to school attendance, general health and, where necessary, parental permission to interview those under 18.

A cognition battery was added to the Round-22 questionnaire in 2006, to be administered to two birth-year cohorts at a time. Those born in 1957 or 1958 received the cognition questions in the 2006 interview, and the 1959 and 1960 cohorts received them in 2008. In the 2010 interview, the battery was administered to those born in 1961 or 1962. This series of questions asks respondents to rate their memory and administers other short cognitive exercises. (See related article in this newsletter.) The cognition measures also can be found in the Health and

Retirement Study (<http://hrsonline.isr.umich.edu/>), another large-scale longitudinal survey.

The Round-24 NLSY79 questionnaire included some changes, outlined next.

Additions to the Round-24 survey

Several new series of questions were added to the NLSY79 survey for this round. These new modules cover business ownership, stock options, philanthropy, risk, and foreclosures.

In the past, NLSY79 respondents have provided limited information about owning their own business. The new Business Ownership module gives researchers more details on the subject. If respondents indicated that they had ever owned a business, they gave the year the business was established and how ownership was acquired: whether the respondent established the business themselves or with partners, received ownership as a gift, purchased ownership, inherited ownership, or received an ownership stake through marriage. Respondents answered questions about working for a related type of business prior to starting their business, the source of the money used to establish or acquire the business, the number of employees and the number of physical locations of the business, the sales or revenue in a typical year, and whether the business was family owned. Respondents also were asked if anyone, including themselves, had ever applied for a U.S. patent for work to which the respondent had made significant contributions. New business ownership question names begin with the prefix “BUSOWN”.

In the new Stock Options series (see questions beginning with “STOCK_OPTIONS”), respondents were first asked “Were you offered any stock options by your current/last employer? By stock option, we mean the right to buy shares of company stock at a specific price for a specific term.” If respondents said yes, they

answered questions about whether the stock option was offered before they accepted the job, whether the option was a factor in their decision to accept the job, whether the stock option was offered more than once, whether any of the stock options were offered explicitly as a bonus or incentive for work performance, and whether the respondents were able to exercise the stock option currently or whether they planned to exercise the option at some later time.

The Philanthropy module asked respondents about donating money to different types of organizations or causes, including health care or medical research; schools and libraries; youth, neighborhood, or community organizations; arts or culture organizations; environmental organizations; international aid or world peace causes; organizations that helped people in need of food or other essentials; religious or spiritual organizations; and umbrella organizations that provided support for multiple purposes. Questions about these donations asked about the amount of the donation, the number of donations, whether the donations were collected through the workplace, and whether the employer matched any of the donations.

The Philanthropy module also asked respondents about any volunteer activities in which they may have participated. Respondents indicated how often they volunteered, the type of organization they volunteered for, the amount of time they spent volunteering, and whether any of the volunteer activity was organized through the workplace. These variable names begin with the prefix “PHIL”. (Note: Although this was the first time the NLSY79 respondents answered questions about their monetary donations to philanthropic causes, some questions about volunteerism were asked previously, in 2006. Volunteer questions for that survey year begin with the prefix “ACP”.)

In the new Risk module, NLSY79 respondents answered a series of questions about their perceived level of risk tolerance. (See questions with the

prefix “RISK”.) They first responded to the question “Are you generally a person who is fully prepared to take risks or do you try to avoid taking risks?” Then, using a scale ranging from 0 to 10, they rated their willingness to take risks in the following situations: driving, financial matters, occupational choice, health, faith in people, romantic relationships, and making major life changes. They also indicated how willing they would be to place a bet with a 50–50 chance of winning \$20 and a 50–50 chance of losing \$10. Users also can find related variables about risk in the NLSY79 Child and NLSY79 Young Adult datasets, thus allowing for possible inter-generational comparisons.

The Foreclosure module introduced a series of new questions related to respondents’ experiences with foreclosures. Respondents indicated whether they were facing possible foreclosure, whether they had ever fallen 2 months behind on mortgage payments, whether they had ever gone through foreclosure, and whether they had lost their home because of foreclosure. (See question names beginning with “FORECLOSURE”.)

Deleted for the Round-24 survey

A large majority of the questions on assets was removed for the 2010 interview round. The Asset section is a rotating module, to be administered every other round. Also removed was the module on Political Attitudes, which asked about voting behavior, political party affiliation, and other questions related to political attitudes.

Obtaining NLSY79 data

NLSY79 main-file data, Child and Young Adult data, and supporting documentation, along with data and documentation from the other NLS cohorts, can be accessed free of charge through the NLS Investigator at www.nlsinfo.org/investigator. Round-24 NLSY79 geocode-data variables,

which provide information on each respondent's county of residence, are now available. Geocode variables come on a geocode CD; researchers interested in obtaining the CD must complete an accessing agreement. For more details on the geocode release, see the NLSY79 section of the NLS web site (www.bls.gov/nls) or contact NLS User Services at usersvc@chrr.osu.edu.

Data Collection and Data Release Schedule

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

- **NLSY97 Survey.** Data from rounds 1 through 13 of the NLSY97 are now available. These data were collected in the 1997 through 2009 survey years. Round-14 data collection has been completed and is scheduled for release in the summer of 2012. Round-15 data collection is currently underway, with plans for a release in 2013.
- **NLSY79 Main Survey.** *Data from rounds 1 through 24 of the NLSY79 are available.* These data were collected in the 1979 through 2010 survey years. Round-25 data collection begins later, in 2012, with round-25 data scheduled for release in 2014.
- **NLSY79 Child Survey and NLSY79 Young Adult Survey.** Both of these surveys are fielded during approximately the same timeframe as the main NLSY79 survey. Data from survey years through 2010 are now available. The next round of data collection for the Child and Young Adult surveys begins later this year (2012).

Each cohort's dataset includes a merger of all previously released rounds from that cohort. All public NLS data can be accessed free of charge at www.nlsinfo.org/investigator, a website that features data from the active cohorts listed earlier, as well as the four NLS Original Cohorts: Older Men, Mature Women, Young Women, and Young Men.

NLS-Related Dissertations Now Number More than 900

As of April 2012, the online NLS Annotated Bibliography contains citations for 922 Ph.D. dissertations based on NLS data.

Since the 1970s, graduate students have used NLS survey project data frequently. In 2011, at least 45 NLS-related dissertations were defended. Data used were from the NLSY79, NLSY97, Children of the NLSY, NLSY79 Young Adult, and Original Cohorts.

A sampling of Ph.D. dissertation topics from 2011 covers a wide variety of topics, including neighborhood effects on obesity and educational achievement, at-risk drinking and labor market outcomes, a life-course view of race and crime, the relationship between alcohol consumption and youth fertility, high school performing arts participation and its effects on education and occupation, demographic characteristics and retirement attitudes, dating and delinquency, forming families and careers, increasing child health, military participation decisions, labor market insecurity and fetal growth, religion and college students' finances, employment among youth with disabilities, and the association between health insurance coverage and mental health.

On a related note, at least six master's theses and two undergraduate honors theses presented in 2011 also were based on NLSY data.

The NLS Annotated Bibliography can be accessed at www.nlsbibliography.org and can be

searched by format to find dissertations or theses. It also can be searched by author, title, source, keyword, cohort, year, or abstract. If you used NLS data for your dissertation or thesis, and the information is not yet listed in our database, feel free to submit a citation. Instructions for submissions can be found at the website.

Short-term Memory Variables in the NLSY

The NLSY79 and the NLSY79 Young Adult surveys have recently added questions geared to measure short-term memory and cognition. These questions, which help provide a baseline to monitor memory and dementia issues as the cohorts mature, also can provide researchers with a multigenerational opportunity for comparisons.

NLSY79 respondents who had turned 48 were asked either in 2006, 2008, or 2010 (depending on their birth year) to rate their current memory (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor) and to compare it with their memory 2 years before. Respondents then participated in a word-recall test in which the interviewer read a set of 10 common words and asked respondents to recall as many of the words as they could, both immediately after they heard the word list and then again a few minutes later. Interviewers counted the number of words recalled and provided information on whether the respondent had trouble hearing the words and whether there were any interruptions or other problems or distractions during the test. Besides taking part in the word-recall exercise, respondents were asked to count backwards and to perform subtraction exercises.

In the NLSY79 Young Adult 2010 survey, the oldest Young Adult respondents answered these same memory and cognition questions.

The short-term memory variables can be found in their respective cohort databases in NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator); question

names begin with the prefix “COGNITION”.

NLS Terms To Know: Universe

Not every question in an NLS survey is asked of every respondent. The subgroup of NLS respondents who answer a particular question or series of questions is referred to as a question’s universe. A universe can vary with such criteria as a respondent’s gender, birth year, marital status, home ownership, employment status, or answers to specific questions in the questionnaire. Determining the universe of a question is an important early task for a researcher. Here are some tips for figuring out universes:

Look in the codebook. Over the last couple of years, universe descriptors have been added to the NLS Investigator codebook variable display for many of the NLSY79 and NLSY97 variables. Examples of these universe descriptors might include “Respondent has valid employer,” “Respondent is female; has not had menstrual period by date of last interview,” and “All respondents except prisoners in an insecure environment.” Universe descriptors can provide a start toward understanding who gets asked what.

Study the questionnaire. Look at where a question fits into the actual questionnaire. Trace the skip pattern back to the beginning of a section; as a general rule, all respondents pass through the first item of each section. Skip patterns may be straightforward, as when several questions are asked sequentially, or more complex, as when one or more questions in a sequence are not asked because they do not apply.

Questionnaires for all NLS cohorts are available electronically on the NLS Investigator documentation links at www.nlsinfo.org/investigator.

Look at the User’s Guide. Each dataset includes an online cohort-specific User’s Guide with an extensive topical guide section. Although specific skip patterns are not usually itemized

here, information about the content of the different sections can help in sorting out a respondent’s path through different series of questions.

Contact User Services. Because of the complexity of longitudinal surveys, users may try to figure out a question’s universe but still be unsure. NLS User Services can be reached at usersvc@chrr.ohio-state.edu or by calling (614) 442-7366.

Reminder: Suggestions Welcomed for New NLSY Questions

The NLS Project is still soliciting ideas from NLS data users for new questions to add to future rounds of the NLSY97, NLSY79, NLSY Child, and NLSY Young Adult surveys. The goal is to improve the quality, policy relevance, and scientific value of the surveys and to encourage the submission of new ideas. All suggestions are welcome, from informal to concrete proposals. For more information, visit the NLSY User-Initiated Questions page at www.nlsinfo.org/nlsy97/nls-docs/nlsy97/UIQ/NLS_User_Initiated_Questions.html.

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. Looking at hourly compensation variables in the NLSY97 dataset, I found a respondent reportedly earning \$42,011 an hour. This is even after I adjusted for the decimal places as directed in the codebook. What should I do when I come across such extreme values?

A1. Compensation amounts are not edited by project staff, even if they are extreme cases. During the interview, if

a respondent gives a value that sounds like an annual salary rather than an hourly rate, the interviewer might ask the respondent if the number is correct, but there is no built-in mechanism in the survey instrument to flag unusual amounts or to delete them. Researchers ultimately must decide for themselves whether to keep outliers in the sample. This might be done on a case-by-case basis, perhaps by looking at that respondent’s occupation, hours reported, and earnings from past survey years.

Q2. For the NLSY79 self-reported weight variable, why are there a few respondents who are coded as a valid skip (-4)? I thought that every respondent was asked this question.

A2. Some respondents begin an interview but break off before they complete all the questions. If such a breakoff occurs after pertinent information on employers is gathered, the case is counted as “complete,” even though later parts of the questionnaire may not have been completed. Any remaining unanswered questions get coded as valid skips. This is what happened in the case of the “weight of respondent” question, which is asked in the Health section, toward the latter part of the survey.

Q3. How feasible is it to use an NLS dataset in the classroom? I would like to use it as a teaching tool in a research methodology course for undergraduates.

A3. The NLS cohort datasets have proven to be a handy teaching tool and a boon to undergraduate research projects. No special permission is needed for using the datasets in a classroom setting, and there is no limit to the number of people who can access the data. All public data are free and can be accessed immediately at www.nlsinfo.org/investigator, either with a password or as a guest. Students and instructors also can take advantage of online user guides.

Many professors across multiple

fields and institutions already use the NLSY in their classrooms. Combining “NLSY” and “syllabus” in a Google search will yield online examples of course outlines that utilize NLSY data.

Q4. Does the NLSY97 gather information on the specifics of respondent arrests? I am particularly interested in questions on street prostitution.

A4. The NLSY97 survey does not ask specifically about arrests for prostitution. If respondents indicate that they were arrested, they select from the following list of charges: assault (such as battery, rape, aggravated assault, and manslaughter); robbery; burglary (or breaking and entering); theft (such as auto theft, larceny, and shoplifting); destruction of property (such as vandalism, arson, and malicious destruction); other property offenses (such as fencing, receiving, and possessing or selling stolen property); possession or use of illicit drugs; sale or trafficking of illicit drugs; major traffic offense (such as driving under the influence, reckless driving, and driving without a license); public order offense (such as drinking or purchasing alcohol under age, disorderly conduct, and sex offense); and violation of parole or probation. These questions are found in the self-administered portion of the NLSY97 survey. (See YSAQ-443B~000001 through YSAQ-443B~000011.)

Q5. What measures of a newborn baby's health are available in the NLSY79 Child data?

A5. Neonatal weight is often used in research literature as a measure of a newborn's well-being. NLSY79 mothers report their babies' weight and length at birth (see C03286.00 through C03288.00) and the number of days the newborn stayed in the hospital following delivery (C03291.00).

In addition to health at birth, information is available about the baby's health during its first year, including variables for illnesses or injuries, doctor's visits, and admissions to the hospital.

Q6. Do any of the NLS cohort databases have variables about oral hygiene?

A6. NLSY97 respondents in Round 13 answered questions about the frequency they brushed their teeth in a given week. (See YHEA-500EAA through YHEA-500EBB.) Round-14 data, to be released later in 2012, also will include these variables. In the 2008 and 2010 survey years, NLSY79 respondents were asked about brushing and flossing. (See T20566.00 through T20567.00). NLSY79 respondents also were asked if they had seen (or talked with) a dentist for a routine checkup in the 24 months prior to the interview. (See T20559.00 and T20562.01.) In the NLSY79 Child Supplement (and later in the Mother Supplement), NLSY79 respondents who are mothers indicated when each of their children last saw a dentist for a checkup or to have dental work done. (See C12179.00 in the Child dataset and T06342.00 in the NLSY79 Main Youth dataset as examples.) In the 2010 survey year, NLSY79 Young Adults answered questions about brushing and flossing (Y25666.000 through Y25667.00) and about when they last saw a dentist (Y25425.00). If the Young Adults were under 18 years old and living at home, their mothers, rather than the Young Adults themselves, were asked about the Young Adults' oral hygiene. Oral health questions were not asked of the Original Cohorts.

Q7. Why do some questions appear in one NLSY survey year but are then removed from the next one?

A7. Several factors go into the decision to remove a respondent question. Some questions are designed to gather information about experiences of early youth, so these questions may no longer be relevant as a cohort matures. Other questions become obsolete or need to be revamped because times change. Some questions, by de-

sign, appear every other survey year rather than every year, so they may seem to be removed but are actually in the normal rotation. Also, a question may be asked once but then be removed because it did not do well in the field (was misinterpreted, perhaps) or there was not enough variation in the responses to merit keeping it.

Another factor involved in deciding whether to keep or remove questions is the length of the survey. NLSY survey developers strive to keep a balance between gathering sufficient longitudinal information and keeping the interview time at a reasonable length. Thus, when new questions get added, other questions may need to be removed (permanently or temporarily) to keep the interview timeframe manageable.

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):

Antonovics, Kate, and Golan, Limor. “Experimentation and Job Choice.” *Journal of Labor Economics* 30,2 (April 2012): 333–366. [NLSY79]

Arkes, Jeremy. “How Does Youth Cigarette Use Respond to Weak Economic Periods? Implications for the Current Economic Crisis.” *Substance Use and Misuse* 47,4 (March 2012): 375–382. [NLSY97]

Berger, Lawrence M., Cancian, Maria, and Meyer, Daniel R. “Maternal Repartnering and New-Partner Fertility: Associations with Nonresident Father Investments in Children.” *Children and Youth Services Review* 34,2 (February 2012): 426–436. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]

Bjerk, David. “Re-examining the Impact of Dropping Out on Criminal and

- Labor Outcomes in Early Adulthood.” *Economics of Education Review* 31,1 (February 2012): 110–122. [NLSY97]
- Goodnight, Jackson A., Lahey, Benjamin B., Van Hulle, Carol A., Rodgers, Joseph L., Rathouz, Paul J., Waldman, Irwin D., and D’Onofrio, Brian M. “A Quasi-Experimental Analysis of the Influence of Neighborhood Disadvantage on Child and Adolescent Conduct Problems.” *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 121,1 (February 2012): 95–108. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]
- Hollister, Matissa N. “Employer and Occupational Instability in Two Cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys.” *The Sociological Quarterly* 53,2 (Spring 2012): 238–263. [NLSY79, Young Men, Young Women]
- Huang, Ying, Huffman, Wallace, and Tegene, Abebayehu. “Impacts of Economic and Psychological Factors on Women’s Obesity and Food Assistance Program Participation: Evidence from the NLSY Panel.” *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 94, 2 (January 2012): 331–337. [NLSY79]
- Joyner, Kara, Peters, H. Elizabeth, Hynes, Kathryn, Sikora, Asia, Taber, Jamie Rubenstein, and Rendall, Michael S. “The Quality of Male Fertility Data in Major U.S. Surveys.” *Demography* 49,1 (February 2012): 101–124. [NLSY79, NLSY97]
- Kovar, Cheryl L., and Salsberry, Pamela J. “Does a Satisfactory Relationship With Her Mother Influence When a 16-Year-Old Begins to Have Sex?” *MCN, The American Journal of Maternal/Child Nursing* 37,2 (March/April 2012): 122–129. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]
- Lee, Myoung-jae, and Huang, Fali. “Finding Dynamic Treatment Effects under Anticipation: The Effects of Spanking on Behaviour.” *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)* 175,2 (April 2012): 535–567. [Children of the NLSY79]
- Leech, Tamara G. J., and Dias, Janice Johnson. “Risky Sexual Behavior: A Race-Specific Social Consequence of Obesity.” *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 41,1 (January 2012): 41–52. [NLSY79 Young Adult]
- Mohanty, Madhu S., and Ullah, Aman. “Direct and Indirect Effects of Happiness on Wage: A Simultaneous Equations Approach.” *Journal of Socio-Economics* 41,2 (April 2012): 143–152. [NLSY79]
- Murphy, Debra A., Brecht, Mary-Lynn, Huang, David, and Herbeck, Diane M. “Trajectories of Delinquency from Age 14 to 23 in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Sample.” *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth* 17,1 (March 2012): 47–62. [NLSY97]
- Musick, Kelly, Brand, Jennie E., and Davis, Dwight. “Variation in the Relationship Between Education and Marriage: Marriage Market Mismatch?” *Journal of Marriage and Family* 74,1 (February 2012): 53–69. [NLSY79]
- Quesnel-Vallée, Amélie, and Taylor, Miles. “Socioeconomic Pathways to Depressive Symptoms in Adulthood: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.” *Social Science and Medicine* 74,5 (March 2012): 734–743. [NLSY79]
- Schmeiser, Maximilian D. “The Impact of Long-Term Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on Child Obesity.” *Health Economics* 21,4 (April 2012): 386–404. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]
- Seo, Dong-Chul, and Li, Kaigang. “Longitudinal Trajectories of Perceived Body Weight: Adolescence to Early Adulthood.” *American Journal of Health Behavior* 36,2 (March 2012): 242–253. [NLSY97]
- Shandra, Carrie L., and Chowdhury, Afra R. “The First Sexual Experience Among Adolescent Girls With and Without Disabilities.” *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 41,4 (April 2012): 515–532. [NLSY97]
- Shippee, Tetyana P., Rinaldo, Lindsay, and Ferraro, Kenneth. “Mortality Risk Among Black and White Working Women: The Role of Perceived Work Trajectories.” *Journal of Aging and Health* 24,1 (February 2012): 141–167. [Mature Women]
- Smith-McKeever, T. Chedgzsey, Rowe, Darryl M., and Gao, Weihua. “Socioeconomic and Other Factors Influencing Depression: A Comparison of Black and White Mothers.” *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Diversity in Social Work* 21,1 (2012): 1–19. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]
- Stevens, Tia, Morash, Merry, and Park, Suyeon. “Late-Adolescent Delinquency: Risks and Resilience for Girls Differing in Risk at the Start of Adolescence.” *Youth and Society* 43,4 (December 2011): 1433–1458. [NLSY97]
- Teachman, Jay D. “Health Limitations and Post-Secondary School Enrollment.” *Population Research and Policy Review* 31,1 (February 2012): 85–96. [NLSY79]
- Wills, Jeremiah B., and Brauer, Jonathan R. “Have Children Adapted to Their Mothers Working, or Was Adaptation Unnecessary? Cohort Effects and the Relationship Between Maternal Employment and Child Well-Being.” *Social Science Research* 41,2 (March 2012): 425–443. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]
- Wilmoth, Daniel R. “Intelligence and Past Use of Recreational Drugs.” *Intelligence* 40,1 (January–February 2012): 15–22. [NLSY79]

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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