

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

Newly Released: NLSY97 Round-13 Data

Round-13 data for the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97) have been released. Users can now access NLSY97 main file data, event history data, and geocode data from round 1 through round 13. The NLSY97 cohort includes 8,984 respondents born in the 1980–84 period. In round 13, which was fielded from September 2009 to April 2010, 7,561 persons (84.2 percent) were interviewed. Respondents included 5,616 (83.2 percent) of the cross-sectional sample and 1,945 (87.0 percent) of the supplemental sample of Black or African-American and Hispanic or Latino youths. As of the round-13 interview, respondents ranged in age from 24 to 30 years.

Round-13 questionnaire general content

NLSY97 variables cover a wide range of topics, including job characteristics, labor market status, education, training, health, marital and family characteristics, and income and assets. The round-13 questionnaire is similar to the round-12 questionnaire but with some changes and additions that may interest researchers. Certain changes are made to the questionnaire between survey rounds because of the maturation of the respondents, while other changes reflect interest in new research topics.

Additions to round 13

Round 13 included several new questions related to health. Respondents answered a series of questions about work-related injuries or illnesses the respondent may have received or contracted since the date of the last interview. Respondents reported

which employer they were working for at the time, the year and month the injury took place or illness began, what activity they were engaged in (normal work activity, employer-directed travel or training, meal break, rest break, personal business or other), when it occurred, and the resultant number of days absent from work, if any. They also indicated if the incident caused a temporary job reassignment, a decrease in hours, loss of wages, any job limitations, the number of days it took to resume regular duties after the incident, and details about worker's compensation related to the incident (YEMP-INJ-1 through YEMP-INJ-16.)

Respondents answered several questions about fertility and infertility (YFER-4861 through YFER-4864B and YSAQ2-338B1 through YSAQ2-338B5). They first provided information about their biological ability to have a child. They were asked to imagine if they had unprotected intercourse starting that day what would be the percent chance they would have a child within 2 years. They were also asked to predict their future ability to have children if they delayed trying to conceive for 5 years. In a separate series of questions, they talked about any infertility they had already experienced. They were asked about problems getting pregnant or carrying to term, inability to conceive after 6 months and 12 months of no contraceptives, any miscarriages or stillbirths, and if they or their spouse/partner had ever seen a doctor about fertility problems. Respondents also hypothesized the percent chance they would have a child in 5 years and across their entire lifetime and gave an estimate of the total number of children they expected to have. These fertility and infertility questions can be found in the fertility section and the self-administered section of the questionnaire.

Round 13 introduced additional questions about health practices. Respondents provided new information about food consumption, including their awareness of the nutrients in the food they eat, frequency of eating fast food, frequency of snacking between meals, frequency of skipping meals, frequency of consuming a drink that contained sugar, and frequency of limiting calorie intake (YHEA-500C through YHEA-500DE). Respondents indicated what type of exercise (if any) they engaged in: vigorous, moderate/light, and strength training, and the frequency and duration of these activities (YHEA-600AA through YHEA-600CCA). Respondents also reported how often they brushed and flossed their teeth (YHEA-500EAA and YHEA-500EBA).

This round also queried respondents about the number of times they had been treated by a mental health professional and the number of times they had missed activities (such as work or school) because of an emotional, mental, or psychiatric problem.

Round 13 also introduced an extensive health series to be answered by respondents who had turned 29 (YHEA29-100 through YHEA29-300E). This "Health at Age 29" series includes questions about family history of diseases (including detailed questions about diabetes), parents' mortality, respondents' health limitations (including limitations on moderate activities, climbing stairs, social activities, and productivity), energy level, and mood. Other questions asked in this series included whether the respondents had had a flu shot, a cholesterol test, diabetes test, Pap smear, or blood pressure check in the past 2 years.

In addition to including new health-related questions, round 13 added a series of questions aimed at military veterans. Respondents who had ever been in the

military reported on combat service, classification and rank/grade at time of discharge, service medals awarded, military disability, Transition Assistance Program (TAP) workshop attendance and subsequent usefulness, contact with state workforce or employment-service specialist for employment assistance or training, and to what extent the respondents' current employment was related to armed forces training (YEMP-VET-1 through YEMP-VET-30A).

Round 13 also added a short series about the respondent's current position on the "ladder of life," a hypothetical ladder representing the best possible life at the top of the ladder and the worst possible life at the bottom. The respondents reported where they thought they were on the ladder at the time of the interview, where they were 5 years ago, and their expected position on the ladder in 5 years (YTEL-70 through YTEL-72). The survey also asked respondents to estimate the percent chance they would be married in 1 year and in 5 years (YMAR-620A and YMAR-620B).

Previous round-12 variables not included in round 13

By design, questions rotate in and out of the survey each round. For instance, the "Tell Us What You Think" section includes questions designed to appear only in one survey year or only occasionally. Questions that appeared in the round 12 "Tell Us What You Think" section but are not in round 13 include the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) scale and questions about the best and worst things that had happened in the respondents' lives since the previous interview.

The political participation question series, asked in rounds 8, 10, and 12, is an example of an every-other-year variable series and was not asked in round 13.

Questions about the respondent's work supervisor, including the supervisor's age, race, and gender, were removed in round 13.

The expanded series of child care questions (which includes details such as relative or non-relative care, location of the child care, transportation, hours, and financial assistance) was asked in rounds 5, 9, and 12 but was not part of the round 13 survey.

Questions about the respondents'

parents' income, asked in previous survey years, were not asked in round 13.

Finally, questions about the onset of puberty have been eliminated.

Continuing variables for round 13

The employment sections of the questionnaire continued to include questions about all jobs, including self-employment, held by the respondent since the last interview. Data collected includes the dates of employment, industry, occupation, class of worker (private sector, nonprofit sector, and so forth), rate of pay, hours worked, and reason the job ended.

Information about the respondent's formal education—similar to that collected in previous rounds—was recorded. Specifically, for each term of enrollment in a post-secondary institution, information is collected on credit accumulation, financing, major area of study, and grade point average. A "College Choice" section recorded each college that respondents applied to, along with the term in which they applied to enroll. Respondents also provided information about any transferable financial aid they might have received. Other questions recorded whether each of the colleges that the respondent applied to accepted him or her for admission, along with the type of financial aid offered by each college. The identities of the colleges in the responses to this section are available only on the geocode release.

As in previous rounds, the income, assets, and program participation sections collected information about respondents' sources of income and their assets and debts. Home ownership status and the value of owned homes are asked of all respondents. Other questions on assets and debts are asked only of respondents who turned 25 years old since their last interview (questions with the "YAST25" prefix).

As in previous rounds, respondents answered a number of questions on marriage, cohabitation, and family formation. Respondents' answers to family questions were complemented by the customary collection of basic information on residents of the respondent's household, including information about their gender, age, enrollment status, labor force status, and relationship to the respondent.

The round-13 survey continued the practice of including an extensive series

of questions on the attitudes and behaviors of the respondent. These self-administered questions asked about relationships, substance abuse, criminal activity, and arrests.

Event history data

The event history data include created variables covering four major topics: employment status, marital status, program participation, and schooling experiences. Each topic is documented through a series of arrays that show the respondent's status or activities during each week, month, or year within a specific period. Users should note that all reference numbers for event history variables now begin with the letter "E."

Geocode data

These variables, which provide information about each respondent's county of residence, are available as a separate data set and are not part of the main/event history database. Because of the confidential nature of the geocode data, the completion of a thorough application process and confidentiality agreement is required to obtain access to them.

The geocode data set provides a list of the states and counties in which respondents lived between interviews. The unemployment rate in the respondent's current metropolitan area or state also is reported.

Another group of variables on the geocode CD focuses on the colleges attended by the respondents. Survey staff use information from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) to provide users with the identification code (UNITID) and state of each college the respondent attended. For individuals responding to the College Choice section, information on the colleges they applied to is also available. The identification codes can be used to associate the NLSY97 respondent's college with various characteristics of the institution contained in the IPEDS database. These college choice geocode variables begin with the prefix "YCOC."

Obtaining NLSY97 data

All 13 rounds of the NLSY97 main-file data, along with public use data from the other NLS cohorts, are available to researchers free of charge via Investigator at

www.nlsinfo.org/investigator. Supporting documentation (such as User's Guides) also can be found at this site.

Researchers interested in obtaining the geocode CD must complete the accessing agreement required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The process includes filling out an application and signing a confidentiality agreement. For more information, or to receive an application for access, see the NLSY97 section of the NLS page of the BLS Web site (www.bls.gov/nls).

Weighting NLS Data: Some Basics

NLS data come from complex longitudinal surveys composed of multiple representative samples. The NLS staff has created sets of weights for each cohort and each of its survey rounds. These weights produce group estimations that are demographically representative of each cohort's base-year population when used in tabulations. Using these weights allows users to correct the raw data for the complex survey design in a particular year.

If data from a single survey year are being used, the weight series provides an accurate adjustment. However, if the desired data are for more than one survey year (2000 and 2002, for instance), no single set of weights will provide an accurate adjustment. That is when researchers should use the custom weight program, which is designed for multiyear analysis.

To use the custom weight program in NLS Investigator, follow these steps:

1. Go to www.nlsinfo.org/investigator and select the NLS cohort of choice.
2. Click on the option "Create a set of custom weights." This selection takes the user to the custom weights area of Investigator.
3. Select the survey years desired. During this step, users have the choice of selecting respondents who are in "any or all of the selected years" or in "all of the selected years." If the user chooses the "any or all" option, a weight will be produced as long as a respondent

participated in at least one of the selected survey years. If the user chooses "all," the respondent must have been interviewed in every survey year selected in order for a weight to be produced.

4. Click on the "create custom weights" button. This will generate a zip file containing the needed custom weights. The output is an ASCII file and can be opened in a text editor (Notepad, for example). The first column in the file is the respondent ID and the second column is the multidigit weight, which has two implied decimal places (i.e., 128278 means the respondent represents 1,282.78 people).

Users with a specific set of respondent IDs they wish to weight can contact NLS User Services for the underlying PC-SAS code that runs the custom weighting website. Obtaining the PC-SAS code enables users to create weights that are based on their specific sample of respondents.

Researchers needing additional help with any aspect of weighting are welcome to contact NLS User Services (usersvc@postoffice.chrr.ohio-state.edu).

Data Collection and Data Release Schedule

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

- **NLSY97 Survey.** Rounds 1 through 13 NLSY97 data are now available. Round-14 data collection has now been completed and will be released in the summer of 2012. Round-15 data collection is scheduled to begin in the fall of 2011.
- **NLSY79 Main Survey.** Rounds 1 through 23 NLSY79 data are available. 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 surveys are fielded during

the same approximate time frame as the main NLSY79 survey. Data from survey years through 2008 are now available. A preliminary Young Adult data set with 2010 data was released in June 2011, with a full-release data set containing both the Child and Young Adult data collected in 2010 to be released in 2012. The next round of data collection will begin in 2012.

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

NLS-Related Research Well Represented at 2011 PAA Annual Meeting

The Population Association of America (PAA) held its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., March 31–April 2, 2011, with NLS-related research featured in at least 40 presentations over the course of the 3-day conference. NLS cohorts represented included the NLSY79, NLSY97, Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult, and Older Men. Topics included debt, weight, divorce, remarriage, parental job displacement, birth spacing, changes in family formation, first incarceration, sexual behaviors, and more.

Bibliographic citations for NLS-related conference presentations can be found in the *NLS Annotated Bibliography* at www.nlsbibliography.org. An advanced bibliography search with "Population Association of America" in the "Search Citation Sources" function will yield a listing of the NLS papers presented at PAA meetings. For more information about PAA, including details on the upcoming 2012 PAA Annual Meeting, go to www.populationassociation.org.

Undergraduate Research Using NLS Data

With many universities and colleges seeking ways to strengthen undergraduate

research endeavors, professors and instructors are invited to consider using NLS data to give their undergraduate students a strong introduction to social science archival research.

The NLS project (www.bls.gov/nls) offers students and other researchers the following:

- Immediate free-of-charge access to online longitudinal databases equipped with full documentation, search functions, and easy data download
- Extensive topic lists to choose from: attitudes, employment, education, mental and physical health, children, marriage and relationships, drug and alcohol use, sexual activity, and criminal activity and arrest
- Multiple cohorts (both current and historical) ranging from ages 3 to 80-plus
- Cohort-specific user's guides available online and users services available via email and phone
- Access to the *NLS Annotated Bibliography*, with 43 years' worth of NLS-related research cited, including citations from journal articles, conference presentations, and dissertations.

The size and breadth of the NLS allows an entire undergraduate class to work on the same set of databases (thus allowing professors to concentrate their group instruction) while still providing the opportunity for each student to pursue specific research topics of individual interest.

Examples of NLS-related undergraduate work, including meeting papers, conference presentations, and honors theses, can be found in the *Bibliography* (www.nlsbibliography.org) by selecting the keyword "Undergraduate Research" or by doing a Format search using "Honors Thesis."

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. I am using the NLSY97 to study college binge drinking. How do I determine if college students were living in dormitories at the times of their interviews?

A1. The YHHI-4400 variable, "WHAT IS CURRENT TYPE OF DWELLING?" indicates if the respondent is living in a house, condo, apartment, dormitory, etc. This variable is available for each survey year.

Q2. Do NLSY79 Young Adult respondents carry the same ID number as when they were a child respondent or are they assigned a new Young Adult ID number?

A2. The Child ID carries over to the Young Adult ID. In order to be a young adult respondent, the individual first had to be a child respondent. As the child ages into the young adult, the ID has already been assigned and continues with the respondent. The "YA Common Key Variables" Area of Interest in NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator) contains a variable called CASEID, which is identical in value to the variable CPUBID, found in the "Child Background" Area of Interest. CASEID is only available for children who have become eligible for the young adult sample (currently 7,100), while the variable CPUBID is available for all children in the database, including young adults. For more details on identification codes, see Chapter 5 in the *NLSY79 Child & Young Adult Data User's Guide* (found through the Documentation link in NLS Investigator).

Q3. How do I go about finding a variable showing the educational level of the NLSY79 respondent's spouse? It seems like that information is only available in the 1979 to 1982 survey years.

A3. You will need to use the household roster variables to create a spouse's highest grade completed variable. Information about educational attainment is collected for all members of the respondent's house-

hold (including the spouse) in the household interview section. During the first few NLSY79 survey rounds, a separate question about the spouse's highest grade completed also was asked, but that question was eliminated after 1982.

Q4. For the NLSY97, what is the procedure when information about illicit drug consumption (marijuana and hard drugs) is collected? Are other family members allowed to be there while respondents are asked these questions?

A4. The NLSY97 survey instrument contains several series of sensitive questions, including questions about substance use. These questions have been placed in the self-administered section of the NLSY97 survey. "Self administered" means that if the interview is conducted in person (as the majority of them are), the interviewer turns over the laptop computer to the respondent for this portion of the interview, and the respondent reads and answers the questions independently. If the interview is administered by phone, however, the interviewer reads the questions aloud to the respondent and the respondent answers them directly. As part of general protocol, the interviewer attempts to secure a quiet place away from other people, but if other family members are hanging around, and the respondent doesn't object, the interview still proceeds even if other family members come over and start looking at the screen. The Interviewer Remarks section contains a question that asks interviewers if anyone else was present during the interview (YIR-600) and whether the interview was conducted by phone or in person (YIR-560). Respondents are always given the option to refuse to answer any question they deem too sensitive.

Q5. I am working with NLSY79 Child data and am interested in what the household income was for the child's family as he/she grew up. Does this variable exist?

A5. The family income can be found by using the mother information in the NLSY79 under the title "TOTAL NET FAMILY INCOME IN PAST CALENDAR YEAR *KEY* (TRUNC). These variables can be extracted and merged into the Child/YA data files. (See the *NLSY79 Child & Young Adult Data*

User's Guide for details.)

Q6. Are there any NLSY97 variables that give the birthplace of the respondent's parents or grandparents?

A6. The most recent NLSY97 geocode release contains birth region variables for both parents and grandparents. The question names for these variables are CV_BIOMOM_REGION and CV_BIODAD_REGION (for data on parents), CV_MAT_GRANDMOM_REGION and CV_MAT_GRNDDAD (for data on maternal grandparents), and CV_PAT_GRNDMOM and CV_PAT_GRNDDAD (for data on paternal grandparents). These created variables, coded from questions asked in the 2008 survey year, break down the birthplace into world regions such as United States, Mexico, Caribbean, South America, Europe, East Asia, etc. Variables are also available that indicate if both parents or each set of grandparents were born in the same country. Information for applying for the geocode CD can be found at www.bls.gov/nls.

Q7. Are the NLS and the NELS related to each other?

A7. The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) and the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88) are sometimes confused with each other but are in fact two separate survey projects, sponsored by different government agencies and following different cohort groups. NELS:88 is a sample of eight-graders first surveyed in the spring of 1988 with four follow-up interviews. Another study, The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, also has a similar title but, again, is not affiliated with the BLS-sponsored NLS.

The NLS does contain both educational and health variables in addition to labor market activity and other significant life events.

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):

Arcidiacono, Peter, Patrick Bayer, and Aurel Hizmo. "Beyond Signaling and Human Capital: Education and the Revelation of Ability." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 2, no. 4 (October 2010): 76–104. [NLSY79]

Averett, Susan L. and David C. Stifel. "Race and Gender Differences in the Cognitive Effects of Childhood Overweight." *Applied Economics Letters* 17, no. 17 (2010): 1673–1679. [Children of the NLSY79]

Baum, Charles L., II. "The Effects of Food Stamps on Obesity." *Southern Economic Journal* 77, no. 3 (January 2011): 623–651. [NLSY79]

Beattie, Irene Rose. "High School and Women's Life Course: Curriculum Tracking, Race/Ethnicity, and Welfare Receipt." *Journal of Poverty* 15, no. 1 (January–March 2011): 65–87. [NLSY79]

Bernal, Raquel and Michael P. Keane. "Child Care Choices and Children's Cognitive Achievement: The Case of Single Mothers." *Journal of Labor Economics* 29, no. 3 (July 2011): 459–512. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY97]

Calem, Paul S., Simon Firestone, and Susan M. Wachter. "Credit Impairment and Housing Tenure Status." *Journal of Housing Economics* 19 (September 2010): 219–232. [NLSY79]

Carneiro, Pedro, James J. Heckman, and Edward Vytlacil. "Evaluating Marginal Policy Changes and the Average Effect of Treatment for Individuals at the Margin." *Econometrica* 78, no. 1 (January 2010): 377–394. [NLSY79]

Cress, Justin R. and David M. Zimmer. "Medical Savings Accounts and Preventative Health Care Utilization." *Journal of Economics and Management* 7, no. 1 (January 2011): 1–22. [NLSY79]

Dwyer, Rachel E., Lauri McCloud, and Randy Hodson. "Youth Debt, Mastery, and Self-Esteem: Class-Stratified Effects of Indebtedness on Self-Concept." *Social Science Research* 40, no. 3 (May 2011): 727–741. [NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Engelhardt, Bryan. "The Effect of Employment Frictions on Crime." *Journal of Labor Economics* 28, no. 3 (July 2010):

677–718. [NLSY79, NLSY97]

Gan, Li, Jaeun Shin, and Qi Li. "Initial Wage, Human Capital and Post Wage Differentials." *Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics* 51 (December 2010): 79–97. [NLSY79]

Gius, Mark Paul. "The Effects of Curfews on Juvenile Criminal Activity: An Individual-Level Analysis." *Applied Economics Letters* 18, no. 4 (2011): 311–313. [NLSY79]

Hampl, Kelsey. "Intergenerational Transfer of Human Capital among Immigrant Families." *Undergraduate Economic Review* 7, no. 1 (2011): Article 6. [NLSY79]

Hassett-Walker, Connie. "Delinquency and the Black Middle Class: An Exploratory Study." *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice* 8, no. 4 (October 2010): 266–289. [NLSY79]

Jones, Maria S. "Predictors of the Trajectory of Hyperactivity in Middle and Late Childhood." *Journal of Undergraduate Research* 5 (Spring 2010): 35–38. [Children of the NLSY79]

Malone, Patrick S., Dorian A. Lamis, Katherine E. Masyn, and Thomas F. Northrup. "A Dual-Process Discrete-Time Survival Analysis Model: Application to the Gateway Drug Hypothesis." *Multivariate Behavioral Research* 45, no. 5 (2010): 790–805. [NLSY97]

Manlove, Jennifer S., Kate Welti, Megan C. Barry, Kristen Peterson, Erin Schelar, and Elizabeth Wildsmith. "Relationship Characteristics and Contraceptive Use among Young Adults." *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 43, no. 2 (June 2011): 119–128. [NLSY97]

McDonnall, Michele Capella. "Factors Predicting Post-High School Employment for Young Adults with Visual Impairments." *Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin* 54, no. 1 (October 2010): 36–45. [NLSY97]

Mellor, Jennifer M. "Do Cigarette Taxes Affect Children's Body Mass Index? The Effect of Household Environment on Health." *Health Economics* 20, no. 4 (April 2011): 417–431. [Children of the NLSY79]

Nonnemaker, James M. and Matthew C. Farrelly. "Smoking Initiation among Youth: The Role of Cigarette Excise Taxes and Prices by Race/Ethnicity and Gender."

Journal of Health Economics 30, no. 3 (May 2011): 560–567 [NLSY97]

Ostbye, Truls, Rahul Malhotra, and Lawrence R. Landerman. “Body Mass Trajectories Through Adulthood: Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 Cohort (1981–2006).” *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (February 2011): 240–250. [NLSY79]

Powell, Lisa M., Euna Han, Frank J. Chaloupka. “Economic Contextual Factors, Food Consumption, and Obesity among U.S. Adolescents.” *The Journal of Nutrition* 140, no. 6 (June 2010): 1175–1180. [NLSY79, NLSY97]

Roksa, Josipa. “Differentiation and Work: Inequality in Degree Attainment in U.S. Higher Education.” *Higher Education* 61, no. 3 (March 2011): 293–308. [NLSY97]

Shafer, Emily Fitzgibbons. “The Effect of

Marriage on Weight Gain and Propensity to Become Obese in the African American Community.” *Journal of Family Issues* 31, no. 9 (September 2010): 1166–1182. [NLSY79]

Shillington, Audrey M., Mark B. Reed, John D Clapp, and Susan I. Woodruff. “Testing the Length of Time Theory of Recall Decay: Examining Substance Use Report Stability with 10 Years of National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Data.” *Substance Use and Misuse* 46, no. 9 (July 2011): 1105–1112. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Sloan, Frank. “Information, Risk Perceptions, and Smoking Choices of Youth.” *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty* 42, no. 2 (April 2011): 161–193. [NLSY97]

Suh, Suhyun and Jingyo Suh. “Changing Pattern and Process of High School Dropouts between 1980s and 2000s.” *Educational Research Quarterly* 34, no. 4

(June 2011): 3–13. [NLSY79, NLSY97]

Walters, Glenn D. “Childhood Temperament: Dimensions or Types?” *Personality and Individual Differences* 50, no. 8 (June 2011): 1168–1173. [Children of the NLSY79]

White, Roger. “Long-Run Wage and Earnings Losses of Displaced Workers.” *Applied Economics* 42, nos. 13–15 (May–June 2010): 1845–1856. [NLSY79]

Zhang, Ning and Qi Zhang. “Does Early School Entry Prevent Obesity Among Adolescent Girls?” *Journal of Adolescent Health* 48, no. 6 (June 2011): 644–646. [NLSY97]

Zhu, Jinfei, Michael J. Tews, Kathryn Stafford, and George, R. Thomas. “Alcohol and Illicit Substance Use in the Food Service Industry: Assessing Self-Selection and Job-Related Risk Factors.” *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research* 35, no. 1 (February 1, 2011): 45–63. [NLSY97]

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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