Introducing: New NLS Information Website

The new nlsinfo.org website provides NLS researchers with access to the information they need for using NLS data, all within a user friendly, searchable website design. Users can easily switch their searches between cohorts, access data, peruse topical overviews, pull up questionnaires, explore tutorials, link to newsletters, and more. Following are features of nlsinfo.org that users will find especially helpful.

Getting started. The "Getting Started" tab helps users get the most from the **nlsinfo.org** website by providing a general introduction to the NLS, an overview of the main topics covered in the surveys, information on how to access both public-use data and confidential data, and a "How to Use This Site" primer.

Cohort-specific information. NLS cohorts are divided into five categories within the new website: the NLSY97 (men and women born between 1980 and 1984), the NLSY79 (men and women born between 1957 and 1964), the NLSY79 Child and Young Adult (biological children of women in the NLSY79), the NLS Mature and Young Women (women born between 1922 and 1937 and between 1943 and 1953), and the NLS Older and Young Men (men born between 1906 and 1921 and between 1941 and 1952). Clicking on "Cohorts" on the main menu page brings up these five cohort categories. Selecting a cohort category provides access to a specific users guide menu for that cohort. The menu is comprised of a "Topical Guide" (specific descriptions of the data by topic, such as employment, education, income, and health), an "Introduction to the Sample" (descriptions of the sample, sample design and screening process, interview methods, retention, and confidentiality issues), and a "Using and Understanding the Data"

section (information on survey instruments, variable types, interviewing processes, item nonresponse, sample weights, data documentation, and data access). There is also an "Other Documentation" section, which includes codebook and geocode codebook supplements, a list of errata, and questionnaires for each survey round.

Access data link. The primary purpose of the website is to make the NLS data easily accessible for all users. The main menu page of nlsinfo.org includes an Access Data/Investigator tab that links to NLS Investigator—the search and extraction site that provides NLS public-use datasets for each cohort, free of charge. Also available is an "Investigator User's Guide" and information on gaining permission to restricted-use zip code and census tract files, geographic data , and NLSY97 school survey data.

In this issue

Tutorials. A set of tutorials helps guide users with detailed instructions on the following specific research issues: "Variable Search Using the NLS Investigator," "Linking Roster Items Across Rounds in the NLSY97," "Constructing Comparable Samples across the NLSY79 and NLSY97," "Matching Cohabiting Partners to Their Characteristics in the NLSY97," and "Linking NLSY79 Mothers and Their Children." The tutorials can be accessed via the "Explore the Tutorials" box on the main menu (home) page of www.nlsinfo.org

Paths geared toward user type. The main menu page of nlsinfo.org asks the question "Who Are You?" with three user types to choose from: New NLS User; Experienced NLS User; and Press, Policymakers, and Other Interested Parties. The next page features links

that are tailored to meet the needs of every level of user. For instance, a new NLS user may want introductions to the NLS project or an explanation on how to access data; an experienced NLS user might prefer to go directly to cohort-specific documentation; and a press or policymaker may be interested in reading past or current press releases.

Latest information. Also available on the main menu of the NLS webpage is the "Latest Information from the NLS" tab, which links to the latest data releases, the latest issue of the NLS News, and links to obtaining and updating a subscription.

NLS Bibliography Access. Users have one-click access to the NLS Annotated Bibliography, a searchable record of research citations based on data from all NLS cohorts. ☐

Using the NLS to Study Aging

The NLS project has four cohorts with sample members 50 years and older. Researchers interested in gerontology-related issues can thus utilize NLS data for their analyses, capitalizing on the breadth of the datasets.

The following NLS cohorts have age-appropriate respondents for the study of aging:

1. Older Men: This cohort was first interviewed in 1966 with 5,020 men born between 1906 and 1921 (ages 45–59 in 1966). The final interview in 1990 was conducted with 2,092 respondents who were 69–83 years old and 2,206 family members of deceased respondents.

2. Mature Women: This group of women was first interviewed in 1967 with 5,085 women born between 1922 and 1937 (ages 30–44 in 1967). The final interview in 2003 was conducted with 2,237 women 66 to 80 years old.

3. Young Women: The Young Women cohort's first interview took place in 1968, with 5,159 women born

between 1943 and 1953 (ages 14–24 in 1968). The final interview was conducted in 2003, with 2,859 women ages 49–59.

4. NLSY79: Interviews with the NLSY79 cohort began in 1979, with 12,686 men and women born between 1957 and 1964 (ages 14–22 in 1979). In the latest released dataset (from the 2010 survey year), 7,565 men and women ages 46–53 were interviewed, with 2,707 of the cohort in the 50- to 53-age range. Data continue to be collected for this survey, with the 2012 survey year dataset (with an expected age range of 48–55) to be released in 2014.

The following aging-related topics have been covered in varying detail by the four cohorts:

• Retirement plans, expectations, and attitudes toward retirement and work

• Family income and assets; including details on pension plans, pension incomes, disability income, and home values. (A 1989 pension-matching

project for the Mature Women cohort produced a supplemental dataset with detailed pension plan characteristics, collected directly from pension providers for 1,329 respondents.)

- Physical and mental health; including health status, height/weight, health limitations, health conditions, health insurance, occupational injuries, hospitalization, and medical care received

- Age at death (cause of death is also available for the Older Men cohort)

- Drug, alcohol, and cigarette use

- Intra-family transfers (covered most prominently in the Mature Women and Young Women cohorts)

Age-related data can be accessed free of charge at www.nlsinfo.org/investigator. ☐

TV-Viewing Data Available in the NLSY79 Child/Young Adult Dataset

The NLSY Child/Young Adult dataset provides researchers with the opportunity to study the long-term effects associated with television watching. "Children" in the NLSY age in range from birth through 14 years of age and Young Adults are from age 15 to 22 years. Also available are variables about time spent on video games. All variables can be accessed free of charge at https://www.nlsinfo.org/investigator/pages/login.jsp.

Mother-report of TV viewing. Starting with the first Child survey in 1986, questions on television viewing are posed to mothers for each child in the HOME sections of the Mother Supplement (and in the Child Supplement in the 2000 survey). Mothers report the following data:

- Number of hours each child watches television

- Number of hours per day the TV is on in the home

- Whether parents discuss TV programs with child

- The amount of TV viewing on a typical weekday and weekend day

Child-report of TV viewing. Children age 10 and older indicate in the Child Self-Administered Supplement (CSAS) the following TV-viewing information:

- How much time they spend watching TV on a typical weekday, typical Saturday, and typical Sunday

- Person who decides how much TV the child watches (father, mother, stepfather, etc.)

- How often, in past week, TV or other privileges were taken away

- How often (often, sometimes, rarely, never) parents limit the time child spends watching TV or playing video games (Young Adults only—those ages 15–18)

TV items in the Temperament Assessment Scales. Two variables related to TV in the child assessment files are incorporated into the computation of the Temperament scales for children ages 4–6 years:

- Temperament: How often child obeys when told to turn off the TV.

- Temperament: How often child turns off TV with no protest.

TV viewing in the Young Adults. Since 1996, young adults have been asked how often their parents limited the amount of time they spent watching TV or playing video games. Beginning in 2002, these young adults were also asked how often they watched TV between the end of school and dinner time, as well as whether or not they watched TV on a usual summer day. Since 2000, all young adults have been asked the number of hours they spend watching TV.

Video Games. Since 2006, children ages 10 and older have been asked how many hours they play video games on a typical weekday and on a typical Saturday. Starting in 2008, they also estimate about how many hours they play video games on a typical Sunday. At the beginning of the CSAS, starting in 2004, children ages 10 and older report whether they like to play video games after school. From 1994 to 2004, young adults were asked how often they used a computer to play games; since 2006, they have been asked how many hours a week they spend playing video games.

The NLSY97 cohort also gathers information on TV watching. In round 1, in the time-use section, NLSY97 respondents were asked if they spent any time watching television and the amount of time they did so. In round 6 and in rounds 11-14, NLSY97 respondents answered a single TV-related question: "In a typical week, how many hours do you watch television?" ☐

Cross-Generational Analysis: Comparing Attitudes/Behaviors of NLSY79 Mothers and Their Young Adult Children

Hoping to make intergenerational comparisons in your research? The main NLSY79 and the NLSY79 Young Adult cohorts include similar questions about attitudes and behavior that allow for comparative analyses between generations. The main NLSY79 cohort covers a group of adults who were ages 15 to 22 in 1979 and who were ages 46 to53 as of the 2010 survey year. The NLSY Young Adult cohort includes the children ages 15 and older, born of NLSY79 mothers, ranging in age from 15 to 38 in the 2010 survey year.

Attitudinal variables found in both cohorts:

- Job Satisfaction
- Fertility Desires/Expectations
- Educational Desires/Expectations
- Career and Marital Expectations
- Pregnancy "Wantedness" (whether pregnancy was planned)
- Women's Roles
- Relationship Quality
- Locus of Control
- Rosenberg Self-Esteem

- Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) Scale

Behavioral variables found in both cohorts:

- Religion
- Police Contact
- Delinquency
- School Discipline
- Alcohol Use
- Drug Use
- Cigarette Use

Attitude and behavior variables are also available in the child surveys when the NLSY79 Young Adults were asked about risk-taking, depression, gender roles, and other similar topics, at ages under 14.

Questions were asked in select years, and the wording and level of detail of the questions vary between cohorts. Researchers should use the codebook information in NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator) to compare the exact wording and universe of each question they wish to use. ☐

NLS Terms to Know: CPS Questions

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a series of monthly interviews conducted by the Census Bureau (See www.census.gov/cps.), collecting up-to-date information about the number of persons in the United States who are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force in a specific survey week (the calendar week preceding the week of interview). The NLSY79 and NLSY97 datasets contain a series of labor force questions in select rounds that replicated CPS questions used to determine employment status. These questions are sometimes referred to as "CPS questions," and a respondent's current/most recent (main) job is sometimes referred to as a "CPS job." The questions were administered as closely as possible to the method used by the Census Bureau so that findings were comparable. The NLSY97 included CPS questions in rounds 1, 4, and 10 (1997, 2000, and 2006 survey years), and the NLSY79 included CPS questions in 1979-1998 and in 2006.

The CPS questions were used for creating a variable called Employment Status Recode, the respondent's employment status in the week prior to the interview week. This variable can be found in NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator) under the variable name CV_ESR in the NLSY97 dataset and ESR-KEY in the NLSY79 dataset. Employment status categories include:

- Employed—at work
- Employed—absent from work
- Unemployed—on layoff
- Unemployed—looking for work
- Not in labor force—retired
- Not in labor force—disabled
- Not in labor force—other
- In active Armed Forces

Data Collection and Release Schedule

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

- **NLSY97 Survey.** Data from rounds 1 through 14 of the NLSY97 are now available. These data were collected in the 1997 through 2010 survey years. Round-15 data collection has been completed and is scheduled for release in late summer of 2013. Round-16 NLSY97 fielding will begin later this year (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 began in the latter part of 2012, with round-25 data scheduled for release in 2014. Round-26 fielding is currently scheduled to begin 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 current round of data collection for the Child and Young Adult surveys began in the latter part of 2012, and data from this round will be released in 2014.

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.

Bibliography Surpasses 7,500 NLS Citations

Users can now find more than 7,500 NLS-related research citations in the NLS Annotated Bibliography at www.nlsbibliography.org. In April 2013, the official count of NLS-related citations stood at 7,733. Category tallies at that time included the following:

- 296 chapters
- 3,269 journal articles
- 1 piece of legislation
- 104 master's theses
- 204 monographs
- 193 newspaper articles or mentions
- 1,223 conference presentations

- 971 Ph.D. dissertations
- 399 reports
- 4 webcasts
- 1,041 working papers
- 28 honors theses (B.A.)

Citations generally include an abstract and listing details, including which NLS cohorts were used for the analysis. They often include a publisher's link to the abstract or article. Researchers are encouraged to share information about their own NLS-related research by going to the Bibliography website and providing details there. □

FAQs 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:

1. As an instructor, I'm looking into the possibility of using some of the NLS datasets in my classroom. What do I need to do to set that up?

The seven public NLS datasets are available free of charge via the Internet for anyone who wishes to use them. No special permissions or registrations are needed for classroom use. The datasets lend themselves well as an introduction to social science archival research to undergraduate or graduate students. Students can set up their own free accounts and gain immediate access to the NLS databases, which are equipped with full documentation, search functions, and data download. The extensive topic lists allow students to choose research areas of

individual interest. Cohort-specific users guides are available online, and users services are available via email and phone.

2. I'm looking at the occupations for respondents' jobs in the NLSY79. Is there a reason I've been unable to find occupation codes for jobs 6 and up in Round 21?

Details for jobs 6 and higher are not released. During the interview, information is collected on all employers that the respondent has worked for since the date of last interview. Information on all employers is used by the work history program to create many of the labor force key variables. The work history program was designed for this purpose but not released during the early years of the NLSY79. Interest from researchers in the early 1980s led to the release of work history data. Due mainly to too few cases of respondents with more than five jobs and the limited computer resources of the period, it was decided to restrict

data releases to the first five employers, and this practice continues today.

3. What is the difference between within-job gaps and between-job gaps?

Within-job gap is when the respondents is associated with an employer but is not working and not being paid (for example, on layoff or on strike). Essentially, a between-job gap is a period of a week or more when the respondent has no association with an employer, meaning the respondent is without an employer.

4. I will be doing both cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis on the NLSY97. I want to look at all survey rounds for both respondents who participated in all rounds and all participants. Do I use the custom weighting option for round 13 for both categories?

The custom weighting program in Investigator has the ability to handle your requirements. If interested in NLSY97 respondents who participated in all rounds, select all 13 rounds of data and pick the "AND" button on the custom weight website. If you want all participants, simply select just the first round. This provides a weight for every participant since Round 1.

5. Can you explain the difference between CV_HGC_EVER_EDT and CVC_HGC_EVER in the NLSY97 dataset? I know they are both "highest grade completed" variables but I'm unclear beyond that.

The prefix CV means created variable and is cross-sectional, that is, it is created for a specific variable in a specific survey year. So, CV_HGC_EVER_EDT is the highest grade completed at the date of interview for those respondents interviewed in that survey year. (EDT means edited, which means the variable was created with a revised program that made corrections to the original program).

In contrast, CVC_HGC_EVER is a cross-round (XRND) variable and is the highest grade ever reported across all rounds of data. If a respondent was interviewed in round 1 only and never interviewed again, his or her value on CVC_HGC_EVER is the value that was reported in round 1. If another respondent was interviewed sporadically across the 13 survey years, CVC_HGC_EVER is the highest reported in the rounds he or she was interviewed in. CVC_HGC_EVER is created for all respondents, regardless of the survey year they reported their highest grade completed. Note that the corrected, edited highest grade completed information was used to create this variable.

6. Just to clarify, the respondents in the NLSY79 and NLSY97 are completely different set of individuals with no crossover, correct?

The NLSY79 and NLSY97 panels are two distinct and separate cohorts. The NLSY79 respondents were born between 1957 and 1964 and the NLSY97 respondents were born between 1980 and 1984.

7. Do you know of any NLSY79 variables that show an individual's eligibility to participate in an employer's retirement plan?

For pension plan eligibility, look for the variables in the "Pensions" Area of Interest in NLS Investigator. There you will find NLSY79 titles that say "# OF EMPLOYER PLANS FOR WHICH R ELIGIBLE."

8. Does the NLSY79 Child and Young Adult dataset have variables that pertain to children/youth's educational expectations?

The Young Adult respondents are asked in question Q4-75 to report the highest grade or year of regular school they would like to complete. For the Child respondents, mothers of children who are at least school age are asked to rate each child's prospects for the future and to estimate how far they think their child will go in school. Since 1988, children ages 10 and older are also asked how far they expect to go in school. To find the child and mother-report variables in NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator), use the Word in Title search criteria and enter the search term "HOW FAR."

9. I'm using data from the NLSY79 and making comparisons between Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites, applying custom weights created through the website. Can you tell me if the Hispanic population is reasonably representative of the population around 1979?

The custom weights are specifically designed to match the Hispanic population that existed in 1978 (one year before the first year of surveying). This is when the sample was initially drawn and when NLSY79 Hispanic individuals were weighted and thus will match the Census Bureau's estimates for that time. However, since 1978, the number of Hispanic immigrants has grown immensely, roughly doubling the percentage of that group in the United States. The NLSY79 study does not capture the experiences of these "new immigrants" because it was designed to follow the life course of people living in the United States as of 1978. ☐

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.)

Biello, Katie Brooks, Linda Niccolai, Trace S. Kershaw, Haiqun Lin, and Jeannette R. Ickovics. "Residential Racial Segregation and Racial Differences in Sexual Behaviours: An 11-year Longitudinal Study of Sexual Risk of Adolescents Transitioning to Adulthood." *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 67,1 (January 2013): 28–34. [NLSY97]

Britt, Sonya L. and Sandra Huston. "The Role of Money Arguments in Marriage." *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* 33,4 (December 2012): 464–476. [NLSY79]

Carneiro, Pedro, Costas Meghir, and Matthias Parey. "Maternal Education, Home Environments, and the Development of Children and Adolescents." *Journal of the European Economic Association* 11,s1 (January 2013): 123–160. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]

Cohen, Alison K., David Rehkopf, Julianna Deardorff, and Barbara Abrams. "Education and Obesity at Age 40 among American Adults." *Social Science and Medicine* 78 (February 2013): 34–41. [NLSY79]

Crost, Benjamin and Daniel I. Rees. "The Minimum Legal Drinking Age and Marijuana Use: New Estimates from the NLSY97." *Journal of Health Economics* 32,2 (March 2013): 474–476. [NLSY97]

D'Onofrio, Brian M., Martin E. Rickert, Niklas Langström, Kelly L. Donahue, Claire A. Coyne, Henrik Larsson, Jarrod M. Ellingson, Carol A. Van Hulle, Anastasia N. Iliadou, Paul J. Rathouz, Benjamin B Lahey, and Paul Lichtenstein. "Familial Confounding of the Association Between Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy and Offspring Substance Use and Problems." *Archives of General Psychiatry* 69,11 (November 2012): 1140–1150. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Dwyer, Rachel E., Randy Hodson, and Laura McCloud. "Gender, Debt, and Dropping Out of College." *Gender and Society* 27,1 (February 2013): 30–55. [NLSY97]

Farmer, Antoinette and Kristen M. Brown. "Parental Religious Service Attendance and Adolescent Substance Use." *Journal of Religion and Spirituality in Social Work: Social Thought* 32,1 (2013): 84–101. [NLSY97]

Farré, Lídia and Francis Vella. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Gender Role Attitudes and its Implications for Female Labour Force Participation." *Economica* 80,318 (April 2013): 219–247. [NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Ganzach, Yoav, Ellis Shmuel, and Chemi Gotlibovski. "On Intelligence Education and Religious Beliefs." *Intelligence* 41,2 (March-April 2013): 121–128. [NLSY97]

Garbarski, Dana and Whitney Witt. "Child Health, Maternal Marital and Socioeconomic Factors, and Maternal Health." *Journal of Family Issues* 34,4 (April 2013): 484–509. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]

Goldhaber-Fiebert, Jeremy D., Rachel E. Rubinfeld, Jay Bhattacharya, Thomas N. Robinson, and Paul H. Wise. "The Utility of Childhood and Adolescent Obesity Assessment in Relation to Adult Health." *Medical Decision Making* 33,2 (February 2013): 163–175. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Huang, David Y. C., Isabella H. Lanza, Kynna, Volel-Wright and Douglas M. Anglin. "Developmental Trajectories of Childhood Obesity and Risk Behaviors in Adolescence." *Journal of Adolescence* 36,1 (February 2013): 139–148. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Kane, Jennifer B. "A Closer Look at the Second Demographic Transition in the US: Evidence of Bidirectionality from a Cohort Perspective (1982–2006)." *Population Research and Policy Review* 32,1 (February 2013): 47–80. [NLSY79]

Lillard, Dean R., Eamon Molloy, and Andrew Sfekas. "Smoking Initiation and the Iron Law of Demand." *Journal of Health Economics* 32,1 (January 2013): 114–127. [NLSY97]

Loke, Vernon. "Parental Asset Accumulation Trajectories and Children's College Outcomes." *Economics of Education Review* 33 (April 2013): 124–133. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Lorenzo-Blanco, Elma I., Cristina Bares, and Jorge Delva. "Parenting, Family Processes, Relationships, and Parental Support in Multiracial and Multiethnic Families: An Exploratory Study of Youth Perceptions." *Family Relations* 62,1 (February 2013): 125–139. [NLSY97]

Lyerly, Jordan E. and Larissa R. Brunner Huber. "The Role of Family Conflict on Risky Sexual Behavior in Adolescents Aged 15 to 21." *Annals of Epidemiology* 23,4 (April 2013): 233–235. [NLSY79 Young Adult]

Mann, David R. "Why We Fight: Understanding Military Participation over the Life Cycle." *Journal of Human Capital* 6,4 (Winter 2012): 279–315. [NLSY79]

Massoglia, Michael, Glenn Firebaugh, and Cody Warner. "Racial Variation in the Effect of Incarceration on Neighborhood Attainment." *American Sociological Review* 78,1 (February 2013): 142–165. [NLSY79]

Miller, Daniel P. "Maternal Work and Child Overweight and Obesity: The Importance of Timing." *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* 32,2 (June 2011): 204–218. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]

Ramanathan, Seethalakshmi, Natarajan Balasubramanian, and Rajeev Krishnadas. "Macroeconomic Environment During Infancy as a Possible Risk Factor for Adolescent Behavioral Problems." *JAMA Psychiatry* 70,2 (February 2013): 218–225. [NLSY97]

Saperstein, Aliya and Andrew M. Penner. "Racial Fluidity and Inequality in the United States." *American Journal of Sociology* 118,3 (November 2012): 676–727. [NLSY79]

Shillington, Audrey M., Susan I. Woodruff, John D. Clapp, Mark B. Reed, and Hector Lemus. "Self-Reported Age of Onset and Telescoping for Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana: Across Eight Years of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." *Journal of Child and Adolescent Substance Abuse* 21,4 (September 2012): 333–348. [NLSY79]

van Praag, Mirjam, Arjen van Witteloostuijn, and Justin van der Sluis. "The Higher Returns to Formal Education for Entrepreneurs versus Employees." *Small Business Economics* 40,2 (February 2013): 375–396. [NLSY79]

Wilkinson, Lindsay R., Tetyana P. Shippee, and Kenneth Ferraro. "Does Occupational Mobility Influence Health among Working Women? Comparing Objective and Subjective Measures of Work Trajectories." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 53,4 (December 2012): 432–447. [Mature Women] □

NLS Contact Information

NLS News is a quarterly newsletter that provides information about changes in labor market activities and other significant events that occur in the lives of several groups of men and women over time. Also, it includes information about new data releases, completed NLS research, and other information of interest to researchers. *NLS News* is available at http://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsnews.htm.

NLS User Services:
Center for Human Resource Research
NLS documentation, data, and
data updates
The Ohio State University
921 Chatham Lane, Suite 100
Columbus, OH 43221-2418
usersvc@chrr.osu.edu
(614) 442-7366 / (614) 442-7329 FAX
www.nlsinfo.org

NLS Program Office:
National Longitudinal Surveys
2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Room 4945

Washington, DC 20212-0001
NLS_INFO@bls.gov
(202) 691-7405 / (202) 691-6425 FAX
www.bls.gov/nls

NLS Program Director and Media Contact:
Charles R. Pierret
Pierret_C@bls.gov
(202) 691-7519

***NLS News* Editor:**
Donna S. Rothstein
Rothstein_D@bls.gov

BLS