

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

Incarcerated Respondents in the NLSY

Both the NLSY79 and NLSY97 cohorts include respondents who were or have become incarcerated sometime after the first interview round. Through them, researchers gain valuable data about precursors to imprisonment as well as measures of post-imprisonment life. When possible, these respondents were interviewed while they were incarcerated.

Interviewing Imprisoned Respondents. Prisoners (defined as “individual[s] involuntarily confined or detained in a penal institution”) are considered a protected human subjects subpopulation, thus requiring all investigators interested in conducting prisoner-based research to comply with regulations for added protections.¹ This means that any research project (including the NLSY) that intends to interview respondents while they are in prison or jail must first receive careful review by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) to ensure that the project complies with all aspects of the HHS regulations regarding prisoners.

Before proceeding with interviews of incarcerated respondents, the NLSY project follows special procedures on gaining permission from the prisoners, as well as from the individual penal institutions. As holds true with any participant, the prisoner may decline participation without any adverse consequence. Prisoners are also advised that participation will not affect any parole decision. A penal institution may decide not to allow its prisoners to participate at all or may set forth restrictions on the participation. The prisoners must always be made aware of any such restrictions before they consent to be interviewed. These

special procedures take place each time a new survey round begins.

NLSY97 Variables Related to Incarceration. To determine whether the respondent was incarcerated at the time he or she was interviewed, users can look at the “Reason for Non Interview-Case Disposition” variable (RNI), which includes the categories “Completed in person/incarcerated” and “Completed by phone/incarcerated.” The 2009 RNI variable shows that a total of 75 NLSY97 respondents were interviewed while incarcerated.²

All NLSY97 respondents answer questions about past arrests and the resolution of those arrests. For respondents sentenced to jail, an adult corrections institution, a juvenile corrections institution, or a reform school or training school, the surveys record the month and year they began their sentences and the month and year their sentences ended (if they did end).

In rounds 12 and 13, NLSY97 respondents answered a more detailed series of questions about incarceration, including both current and past incarceration. They were asked about the number of visits, phone calls, and amount of mail they received while incarcerated and how far the institution was from their home. Respondents also provided information about losing either a job or child custody because of incarceration. Several questions were asked about any rehabilitation services respondents received while incarcerated, such as preparation for reentry into society, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, medical attention, employment training, general education development (GED) or other schooling, and religious services or ministry.

Rounds 12 and 13 also gathered information about postincarceration activity, including where the respondent spent his

or her first night following release, any problems finding a place to live, how hard or easy it has been to stay out of prison or refrain from committing crimes, and the respondent's estimate of the likelihood of being reincarcerated within the next 5 years. In addition, respondents provided details about parole restrictions, including where the parolee could live and travel, hours away from home, and with whom the parolee could associate.

NLSY79 Main Youth Variables Related to Incarceration. To determine whether the NLSY79 respondent was incarcerated at the time of the interview, see the “Type of Residence R is Living In” variable (HH1-1). One of the categories is “Jail,” which is the code for any incarceration facility, including jail, prison, or detention. In the 2008 survey year, 65 respondents were interviewed while incarcerated. To find out if the respondent was incarcerated during that survey year but not interviewed, see the “Reason for Non-interview” variable (RNI), which includes a “Not Interviewed—Incarcerated” category. In 2008, there were 29 respondents in this category.

In the 1980 survey year, NLSY79 respondents who had been convicted for a crime other than a traffic offense answered the questions “How many times where you ever sent to a youth corrections institution?” and “How many times were you ever sent to an adult corrections institution?” Respondents also provided the month and year of their most recent release.

Other NLSY79 variables that indicate incarceration can be found in the 1988 survey data. Questions were asked about the respondent's residence from birth to 18 years, with one of the answer categories being “residence in detention center/jail/

or prison.” In addition, respondents can choose “in jail” as a response to questions about reasons for gaps in their employment.

NLSY79 Young Adult Variables Related to Incarceration. If an incarcerated Young Adult respondent is over the age 18, he or she is eligible to be interviewed. The “Type of Residence R Lives in—Constructed” variable shows as one of its categories the number of people who were housed in a jail or a prison at the time of the interview. This variable indicates that 51 Young Adults were interviewed while incarcerated in 2008.

Since the Young Adult survey began in 1994, it has included questions about whether the respondent has ever been convicted of charges other than a minor traffic violation; if so, how many times; the respondent’s age at the first or most recent conviction; what he or she was convicted of; and whether the respondent had ever been sentenced to a correctional facility or reform school. Greater detail about contact with the justice system was asked in 1994–1998.

Starting in 2006, Young Adult respondents who were incarcerated provided the month and year they entered the jail or prison to serve their current sentence. Respondents also indicated whether any household members had been imprisoned and, if so, how old the respondent was when that person went to prison.

Original Cohort Variables Related to Incarceration. The Original Cohort Project (Older Men, Young Men, Mature Women, and Young Women) did not interview respondents while they were in prison. The surveys did not gather any information about incarceration other than responses to one Young Men’s question about being in a correctional institution while in high school. (See R01721.00.)

NLS-Related Research about Incarceration: As of October 2011, the NLS Annotated Bibliography³ lists 74 NLS-related research citations using Incarceration/Jail as a keyword. Researchers can access incarceration-related variables on the cohort-specific public data files through NLS Investigator at (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator).

NLS Bibliography Reaches 7,000 Citations

Users can now find more than 7,000 NLS-related research citations in the NLS Annotated Bibliography at (www.nlsbibliography.org). In October 2011, the official count of NLS-related citations stood at 7,141. Category tallies at that time included the following:

- 284 chapters
- 2,996 journal articles
- 1 piece of legislation
- 96 master’s theses
- 3 monographs
- 189 newspaper articles or mentions
- 1,103 conference presentations
- 885 Ph.D. dissertations
- 380 reports
- 4 webcasts
- 975 working papers
- 25 honors theses (B.A.)

Citations generally include an abstract and list details, including which NLS cohorts were used for the analysis. They also 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.

NLSY Timely Topics: Recently Added Financial Stress Variables

To help assess how the economic climate is affecting respondents, the NLSY97 and the NLSY Young Adult project have added questions in recent survey rounds about signs of financial stress.

In the NLSY97, respondents answered questions asked in the 2007–2009 survey years about being more than 60 days late in paying rent or mortgage, obtaining a loan until payday, using the cash advance service on credit cards, or getting pressure from stores, creditors, or bill collectors to pay late bills (YINC-7960 through YINC-7980). Respondents also categorized their general financial condition: very comfortable and secure, able to make ends meet without much difficulty, occasionally have some difficulty making ends meet, tough

to make ends meet but keeping head above water, or in over head (YINC-7990). These questions were asked of all respondents but in 2007 and 2008 a split sample group was used to control the order of the questions, with half the sample receiving the general financial condition questions before the specific questions. Bankruptcy questions (discussed in *NLS News*, issue 143) have been asked since the 2005 surveys.

In the 2010 survey year, NLSY Young Adult cohort emancipated respondents⁴ answered a new series of questions about being late with rent or mortgage, being late with utility payments, being late with car loans payments, being late with credit card bills, getting an account sent to a collection agency, having something repossessed, obtaining payday loans, and having to go into bankruptcy or foreclosure. (See the Q15-146 series.) These new questions join a set of three financial strain questions asked of the young adults since 2000: How often does the young adult respondent or his or her household put off buying something necessary due to lack of money, what degree of difficulty the respondent or household has paying bills, and how much money (more than enough, some, just enough, or not enough) is left over at the end of the month (Q15-143 through Q15-145).

In the 2004 and 2008 NLSY79 datasets, financial strain variables include questions about missed payments, the number of credit cards with the maximum amount charged on them, and bankruptcy issues. (See PS-1 through PS-6.) These variables will also appear in the next NLSY79 dataset, scheduled to be released in 2012, along with a new series of foreclosure variables.

Data Collection and Data Release Schedule

The 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. Round-14 data collection has now been completed and will be released in the summer of 2012. Round-15 data collection began in the fall of 2011 and is

scheduled for release in 2013.

- **NLSY79 Main Survey.** Data from rounds 1 through 23 of the NLSY79 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 of these surveys are fielded during approximately the same timeframe as the main NLSY79 survey. Data from survey years through 2008 are now available. A preliminary Young Adult dataset with 2010 data was released in the summer of 2011, with a dataset containing all of 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 dataset 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 earlier, as well as the four NLS Original Cohorts: Older Men, Mature Women, Young Women, and Young Men.

Need Cohort Details? Check Out the Users' Guides

Got a question about how an NLSY sample was drawn? Need help using the data? Want to see what variables are available? The cohort-specific Users' Guides provide help with answering these questions and with much more. The Users Guides for the NLSY97, NLSY79, and NLSY79 Child and Young adult cohorts have all undergone overhauls to make them more user friendly. Their transformation includes more comprehensive menus, shorter sections, and more interlinks to make searching for answers more efficient. The guides are now completely Web based and are no longer available in hard-copy format.

Each of the three NLSY Users Guides is divided into three parts: "Introduction to the Sample," "Using and Understanding the Data," and a "Topical Guide."

- Introduction to the Sample describes the sample design, interview methods, and retention rates.
- Using and Understanding the Data discusses the types of variables, the sampling weights, methodological data having to do with the interviewing process, and more.
- The Topical Guide presents detailed information about the variables available on a wide range of research topics, such as employment, education, health, and more.

The guides can be accessed through NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator) by selecting the cohort of choice and clicking on "Documentation" in the Additional Resources column. The documentation menu page also provides access to tutorials and questionnaires as well as other cohort-specific materials and details.

Are You Familiar With...? NLSY97 Health Knowledge Variables

Back in round 1 (the 1997 survey year), NLSY97 respondents who were born in 1983 (n = 1,806) answered a series of questions that gauged their understanding of certain aspects of health: the impacts of smoking, the impacts of drinking, the effectiveness of birth control, and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The same subsample of respondents answered these questions again in round 6.

Variables about the impacts of smoking. Respondents answered two questions about the effects of smoking cigarettes: "Does smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day increase the risk (chance) of getting heart disease?" and "... Increase the chance of getting AIDS?" [YHEA-900 and YHEA-1000]

Variables about the impacts of drinking. Respondents answered five questions about the effects of drinking alcohol: "Does having five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each week increase the risk (chance) of damaging the liver?" "... Increase the risk of getting heart disease?" "...Increase the risk of getting arthritis?"

"...Increase the risk of becoming addicted to alcohol?" and "...Increase the risk of harming an unborn child?" [YHEA-1100 through YHEA-1500]. The parents of these respondents also answered these alcohol-related questions in the Parent Questionnaire. (See questions P6-022 through P6-028.)

Variables about birth control effectiveness and STD prevention. Respondents answered the following questions related to birth control and the prevention of sexually transmitted disease: "Here are three of the many methods of preventing pregnancy (withdrawal, condom, birth control pill). 'Which of these three is the most effective for preventing pregnancy?' 'Which of these three is the most effective for preventing sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS or gonorrhea?' 'When during the female monthly cycle of menstrual periods is pregnancy most likely to occur?'" [YHEA-1550 through YHEA-1700].

Accessing health knowledge variables. These variables can be found in Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator). Use "Health" as the Area of Interest.

NLSY Abbreviations to Know: ASVAB and AFQT

During the early years of the surveys, in a separate effort at testing sites throughout the United States, NLSY79 and NLSY97 respondents had an opportunity to take the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), a multiple-choice battery of tests used by the branches of the U.S. Armed Forces. The ASVAB given to the NLSY79 respondents included a battery of 10 tests: General Science, Arithmetic Reasoning, Word Knowledge, Paragraph Comprehension, Numerical Operations, Coding Speed, Auto and Shop Information, Mathematics Knowledge, (9) Mechanical Comprehension, and (10) Electronics Information. The NLSY97 ASVAB varied slightly from that of the NLSY79, with Auto Information separate from Shop Information and an additional test, Assembling Objects. A number of ASVAB-related variables are available in the two datasets. The NLSY79 dataset has a created variable that is an unofficial Armed Forces Qualifications Test (AFQT) score, derived from four sections of the battery.

There is also an AFQT-like variable in the NLSY97. (See `ASVAB_MATH_VERBAL_SCORE_PCT`.)

NLSY79 respondents took the ASVAB in 1980 as part of an effort to update the ASVAB norms through the U.S. Departments of Defense and Military Services. A total of 11,914 civilian and military NLSY79 respondents (94 percent of the 1979 sample) completed the ASVAB: 5,766, or 94.4 percent of the cross-sectional sample; 4,990, or 94.2 percent of the supplemental sample, and 1,158, or 90.5 percent of the military sample.

From the summer of 1997 through the spring of 1998, a total of 7,127 NLSY97 respondents (79.3 percent of the NLSY97 sample) completed the ASVAB: 5,452, or 80.8 percent, of the cross-sectional sample, and 1,675, or 74.9 percent, of the supplemental sample.

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. The NLSY97 Total Family Income variable, `CV_INCOME_FAMILY`, shows 901 respondents coded as -3 (Invalid Skip) for the 2009 survey year. What does this code mean?

A1. The code -3 is assigned when there are missing or inconsistent data in the component variables. Data from several income-related questions are combined to create the Total Family Income variable, which includes wages of the respondent's spouse or partner, child support payments, interest and dividends, rental income, public support sources of income, retirement payments, and more. If a respondent has answered "Don't know" to any of these questions or has refused to answer any of them, this particular income variable cannot be created for that respondent.

Q2. I am interested in studying maternal body mass index (BMI) for NLSY79

mothers. Is there a BMI variable in the NLSY79 dataset?

A2. BMI has not been calculated as a created variable for the NLSY79, so researchers will need to create their own BMI variables by using the height and weight variables available in the NLSY79 dataset. These can be found by searching "height" and "weight" as the Word in Title with NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator). In adults, BMI is calculated as mass (pounds) multiplied by 703, divided by height (in inches) squared. A BMI calculator is available through several websites, including that of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyweight/assessing/bmi/>.

BMI has been a popular topic for NLS-related research. The NLS Annotated Bibliography (www.nlsbibliography.org) currently lists 183 citations using the keyword phrase "Body Mass Index."

Q3. The student previously involved in the NLSY97 project I'm working on left some documentation that refers to reference numbers in the ranges of R96090.00–R96209.00 and R99632.00–R99643.00. I have not been able to locate these numbers with the NLS Investigator. Instead, there is a set of variables with reference numbers beginning with E512 that appear to contain the right questions. Have these variables been relabeled?

A3. Yes, all event history reference numbers in the NLSY97 have been relabeled to keep the variables consecutive. The reference numbers now begin with the letter E. (The dataset was running out of R numbers.) If you happen to have the former student's tag set and bring it into NLS Investigator, the old reference numbers should update to the new numbers automatically.

Q4. Are there any drug abuse variables available in the NLSY97?

A4. Respondents provide information about their experience with marijuana in each survey round. Included is the number of days they smoked marijuana in the 30 days prior to the interview. They are also asked how old they were when they first used the drug and the number of times they used marijuana right before or during school or work. Starting in round 2,

respondents answered questions about the use of other drugs, such as cocaine, crack, heroin, or "any other substance not prescribed by a doctor in order to get high or to achieve an altered state." The variables do not indicate specifically which of the other drugs were used. Respondents have answered similar questions about alcohol and cigarette consumption.

In a series of questions about criminal activities, respondents can indicate whether they have sold or helped to sell drugs.

Questions about drug use and other sensitive topics are found in the self-administered section of the questionnaire.

Q5. Who are the NLS Young Women? Are they the female respondents of the NLSY79?

A5. The NLS project has several different cohorts. The NLS Young Women cohort, part of the Original Cohorts group, is separate from the NLSY79 cohort and went through its first round of interviews a decade before the NLSY79. The Young Women comprise 5,159 women who were initially 14–24 years of age and who were interviewed regularly from 1968 until 2003, when active interviewing ended. The NLSY79 cohort began in 1979 with both males (6,403) and females (6,283) who were ages 14 to 22. NLSY79 respondents are still being interviewed, currently on an every-other-year schedule. Datasets from all cohorts can be accessed with NLS Investigator (www.nlsinfo.org/investigator).

Q6. Is there a variable that indicates whether the NLSY79 respondents who are mothers were breastfed when they were babies?

A6. The NLSY79 mothers were not asked if they themselves were breastfed. However, it is possible in the NLSY to do multigenerational research on breastfeeding: breastfeeding variables are available for the children of these mothers, and many of those children have aged into the Young Adult sample, where they are now asked questions about breastfeeding their own children.

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):

Altindag, Duha, Cannonier, Colin, and Mocan, Naci. "The Impact of Education on Health Knowledge." *Economics of Education Review* 30,5 (October 2011): 792–812. [NLSY97]

Babcock, Philip, and Marks, Mindy Sue. "The Falling Time Cost of College: Evidence from Half a Century of Time Use Data." *Review of Economics & Statistics* 93,2 (May 2011): 468–478. [NLSY79]

Barber, Jennifer S., and East, Patricia L. "Children's Experiences After the Unintended Birth of a Sibling." *Demography* 48,1 (February 2011): 101–125. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79]

Berzin, Stephanie Cosner, Rhodes, Alison M., and Curtis, Marah A. "Housing Experiences of Former Foster Youth: How Do They Fare in Comparison to Other Youth?" *Children and Youth Services Review* 33,11 (November 2011): 2119–2126. [NLSY97]

Bhatt, Vipul. "Adolescent Alcohol Use and Intergenerational Transfers: Evidence from Micro Data." *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* 32,2 (June 2011): 296–307. [NLSY97]

Borghans, Lex, Golsteyn, Bart H.H., Heckman, James J., and Humphries, John Eric. "Identification Problems in Personality Psychology." *Personality and Individual Differences* 51,3 (August 2011): 315–320. [NLSY79]

Brooks, W. Trevor, Lee, Sang Lim, Toney, Michael B., and Berry, Eddy Helen. "The Effects of Occupational Aspirations and Other Factors on the Out-Migration of Rural Youth." *Journal of Rural and Community Development* 5,3 (2010): 19–36. [NLSY79]

Cai, Jing-Heng, Song, Xin-Yuan, Lam, Kwok-Hap, and Ip, Edward Hak-Sing. "A Mixture of Generalized Latent Variable Models for Mixed Mode and Heterogeneous Data." *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis* 55,11 (November 2011): 2889–2907. [NLSY79]

Carlson, Daniel Lee. "Explaining the Curvilinear Relationship Between Age at First Birth and Depression Among Women."

Social Science and Medicine 72,4 (February 2011): 494–503. [NLSY79]

Chatterjee, Swarnankur, and Nielsen, Robert B. "Employer-Provided Health Insurance Coverage: A Comparison of Employed Native-born and Immigrant Americans." *Family and Consumer Sciences Research Journal* 40,1 (September 2011): 15–27. [NLSY79]

Chen, Zhuo, and Zhang, Qi. "Nutrigenomics Hypothesis: Examining the Association Between Food Stamp Program Participation and Bodyweight Among Low-Income Women." *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* 32,3 (September 2011): 508–520. [NLSY79]

Chung, Hwan, Anthony, James C., and Schafer, Joseph L. "Latent Class Profile Analysis: An Application to Stage Sequential Processes in Early Onset Drinking Behaviours." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)* 174,3 (July 2011): 689–712. [NLSY97]

Danyal, Shah, Maskara, Pankaj, and Naqvi, Annaheeta. "Impact of Computer Skills on Wages in USA." *Applied Economics Letters* 18,11 (July 2011): 1077–1081. [NLSY79]

Erol, Ruth Yasemin, and Orth, Ulrich. "Self-Esteem Development from Age 14 to 30 Years: A Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 101,3 (September 2011): 607–619. [NLSY79 Young Adult]

Ge, Suqin. "Women's College Decisions: How Much Does Marriage Matter?" *Journal Of Labor Economics* 29,4 (October 2011): 773–818. [NLSY79, NLSY97]

Ham, John C., Li, Xianghong, and Reagan, Patricia B. "Matching and Semi-Parametric IV Estimation, a Distance-Based Measure of Migration, and the Wages of Young Men." *Journal of Econometrics* 161, 2 (April 2011): 208–227. [NLSY79]

Han, Wen-Jui, and Fox, Liana E. "Parental Work Schedules and Children's Cognitive Trajectories." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 73,5 (October 2011): 962–980. [Children of the NLSY79]

Hardie, Jessica H., and Lucas, Amy. "Economic Factors and Relationship Quality Among Young Couples: Comparing Co-

habitation and Marriage." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 72,5 (October 2010): 1141–1154. [NLSY97]

Hudson, John, and Sessions, John G. "Parental Education, Labor Market Experience and Earnings: New Wine in an Old Bottle?" *Economics Letters* 113, 2 (November 2011): 112–115. [Young Men]

Jaffee, Sara R., Van Hulle, Carol A., and Rodgers, Joseph Lee. "Effects of Nonmaternal Care in the First 3 Years on Children's Academic Skills and Behavioral Functioning in Childhood and Early Adolescence: A Sibling Comparison Study." *Child Development* 82,4 (July/August 2011): 1076–1091. [Children of the NLSY79]

Judge, Timothy A., and Cable, Daniel M. "When It Comes to Pay, Do the Thin Win? The Effect of Weight on Pay for Men and Women." *Journal of Applied Psychology* 96,1 (January 2011): 95–112. [NLSY79]

Kim, Youngmi, and Sherraden, Michael. "Do Parental Assets Matter for Children's Educational Attainment? Evidence from Mediation Tests." *Children and Youth Services Review* 33,6 (June 2011): 969–979. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Kosteas, Vasilios D. "Job Satisfaction and Promotions." *Industrial Relations: A Journal of Economy and Society* 50,1 (January 2011): 174–194. [NLSY79]

Lang, Kevin, and Manove, Michael. "Education and Labor Market Discrimination." *American Economic Review* 101,4 (June 2011): 1467–1496. [NLSY79]

La Taillade, Jaslean J., Hofferth, Sandra L., and Wight, Vanessa R. "Consequences of Fatherhood for Young Men's Relationships with Partners and Parents." *Research in Human Development* 7,2 (2010): 103–122. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]

Lovenheim, Michael F., and Reynolds, C. Lockwood. "Changes in Postsecondary Choices by Ability and Income: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth." *Journal of Human Capital* 5,1 (Spring 2011): 70–109. [NLSY79, NLSY97]

- Mandara, Jelani, Rogers, Sheba Y., and Zinbarg, Richard E. "The Effects of Family Structure on African American Adolescents' Marijuana Use." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 73,3 (June 2011): 557–569. [Children of the NLSY79, NLSY79 Young Adult]
- Mossakowski, Kryisia N. "Unfulfilled Expectations and Symptoms of Depression among Young Adults." *Social Science and Medicine* 73,5 (September 2011): 729–736. [NLSY79]
- Presser, Harriet B., and Ward, Brian W. "Nonstandard Work Schedules over the Life Course: A First Look." *Monthly Labor Review* 134,7 (July 2011): 3–16. [NLSY79]
- Shapiro, Joel, and Wu, Stephen. "Fatalism and Savings." *Journal of Socio-Economics* 40,5 (October 2011): 645–651. [NLSY79]
- Tapia, Michael. "Gang Membership and Race as Risk Factors for Juvenile Arrest." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 48,3 (August 2011): 364–395. [NLSY97]
- Teachman, Jay D. "Are Veterans Healthier? Military Service and Health at Age 40 in the All-Volunteer Era." *Social Science Research* 40,1 (January 2011): 326–335. [NLSY79]
- Thompson, Owen. "Racial Disparities in the Cognition–Health Relationship." *Journal of Health Economics* 30,2 (March 2011): 328–339. [NLSY79]
- Vespa, Jonathan Edward, and Painter, Matthew A., II. "Cohabitation History, Marriage, and Wealth Accumulation." *Demography* 48,3 (August 2011): 983–1004. [NLSY79]
- Williams, Kristi, Sassler, Sharon, Frech, Adrienne, Addo, Fenaba, and Cooksey, Elizabeth C. "Nonmarital Childbearing, Union History, and Women's Health at Midlife." *American Sociological Review* 76,3 (June 2011): 465–486. [NLSY79]
- Yoruk, Baris K., and Yoruk, Ceren Ertan. "The Impact of Minimum Legal Drinking Age Laws on Alcohol Consumption, Smoking, and Marijuana Use: Evidence from a Regression Discontinuity Design Using Exact Date of Birth." *Journal of Health Economics* 30,4 (July 2011): 740–752. [NLSY97]

Notes

¹ See U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) Code of Federal Regulations Title 45, Part 46, Subpart C, "Additional Protections Pertaining to Biomedical and Behavioral Research Involving Prisoners as Subjects," <http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/humansubjects/guidance/45cfr46.html#subpartc>.

² Currently, there is no code in the NLSY97 dataset which specifically indicates that the respondent was incarcerated but was not interviewed in a particular round.

³ The NLS annotated bibliography can be accessed at www.nlsbibliography.org/index.php.

⁴ Emancipated respondents are at least age 18, or are married or living with a partner, or have a child, or are not living with a parent.

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.

NLS User Services:	Center for Human Resource Research The Ohio State University 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 100 Columbus, OH 43221-2418 usersvc@chrr.osu.edu (614) 442-7366 (614) 442-7329 (Fax)	NLS documentation, data, and data updates:	usersvc@chrr.osu.edu
		NLS website:	www.bls.gov/nls
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)	NLS News Editor:	Donna S. Rothstein Rothstein_D@bls.gov
		NLS Program Director and Media Contact:	Charles R. Pierret Pierret_C@bls.gov (202) 691-7519