The National Longitudinal Surveys
Sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), NLS data collection and user services are provided, under contract, by CHRR at The Ohio State University and NORC at the University of Chicago. Funding for the NLSY79 Child/Young Adult survey is provided by the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

NLS cohort topics include:
Demographic and family background, education, military experiences, job characteristics and training, labor market status and histories, marital and family characteristics, income and assets, transfers of time and money, retirement, geographic location and mobility, health, nutrition, and physical activity, fertility and parenting, sexual activity, attitudes and expectations, behaviors and perspectives, environmental characteristics, and civic engagement.

Additionally, NLSY79 Child and Young Adult surveys include:
Assessments of the quality of the home environment, cognitive development, temperament, and motor, social and emotional development.

How do I obtain NLS data?
National Longitudinal Surveys data are made available to researchers through the Investigator website at: nlsinfo.org/investigator. Investigator allows users to search for variables of interest for any NLS cohort, create simple tabulations of the data, extract data sets for analysis, and access documentation. NLS public data are immediately available and free of charge.

Where do I get more information?
Visit the NLS website at: nlsinfo.org for online access to questionnaires and other documentation, a searchable, annotated bibliography of NLS research, news releases, updates, information on obtaining restricted-access data, such as geocoded files, and much more.

Questions about NLS data should be directed to NLS User Services: usersvc@chrr.osu.edu or 614-442-7366.

Questions about BLS publications and restricted-access NLS data should be directed to: NLS_info@bls.gov or 202-691-7410.

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What are the National Longitudinal Surveys?
The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) are a set of surveys sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. These surveys have gathered information at multiple points in time on the labor market experiences and other significant life events of several groups of men and women. Each of the NLS samples consists of several thousand individuals, many of whom have been surveyed over several decades.

What is the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women?
The NLS of Mature Women is a sample of 5,083 women who were ages 30 to 44 in 1967. The survey is one of four original groups first interviewed when the NLS program began in the mid-1960s. The U.S. Department of Labor selected the Mature Women cohort to enable research on the employment patterns of women who were reentering the workforce and balancing the roles of homemaker, mother, and labor force participant. Data are available for this cohort from 1967 through 2003, when the survey was discontinued. The survey covers a variety of topics, including:

- Characteristics of jobs
- Labor market status
- Education
- Health and physical condition
- Marital and family characteristics
- Income and assets
- Attitudes and perspectives
- Retirement
- Environmental characteristics
- Transfers of time and money

The survey also has included questions on topics specific to the life stage of respondents, such as childcare issues in the earlier years of the survey and health, pension, and retirement information in later interviews. The most recent addition to the Mature Women questionnaire asked about transfers of time and money between respondents, their parents, and their children.

How was the sample designed?
The U.S. Census Bureau, which conducted the survey for BLS, designed the samples of the four original NLS cohorts so that any given household could include multiple respondents from the same cohort or from different cohorts. Variables present in the data files identify the respondents who lived in a multiple-respondent household at the time the samples were selected. These relationships offer unique samples for a number of research topics. For example, data collected from mother-daughter pairs in the NLS of Mature Women and the NLS of Young Women allow researchers to examine transfers of time and money from the perspective of both the mothers and the daughters.

Sample sizes by race for selected surveys:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non-Black</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967 Initial Survey</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>3,693</td>
<td>1,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>3,964</td>
<td>2,892</td>
<td>1,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>3,241</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2,608</td>
<td>1,939</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 Final Survey</td>
<td>2,237</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In 2003, survey staff interviewed 62.2 percent of Mature Women respondents not known to be deceased.

Cohorts in the National Longitudinal Surveys

NLSY97: women and men ages 12-16 as of December 31, 1996

NLSY79: women and men ages 14-21 as of December 31, 1978

NLSY79 Child and Young Adult: children born to women of the NLSY79

NLS of Older Men: men ages 45-59 in 1966 (discontinued after 1990)

