

NLSY79 Variables	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	96	98	00	02	04	06	08	10	12
R receives government rent subsidy or public housing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Effect of 1996 welfare reform on R																		*	*					*	
R receives targeted benefits from public assistance program																			*						

NLSY79 Young Adult

All NLSY79 Young Adult (YA) survey years include questions about public assistance income sources. The most detail has been asked about TANF, AFDC, or any other general cash assistance to needy families, government food stamps, and supplemental security income or public assistance, or welfare payments from local, state or federal government.

For each of these types of public assistance, YA respondents are asked whether they and/or (if applicable) their spouse/partner received that type of assistance in the previous calendar year. From 1994 to 1998, beginning and ending dates were collected for spells of each of these types of assistance, as was the amount per week received in each spell. Beginning in 2000, the amount of detail collected was reduced and since then respondents have provided the following information about themselves and/or their spouse/partner:

- Whether they had received that form of public assistance
- The number of months they received that form of public assistance
- The amount received in the last month they received that form of public assistance

In all survey rounds, Young Adults have also been asked whether they received any WIC benefits, any educational benefits for veterans under the G.I. Bill or V.E.A.P., (other kinds of) scholarships, fellowships, or grants, or any (other) veterans' benefits, worker's compensation, disability payments, or payments from Social Security. Respondents who report any (other) veterans' benefits, worker's compensation, disability payments, or payments from Social Security are asked the total amount received from all such benefits.

Young Adult respondents are also asked whether they live in public housing or pay lower rent or receive a rent subsidy because the federal, state, or local government was paying part of the cost.

NLSY79 Young Adult Variables	94	96	98	00	02	04	06	08	10	12
Dates and amount of income of R and spouse from unemployment compensation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dates and amount of income of R and spouse from AFDC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dates and amount of income of R and spouse from Food Stamps	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dates and amount of income of R and spouse from Social Security, other sources	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Did R receive educational benefits for veterans under the G.I. Bill or V.E.A.P.?	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Did R or other household member live in public housing or receive a government rent subsidy?	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Did R/spouse/partner or children receive any WIC benefits?	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Did R/spouse/partner receive any other veteran's benefits, worker's compensation, disability payments, or payments from Social Security; amount received	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

NLSY97

The NLSY97 survey collects a large amount of detailed information on the income of youth respondents, including income from participation in government transfer programs for low-income individuals and families.

Independent youth provide information about participation in government programs. The respondents are told that these questions refer only to payments made directly to themselves and/or their spouses; answers should not include payments made to other members of the household. Data about the following government assistance programs were gathered in survey Rounds 2 and up:

- AFDC, ADC, or TANF
- Food Stamp benefits
- Unemployment Compensation (UI)
- WIC
- Worker's Compensation
- Other welfare programs

Note. All questions asked only of independent youth. Asked of youth and spouse jointly except where noted.

NLSY research on Welfare, Foodstamps, Family Program Assistance: A Sampler

Balistreri, Kelly Stamper. "Welfare and the Children of Immigrants: Transmission of Dependence or Investment in the Future?" *Population Research and Policy Review* 29, 5 (October 2010): 715-743. [NLSY97] - This study explores the association between exposure to welfare and young adult outcomes of high school graduation, college enrollment and labor force participation with a focus on parental nativity status as well as country of origin. Results indicate a persistent negative association between welfare legacy and high school graduation, an association that is most pronounced for children of native born parents. The largest positive effect of welfare receipt is found among the most disadvantaged group, the young adult children of immigrants from Mexico and Central America.

Baum, Charles L., II. "The Effects of Food Stamp Receipt on Weight Gained by Expectant Mothers." *Journal of Population Economics* 25, 4 (October 2012): 1307-1340. [NLSY79] - The study examines the effects of Food stamp receipt (FSR) on weight gains by low-income expectant mothers. FSR is shown to decrease the risk of insufficient weight gain and does not exacerbate the probability of gaining excess weight.

Caputo, Richard K. *U.S. Social Welfare Reform: Policy Transitions from 1981 to the Present. International Series on Consumer Science, January 2011.* [NLSY79, NLSY97] - The volume traces the changes from federal/state open entitlement AFDC program to the state-run, time-limited TANF initiative. The book highlights studies of youth participating in job training and education programs and explores the development of the Earned Income Tax Credit program.

Chyi, Hau, Orgul Demet Ozturk and Weilong Zhang. "Welfare Reform and Children's Early Cognitive Development." *Contemporary Economic Policy* 32, 4 (October 2014): 729-751. [NLSY79; NLSY79 Child] - The authors explore how single mothers' work and welfare use affect child cognitive development. In multiple simulations, designed to reflect welfare reform policy, combining a time limit with work requirement appears to reduce welfare use and increase employment, which in turn is associated with higher children's cognitive attainment.

Hamad, Rita and David Rehkopf. "Poverty, Pregnancy, and Birth Outcomes: A Study of the Earned Income Tax Credit." *Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology* 29, 5 (September 2015): 444-452. [NLSY79; NLSY79 Child] - The authors examine the impact of prenatal and postnatal care, alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy, term birth, birthweight, and breast-feeding status on birth outcomes. They examine the health effects of both household income and EITC payment and estimate the effect of income on perinatal health, using EITC payment size as an instrument for household income.

Schmeiser, Maximilian D. "The Impact of Long-Term Participation In the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on Child Obesity." *Health Economics* 21, 4 (April 2012): 386-404. [NLSY79 Child/Young Adult] - Long-term SNAP participation is found to significantly reduce BMI percentile and the probability of being overweight or obese for boys and girls ages 5–11 and boys ages 12–18. For girls ages 12–18, SNAP participation appears to have no significant effect on these outcomes.

Stewart, Leslie, Yujia Liu and Eunice Rodriguez. "Maternal Unemployment and Childhood Overweight: Is There a Relationship?" *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 66, 7 (July 2012): 641-646. [NLSY79; NLSY79 Child] - The authors examine the impact of job instability, unemployment benefits, welfare receipt, and hours worked on maternal and child BMI over a 4-year period. Children of unemployed mothers who received unemployment benefits were not more likely to have significant changes in BMI while children of unemployed mothers who did not receive benefits were more likely to have greater increases in BMI.

The NLS Bibliography provides the public with an up-to-date searchable record of research based on data from all cohorts of the [National Longitudinal Surveys](#). Fully indexed and annotated, the [NLS bibliography](#) database contains citations and abstracts of NLS based journal articles, working papers, conference presentations, and dissertations.

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