



Introduction to NLS Investigator

(ver. 1.5)

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August 2013

http://dss.princeton.edu/training/

Introduction

This document offers a quick introduction to the NLS Investigator. It follows a basic approach and focus on searching, downloading and putting the data into Stata

If you are not familiar at all with the site, I strongly recommend to follow the example in this document.

It is important to clarify that this document does not cover all the complexities of the NLS site. For more details I suggest to look at the following links:

Getting Started: How to Get the Most from This Site

https://www.nlsinfo.org/content/getting-started

How to Use the NLS Investigator

https://www.nlsinfo.org/InvestigatorGuide/investigator_guide_TOC.html

To start using the NLS Investigator, please go to the following page:

https://www.nlsinfo.org/investigator/

NLS investigator

https://www.nlsinfo.org/investigator/

NLS Investigator

Welcome, Guest | LOGIN | Register | Search | Help



Welcome to Investigator

Sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) are a family of surveys dedicated to tracking the labor market and other life experiences of American men and women.

The seven NLS cohorts are:

- National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (NLSY97)
- National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (NLSY79)
- NLSY79 Child and Young Adult
- Older Men
- Mature Women
- Young Men
- Young Women

To access data for any of the seven NLS cohorts use the login box to the left or begin searching as quest.

If you have an account login here

NLSY User-Initiated Questions: We're soliciting suggestions for new questions to add to the NLSY97, NLSY79, and child/young adult surveys. Please visit the <u>NLSY User-Initiated Questions</u> page to learn how to make an informal suggestion or submit a formal proposal.

New with updated NLSY79 release: Beta version of Employer History roster now available.

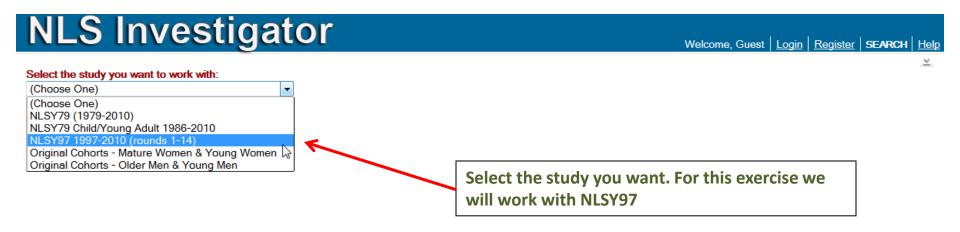
Attention

In the event that Investigator does not appear to be working correctly, first please try to clear your browser cache. If you continue to have issues, please contact usersvc@chrr.osu.edu

NLS Home | NLS Bibliography | Privacy Policy |

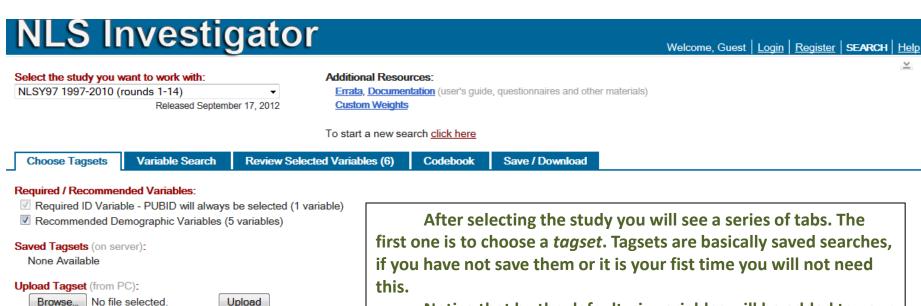
You can search for data as a guest

Selecting a data source



NLS Home | NLS Bibliography | Privacy Policy | Privacy Policy

Tagsets tab

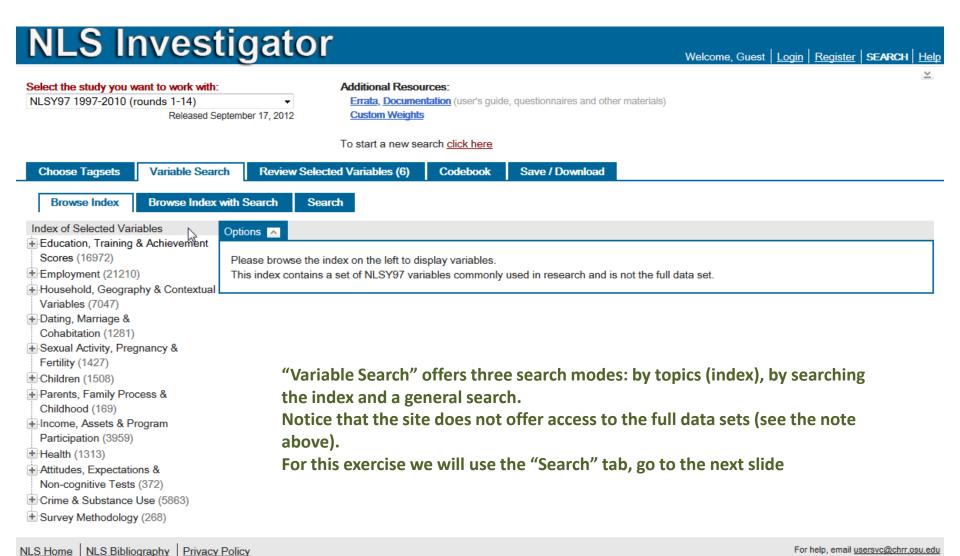


Notice that by the default six variables will be added to your data: id (can't remove this) and the following demographics (optional): gender, age, race/ethnicity and birthday (month and year).

Select "Variable Search" and go to the next slide

NLS Home | NLS Bibliography | Privacy Policy | For help, email usersvc@chrr.osu.edu

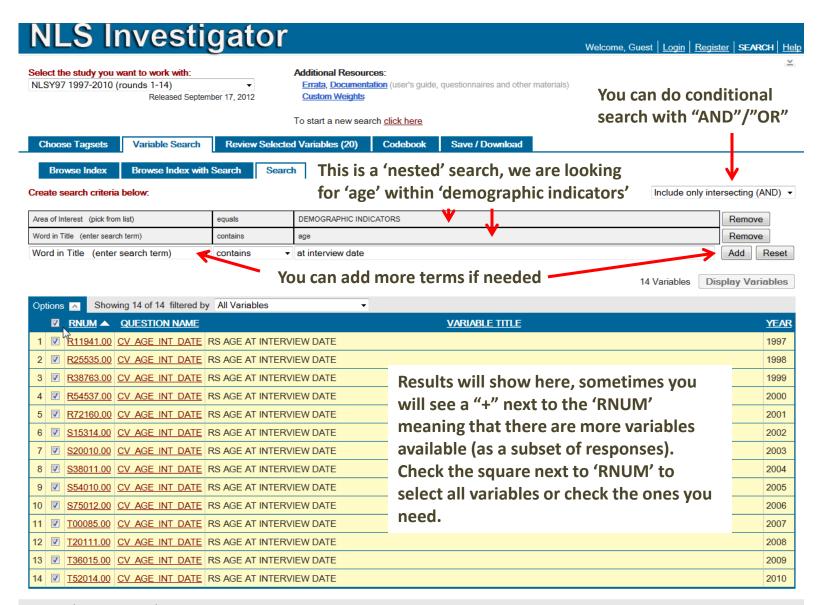
"Variable Search" tab



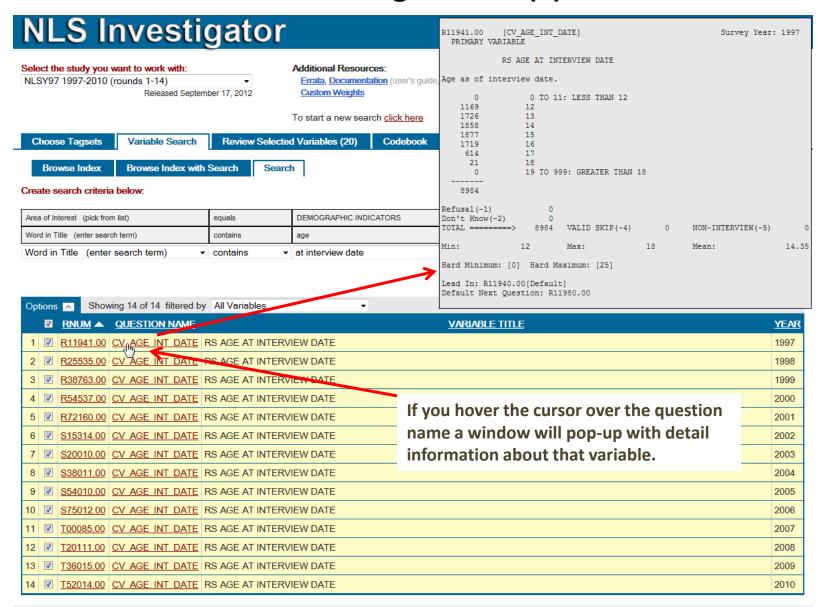
Searching for data (1)

The general search offers a variety of options. From the dropdown menu select the type of search you want. See the next slide NLS Investigator Welcome, Guest | Login | Register | SEARCH | Help Select the study you want to work with: Additional Resources: NLSY97 1997-2010 (rounds 1-14) Errata, Documentation (user's guide, questionnaires and other materials) Released September 17, 2012 **Custom Weights** To start a new search click here Variable Search Review Sele ted Variables (6) Codebook Save / Download Choose Ta sets **Browse Index with Search** Search Browse Index Create search criteria below: (Choose One) ~ X → Add Reset (Choose One) Area of Interest (pick from list) 0 Variables **Display Variables** Word in Title (pick from list) Word in Title (enter search term) Question Text (enter search term) Question Name (pick from list) Question Name (enter search term) y variables. Reference Number (pick from list) Reference Number (enter search term) Survey Year (pick from list) Codebook (enter search term) Variable Type (pick from list) NLS Home | NLS Bibliography | Privacy Policy For help, email usersvc@chrr.osu.edu

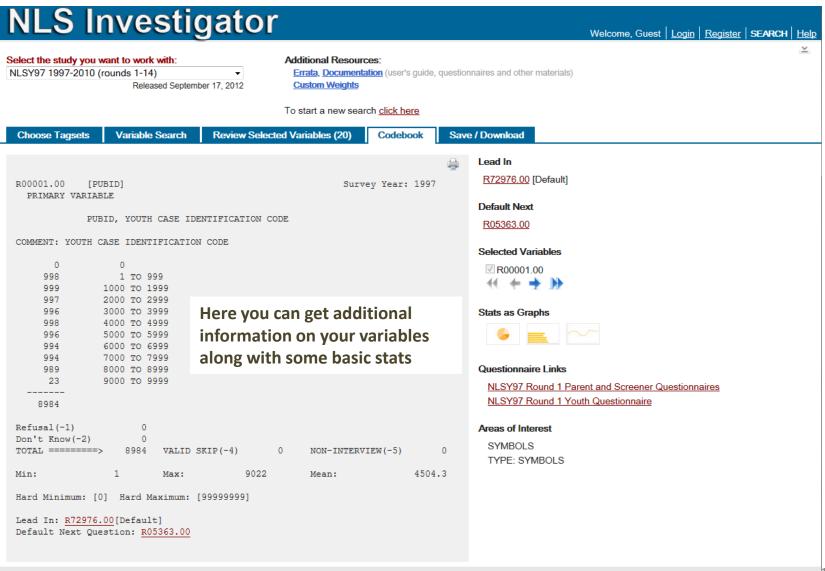
Searching for data (2)



Searching for data (3)



"Codebook' tab

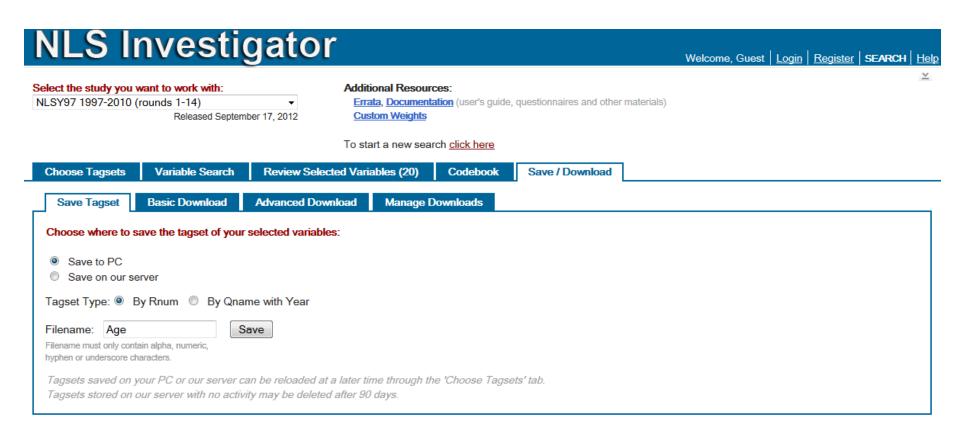


DSS/OTR

Downloading data (1)

Once you are satisfied with your search, you can save it as a "tagset'. You can keep the defaults, select a name (in this case we choose 'Age') and click on "Save".

Go to "Advanced Download", see next slide

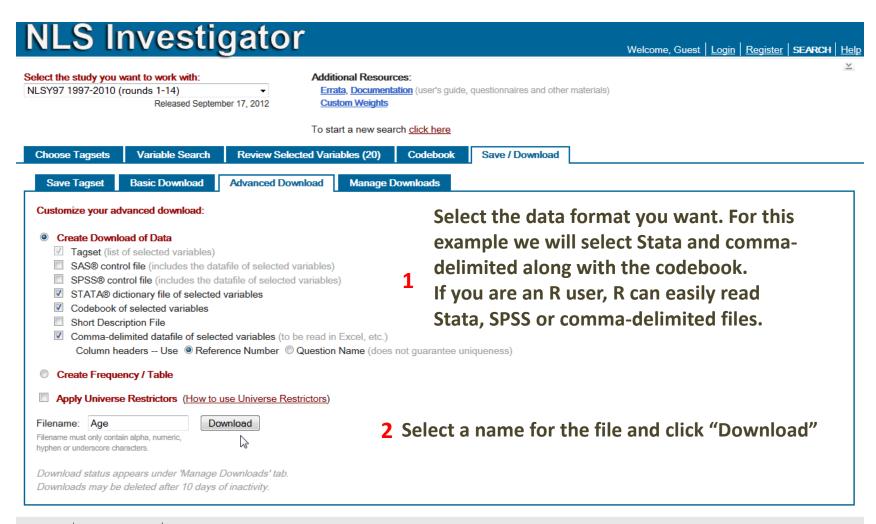


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For help, email usersvc@chrr.osu.edu

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Downloading data (2)

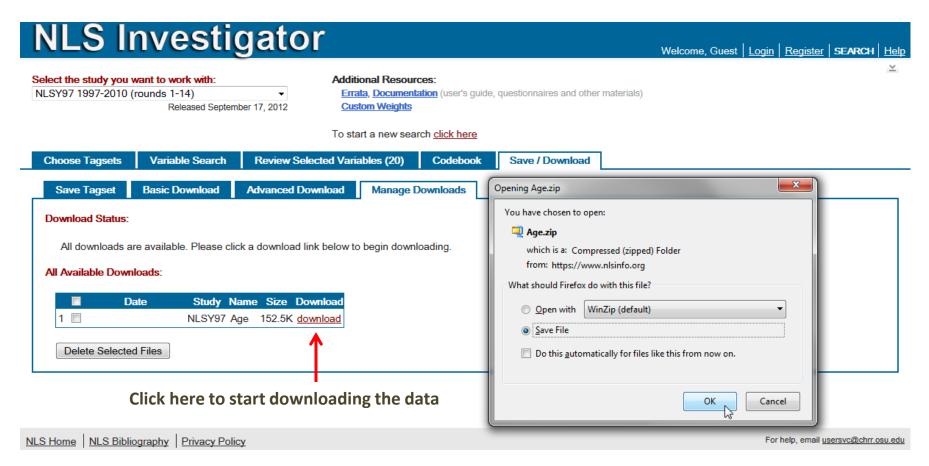


DSS/OTR

Downloading data (3)

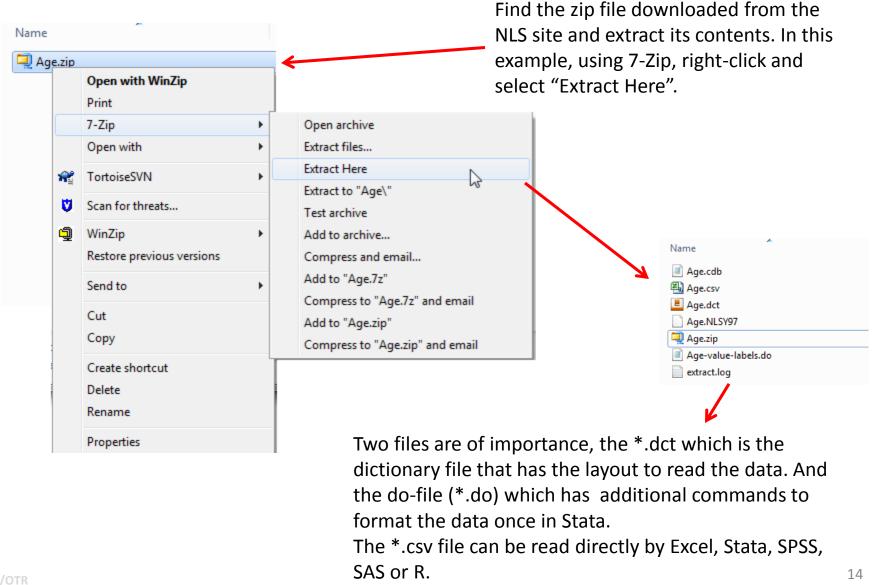
If you set your browser to ask you where to save, a pop-up window will prompt you to select a folder location for the zip file, click "OK" and select the folder.

If it gets downloaded automatically, then the file should be in the "Downloads" folder or the default place for downloads.



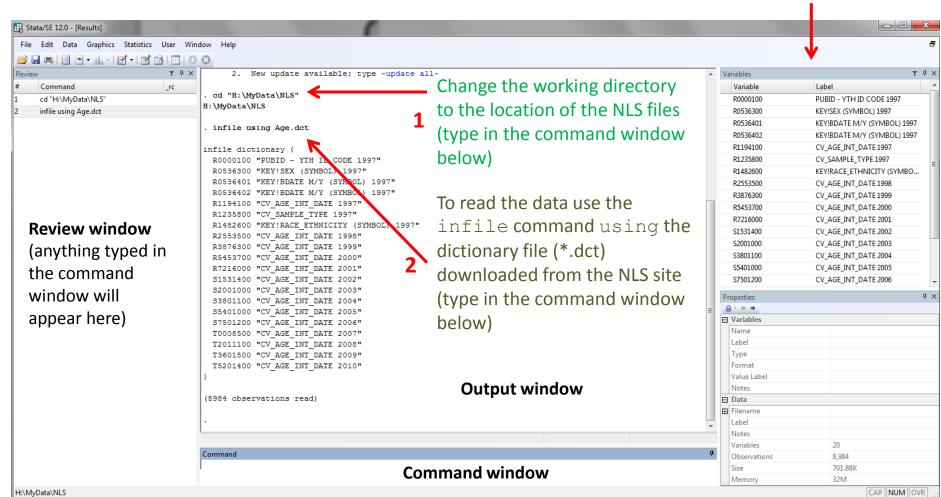
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Unzipping the files downloaded from the NLS site



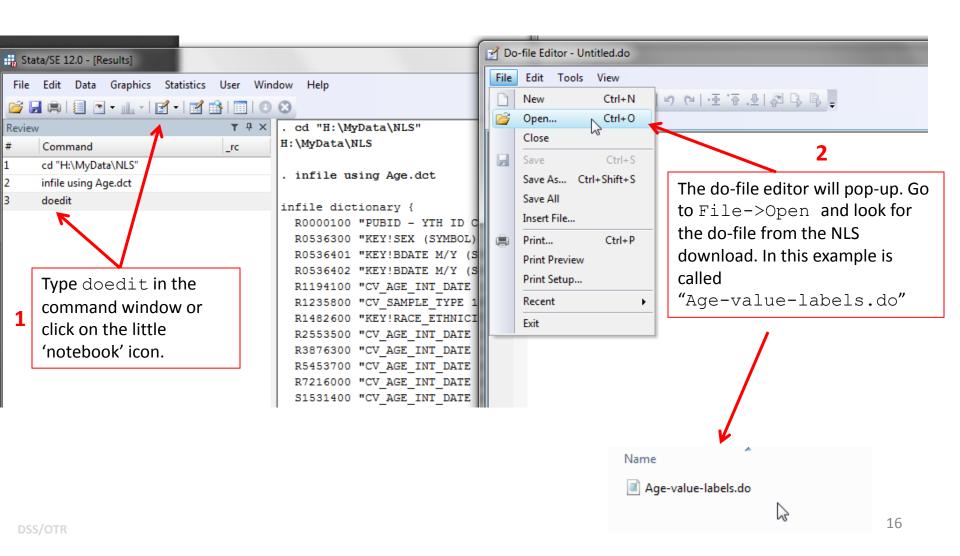
Reading the NLS data into Stata

After running infile, the
variables window will populate
with information about your
dataset



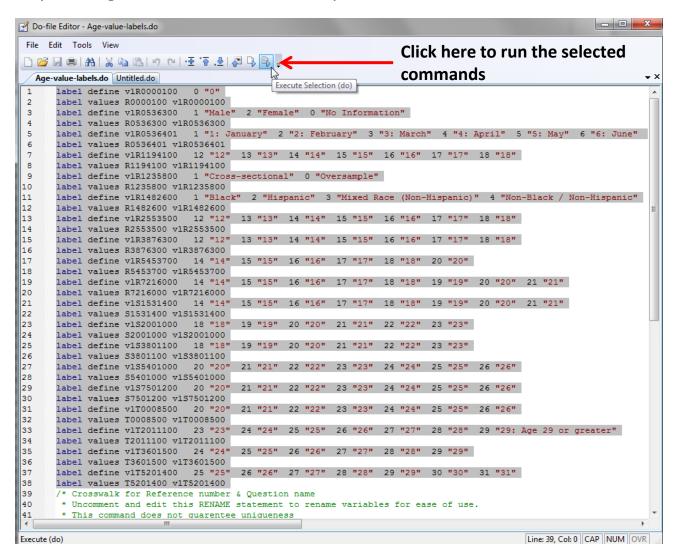


Opening Stata's do-file editor



Adding value labels to the original variables

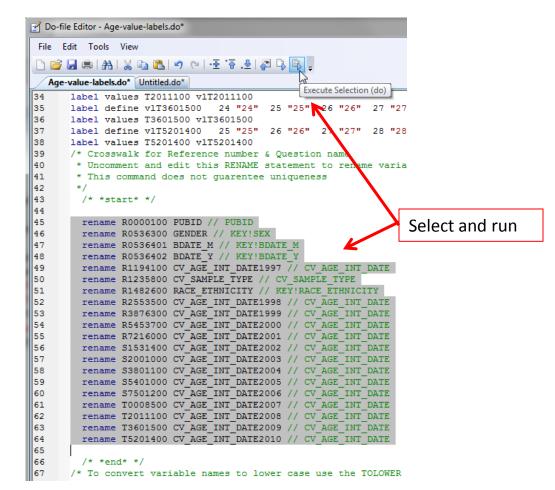
Once the file Age-value-labels.do is open, select all the commands starting with "label..." and run them by clicking on the last icon at the top.



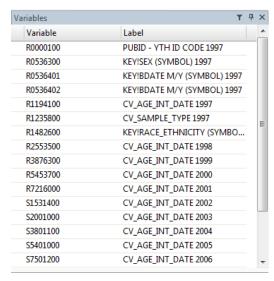
Renaming variables

In the file Age-value-labels. do you need to remove the "/*" in row 44 and "*/" in row 65. This will uncomment the commands between them.

One important edit is adding the years to the names of the variables that change over time. In the example below, rows 49, 52-64 had originally the same name except that now each has its corresponding year, this makes them unique. Other minor edits were done in rows 46-48 and 51 (compare to the original)



1 Before

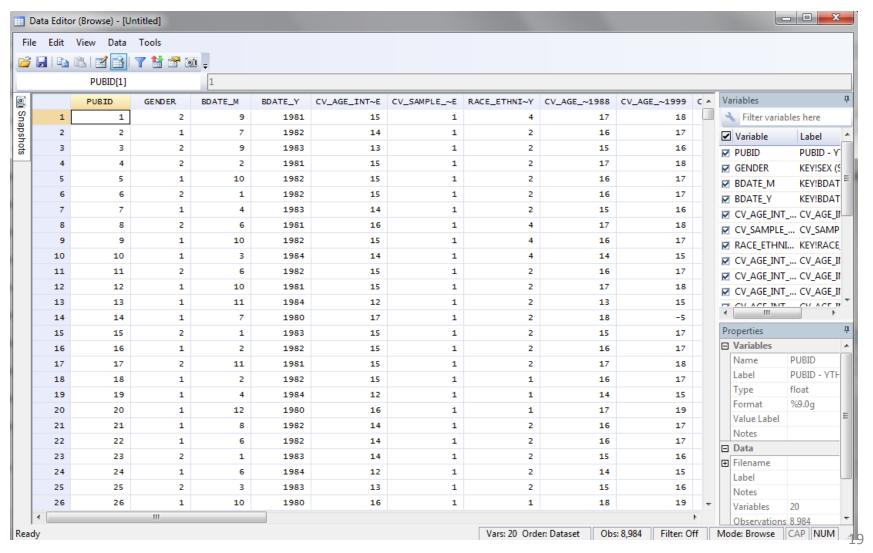


3 After

Variables	т	ф	×
Variable	Label		4
PUBID	PUBID - YTH ID CODE 1997		
GENDER	KEY!SEX (SYMBOL) 1997		
BDATE_M	KEY!BDATE M/Y (SYMBOL) 1997		
BDATE_Y	KEY!BDATE M/Y (SYMBOL) 1997		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 1997		
CV_SAMPLE_TYPE	CV_SAMPLE_TYPE 1997		:
RACE_ETHNICITY	KEY!RACE_ETHNICITY (SYMBO		ľ
CV_AGE_INT_DATE1988	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 1998		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE1999	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 1999		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE2000	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 2000		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE2001	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 2001		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE2002	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 2002		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE2003	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 2003		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE2004	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 2004		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE2005	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 2005		
CV_AGE_INT_DATE2006	CV_AGE_INT_DATE 2006		,

Looking at the data

If you type browse in the command line you will see the data set. As it is now, each row represents one individual. While you can start working with this format, it is not ideal for panel data analysis.



Preparing the data for panel analysis

To run panel regression you need to reshape the data so it looks like the example in this document: http://dss.princeton.edu/training/Panel101.pdf

For details on how to reshape data see here: http://dss.princeton.edu/training/DataPrep101.pdf#page=27

Since we already have a unique id for this dataset, in the command line we can just type

```
reshape long CV_AGE_INT_DATE, i(PUBID) j(YEAR)

. reshape long CV_AGE_INT_DATE, i(PUBID) j(YEAR)

(note: j = 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010)

Data wide -> long

Number of obs. 8984 -> 125776

Number of variables 20 -> 8
    j variable (14 values) -> YEAR
    xij variables:

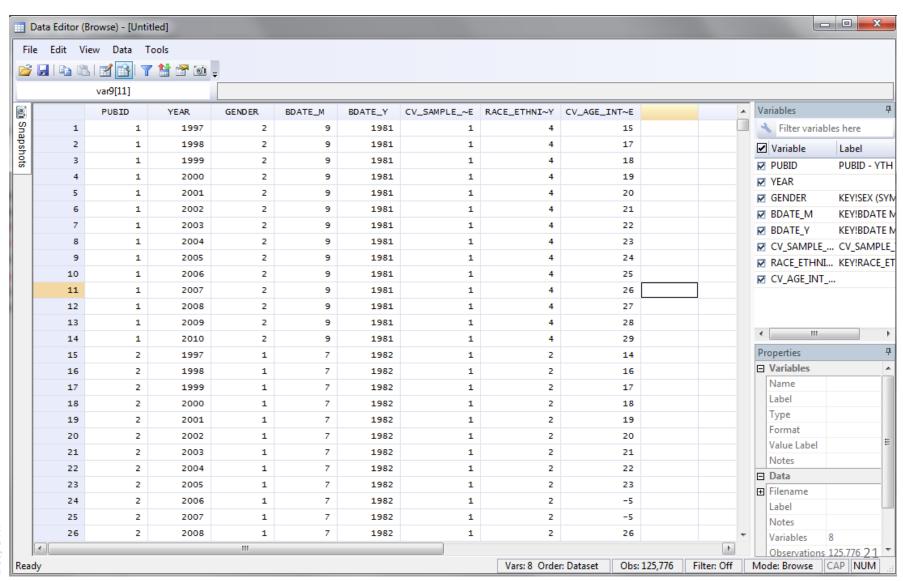
CV_AGE_INT_DATE1997 CV_AGE_INT_DATE1998 ... CV_AGE_INT_DATE2010->CV_AGE_INT_DATE
```

Notice that reshape only applies to variables that are observed over time (i.e. have a year suffix), in this case CV_AGE_INT_DATE. If you have other variables you can add them to the list, for example:

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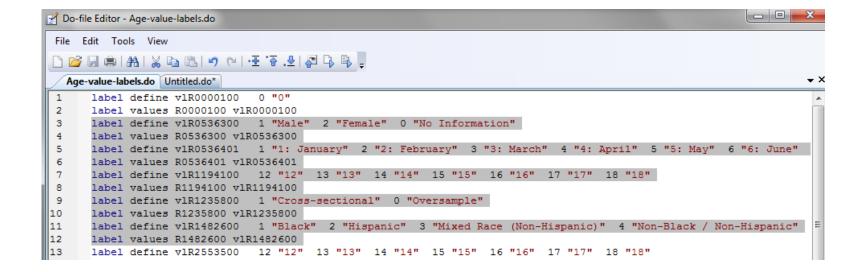
Looking at the reshaped data

If you type browse in the command line you will see that the dataset has only one CV_AGE_INT_DATE variable and all the years are in rows. Here, each row represents an individual per year. Data for individual 1 ends at row 14, data for individual 2 starts at row 15. You can analyze the data using the panel data techniques shown in this document http://dss.princeton.edu/training/Panel101.pdf



Adding value labels (...again, part 1)

Notice that reshaping the data removed the value labels added before (type tab GENDER to check it). If you go back to the do-file Age-value-labels.do, select and copy (Ctrl-C) rows 3-12 (or until you see categories). Copy the code at the end of the do-file (see next slide)



SS/OTR

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Adding value labels (...again, part 2)

Notice that the lines starting with "label values..." have the variables' old names.

To match the old and new names, look at the 'rename' section, rows 46-48, 50, 51.

Manually replace the first name appearing in the lines starting with "label values..." (in this example start with 'R') with the new names as they appear in the rename section (remember that Stata is case sensitive). Select the code (see the 'After' column below) and run it by clicking on the last icon in the do-file.

Before

```
label define vlR0536300 1 "Male" 2 "Female" 0 "No Infolabel values R0536300 vlR0536300 label define vlR0536401 1 "1: January" 2 "2: February" label values R0536401 vlR0536401 label define vlR1194100 12 "12" 13 "13" 14 "14" 15 ": label values R1194100 vlR1194100 label define vlR1235800 1 "Cross-sectional" 0 "Oversamy label values R1235800 vlR1235800 label define vlR1482600 1 "Black" 2 "Hispanic" 3 "Mixolabel values R1482600 vlR1482600
```



After

KEY!SEX (SYMBOL) 1997	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Male Female	64,386 61,390	51.19 48.81	51.19 100.00
Total	125,776	100.00	



			Infor
label values GENDER v1R0536300			
label define v1R0536401 1 "1: January" 2 "2:	: F	ebru	ary"
label values BDATE_M v1R0536401			
label define vlR1194100 12 "12" 13 "13" 14	"1	4"	15 "15
label values BDATE_Y vlR1194100			
label define vlR1235800 1 "Cross-sectional"	0	"Ove	rsampl
label values CV_SAMPLE_TYPE v1R1235800			
label define vlR1482600 1 "Black" 2 "Hispani	ic"	3	"Mixed
label values RACE_ETHNICITY v1R1482600			

. tab GENDER

The End

Do not forget to save the datafile by either using the menu, go to 'File'->'Save As' or typing:

```
save name-of-your-file, replace
```

This will save the Stata file in the working directory specified at the beginning, it will have extension *.dta. The first time the 'replace' option is not necessary but if after saving you make changes to the dataset you will need to use it to update the file.

Now the data is ready for analysis, see here

- http://dss.princeton.edu/training/Panel101.pdf
- http://dss.princeton.edu/training/StataTutorial.pdf

Once again, for more details I suggest to look at the following links:

Getting Started: How to Get the Most from This Site

https://www.nlsinfo.org/content/getting-started

How to Use the NLS Investigator

https://www.nlsinfo.org/InvestigatorGuide/investigator_guide_TOC.html