

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [ASWG](#) on Aug 2, 2026

National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men

RRID:SCR_008947

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men (RRID:SCR_008947)

Resource Information

URL: <http://www.nlsinfo.org/>

Proper Citation: National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men (RRID:SCR_008947)

Description: A dataset that permits examination of health, economic, work, and retirement trajectories for a representative national sample of men from middle to old age. The original sample of 5,020 men, first interviewed in 1966, was re-interviewed periodically until 1983 under a contract with the US Department of Labor. The study provided a detailed longitudinal record of their labor market activity, health, financial status, family structure, and attitudes toward and experience in retirement. The NIA grant made possible a re-interview in 1990 with the surviving men and the widows (or other next-of-kin) of the decedents. The merging of the 1990 data includes death certificate information for the decedents, Blacks were over-represented in the original sample in a ratio of about three or four to one, resulting in about 500 surviving black men in the sample. Information on labor market activity, income, and assets also is available for a sample of about 1,350 widows, 90 percent of whom are between 60 and 89 years of age. This information can be linked to earlier data on the women's health and work activity that was reported by their late husbands. Due to the original sample selection, other NLS cohorts contain wives and daughters of the older men. These other surveys also hold a wealth of detailed information on aging and retirement issues, especially on income transfers. * Dates of Study: 1966-1990 * Study Features: Longitudinal, Minority Oversamples * Sample Size: ** 1966: 5,020 men (baseline) ** 1990: 2,092 surviving men, 1,341 widows, 865 other next-of-kin Links: * BLS Website on NLS: <http://www.bls.gov/nls/> * ICPSR: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/04675>

Abbreviations: NLS Older Men,

Synonyms: National Longitudinal Survey: 1990 Resurvey of Older Males, National Longitudinal Survey: 1990 Resurvey of Older Males (NLS-Older Males), NLS-Older Males, National Longitudinal Surveys of Older Men

Resource Type: data set, data or information resource

Keywords: middle adult human, late adult human, labor, longitudinal, minority, retirement, compensation, education, educational program, employment, employment discrimination, earned degree, finance, asset, health, health care, health problem, higher education, health insurance, industry, job description, job tenure, job training, leisure, military service, occupation, pension, psychological well-being, retirement planning, unemployment, union membership, vocational education, volunteer, work attitude, working hour, male, man, interview, questionnaire, financial status, family structure, death certificate, african-american, death, widow, daughter, female, income transfer, survey, labor market, discrimination, training, alcohol use, cigarette use, demographic, family

Related Condition: Aging

Funding: NIA ;
U.S. Department of Labor

Availability: Publicly available to the research community

Resource Name: National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men

Resource ID: SCR_008947

Alternate IDs: nlx_151863

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080250+0000

Record Last Update: 20260801T191149+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men.

No alerts have been found for National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 3 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [ASWG](#) .

Dobson KG, et al. (2024) The working life expectancy of American adults experiencing depression. Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology, 59(6), 1013.

Gero K, et al. (2022) Associations of state-level and county-level hate crimes with individual-level cardiovascular risk factors in a prospective cohort study of middle-aged Americans: the National Longitudinal Survey of Youths 1979. BMJ open, 12(1), e054360.

Arfer KB, et al. (2017) Time-Preference Tests Fail to Predict Behavior Related to Self-control. *Frontiers in psychology*, 8, 150.