Resource Summary Report

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Add Health (National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health)

RRID:SCR_007434
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

Add Health (National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health) (RRID:SCR_007434)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/addhealth

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Description: Longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7-12 in the United States during the 1994-95 school year. Public data on about 21,000 people first surveyed in 1994 are available on the first phases of the study, as well as study design specifications. It also includes some parent and biomarker data. The Add Health cohort has been followed into young adulthood with four in-home interviews, the most recent in 2008, when the sample was aged 24-32. Add Health combines longitudinal survey data on respondents social, economic, psychological and physical well-being with contextual data on the family, neighborhood, community, school, friendships, peer groups, and romantic relationships, providing unique opportunities to study how social environments and behaviors in adolescence are linked to health and achievement outcomes in young adulthood. The fourth wave of interviews expanded the collection of biological data in Add Health to understand the social, behavioral, and biological linkages in health trajectories as the Add Health cohort ages through adulthood. The restricted-use contract includes four hours of free consultation with appropriate staff; after that, there''s a fee for help. Researchers can also share information through a listserv devoted to the database.

Abbreviations: Add Health

Synonyms: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health

Resource Type: data or information resource, database

Keywords: adolescent, longitudinal, adult human, interview, social, behavior, health, early adult human, FASEB list

Related Condition: Aging

Funding: NICHD ;
NCI ;
CDC ;
NIAID ;
NIMHD ;
NIDCD ;
NIGMS ;
NIMH ;
NINR ;
NIA ;
NIAAA ;
NIDA ;
NSF ;
NIH ;
Department of Health and Human Services ;
MacArthur Foundation ;
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Availability: Restricted use

Resource Name: Add Health (National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health)

Resource ID: SCR_007434

Alternate IDs: nif-0000-00621

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080241+0000

Record Last Update: 20260905T133139+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Add Health (National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health).

No alerts have been found for Add Health (National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health).

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 37 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at PRECISE-TBI .

Kwiek M, et al. (2024) Life History Strategies of Male Criminal Offenders: Verifying Traditional Life History Patterns. Evolutionary psychology : an international journal of evolutionary approaches to psychology and behavior, 22(1), 14747049241238645.

Guo G, et al. (2022) Socioeconomic and genomic roots of verbal ability from current evidence. NPJ science of learning, 7(1), 22.

Wickrama KAS, et al. (2021) Early life course processes leading to educational and economic attainment in young adulthood: Contributions of early socioeconomic adversity and education polygenic score. PloS one, 16(10), e0256967.

Sokol RL, et al. (2020) Sleep duration and body mass: direction of the associations from adolescence to young adulthood. International journal of obesity (2005), 44(4), 852.

Quinn K, et al. (2019) Internalizing and externalizing factors on the pathway from adverse experiences in childhood to non-medical prescription opioid use in adulthood. Drug and alcohol dependence, 197, 212.

Groenewald CB, et al. (2019) Associations Between Adolescent Chronic Pain and Prescription Opioid Misuse in Adulthood. The journal of pain, 20(1), 28.

Johnson CL, et al. (2018) Magnetic resonance elastography for examining developmental changes in the mechanical properties of the brain. Developmental cognitive neuroscience, 33, 176.

Willems YE, et al. (2018) Genetic and Environmental Influences on Self-Control: Assessing Self-Control with the ASEBA Self-Control Scale. Behavior genetics, 48(2), 135.

Hoare E, et al. (2018) Does Fruit and Vegetable Consumption During Adolescence Predict Adult Depression? A Longitudinal Study of US Adolescents. Frontiers in psychiatry, 9, 581.

Nath M, et al. (2018) Determining whether a class of random graphs is consistent with an observed contact network. Journal of theoretical biology, 440, 121.

Boutwell BB, et al. (2017) The prevalence of discrimination across racial groups in contemporary America: Results from a nationally representative sample of adults. PloS one, 12(8), e0183356.

Schwab-Reese LM, et al. (2017) Interactions of adolescent social experiences and dopamine genes to predict physical intimate partner violence perpetration. PloS one, 12(3), e0172840.

Ranapurwala SI, et al. (2016) Volunteering in adolescence and young adulthood crime involvement: a longitudinal analysis from the add health study. Injury epidemiology, 3(1), 26.

Gilmore RO, et al. (2016) From big data to deep insight in developmental science. Wiley interdisciplinary reviews. Cognitive science, 7(2), 112.

Fieder M, et al. (2016) The Adapting Mind in the Genomic Era. Frontiers in psychology, 7, 78.

Lee PH, et al. (2016) Physical activity, sedentary behaviors, and Epstein-Barr virus antibodies in young adults. Physiology & behavior, 164(Pt A), 390.

Bauldry S, et al. (2016) Attractiveness Compensates for Low Status Background in the Prediction of Educational Attainment. PloS one, 11(6), e0155313.

Bohr AD, et al. (2016) A novel cutoff for the waist-to-height ratio predicting metabolic syndrome in young American adults. BMC public health, 16, 295.

Amir D, et al. (2016) A Longitudinal Assessment of Associations between Adolescent Environment, Adversity Perception, and Economic Status on Fertility and Age of Menarche. PloS one, 11(6), e0155883.

Quinn K, et al. (2016) The relationships of childhood trauma and adulthood prescription pain reliever misuse and injection drug use. Drug and alcohol dependence, 169, 190.