2011 ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods

Methodological Issues in
Quantitative Research on Race and Ethnicity

Lead Instructor: John A. Garcia
ICPSR/ University of Michigan

Invited Lecturers: TBD

Assoc. Instructor: Dr. Eduardo Vargas, Univ. Of North Carolina
TAs: Abigail Sewell (Indiana Univ.), and Rachel La Touche (Indiana Univ.)

Offices: Sewell- Newberry #xxx; La Touche – Newberry #xxx Garcia- Newberry #xxx or 2124 Perry Bldg.

Location: SEE Summer Program Handbook

Workshop: 2 credits. This course examines the concepts of race and ethnicity via quantitative research on racial and ethnic populations in the United States. More specifically, the areas of research design, measurement, and analytical approaches serve as the focal points of this course design. Individuals with a substantive interest in policy-relevant social science research on race, and inter-disciplinary methods will be afforded ample opportunities to explore a variety of important issues to specific racial/ethnic groups and/or comparative analyses.

"Hands-on" analysis of data files will be an integral component of the learning experience to help participants refine both their analytic skills and research experiences. Methodological areas focused on will include: 1) reliable and valid measurement of racial and ethnic variables in major survey studies; 2) innovative sampling strategies for diverse populations; 3) race-related measurement errors in data collection; and 4) analysis options, traditions, trends and issues among the various social sciences, professional fields and public policy traditions. The class will bridge an inter- and cross-disciplinary perspective (sociology, psychology, political science, economics, etc.) with a policy-relevant focus on racial/ethnic disparities (health, education, politics, urban poverty, etc.).

The course will meet from June 20- July 15 at 12:30 to 2:30 during the four week period. Participants should have had at least two courses in statistics, as well as a course on research methods/design. Also, participants are encouraged to also enroll in an appropriate (to one’s current level of methodological training) ICPSR statistics course during the same session. This ICPSR workshop is a core component of a new National Consortium for Diversity Research & Policy Initiative based on collaboration between the National Center for Institutional Diversity and the Institute for Social Research.
Books for the Workshop


(Optional) John H Stanfield II (Editor) Rethinking Race and Ethnicity in Research Methods [Paperback], Left Coast Press (June 30, 2011)

Pre-Workshop Reading Assignment: *


As part of the course materials as C-Tools site will be in operation during the MIQRRE workshop class. Site the web site readings contains all of the required readings as well as a substantial set of reference readings on race and ethnicity.

M 6/20 - Introductions: The Scope of the Course
1) Introduction of participants - background, training to date, research interests/experiences, expectations of Summer Program and career trajectories
2) Course Overview and Logistics - Assignments, discussions, personal research agenda
3) EXERCISE: Redesigning Race/Ethnicity Items in the Census

T 6/21 - Conceptual & Policy Issues in Race/Ethnic Research:

- **What is Race and Ethnicity?:**
  Theories, constructs, contributing factors - personal and institutional
  Relevance of Secondary Analysis of Selected ICPSR Datasets
- **Major Concepts:** Race, Ethnicity, Social Categories, Discrimination, Culture, Phenotype, Discrimination, stratification, inequality.


W 6/22 – Examining Concepts and Measures of Race

- **Measurement of Racial/Ethnic Variables: Reliability and Validity**
- **Multidimensional treatment**
- **Bases of race – biomedical, phenotype, social construction, legal**
- **Social identity, discrimination, racism, racialization**


- Basic Principles in the Experimental Approach
- Participants-Access, Representativeness, Generalizability
- Technology and Experimental Approach
- Experimental treatments and interpretations

Guest Lecturer: Vincent Hutchings Department of Political Science and Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan

F 6/24 - Developing a Working “Personal” Research Agenda – Problem Statement and Questions

- Measurement of Racial/Ethnic Variables: Reliability and Validity
- Impact of your own personal Research Agenda- how do you treat race as a variable
- Critical Issues, Examples Student Presentations
- Presentation: ICPSR MINORITY DATA RESOURCE CENTER – David Thomas/Aba Israel


Student Selected Articles (Methodological Critique Guidelines - Babbie, pp. 352-56)


Group Membership, Group Identity, and Group Consciousness: Measures of Racial Identity in American Politics? Paula D. McClain,


DAILY: “Hands-On” ICPSR Secondary Data Analysis Laboratory

National Survey of Black Americans- Study No. 6668 /National Survey of American Life- Study No. 190
Latino National Survey (LNS), 2006 [Study # 20862]
National Politics Study, 2004 [Study # 24483]
Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (IIMMLA), 2004 [Study #22627]
Latino National Survey (LNS)--New England, 2006 [Study # 24502]
WEEK 2 – Extending the Notions of Race and Ethnicity- America’s Racial/Ethnic Populations

M 6/27 - Beyond a White-Black Paradigm - The Changing Terrain of Race & Ethnicity:

Maria Krysan, Innovative Methods in Racial/Ethnic Studies: Examples & Reflections – Ch. 1, 5, 6

Knight, George P., Mark W. Roosa, Taylor Studying Ethnic Minority and Economically Disadvantaged Populations: Methodological Challenges and Best Practices American Psychological Association (APA); 1 edition (June, 2009). Ch. 1,3

- Critical concepts/Measurement approaches- Multi-racial and/or bi-racial, social identity, multiple identities, situational identity, pan-ethnicity, social networks

T 6/28 Measurement and Linkages of Broader Notions of Race and Ethnicity with Individual and Collective Outcomes

- Racial/ethnic covariates
- Sampling Procedures: Designs and Challenges in Diverse Populations
- Race/Ethnic-Related Challenges: Response Rates, Undercounts, Missing Data, etc.
- Sample Quality: Small N Problems, Sampling Errors and External Validity
- Low Density Issues: Rare Element Sampling, Weights, & Innovative Strategies


W 6/29 Featured Methods – Scaling and Measurement

- Scaling, Dimensional Analysis & Data Mining
- Uni- vs. multi- dimensional measurement Issues
- Levels of data and multiple measures

Invited Lecturer- Prof. William Jacoby, Director of ICPSR Summer Program
TH 6/30 - The Latino Community “Diversity, Commonalities and Research Agendas

Quantitative research on a diverse and ever expanding set of communities and distinctive public responses

Invited Panelists: Lorraine Gutierrez Professor- School of Social Work University of Michigan

Student Selected Articles (Methodological Critique Guidelines - Babbie, pp. 352-56)


F 7/1 – Appropriating Race and Ethnicity in the 21st Century:

- Tracing race as variable in social science studies
- Race and ethnicity: Separate but Related?
- Pan-ethnicity and racialization


DAILY: “Hands-On” ICPSR Secondary Data Analysis Laboratory Assignment #2
Week 3 – Racializing Minority Populations and Relevant Research on Racial/Ethnic Disparities:

T 7/5 – The Foreign –born and Immigrants: Status, Structural Relations, issues, and public policies

Critical concepts/Measurement approaches- assimilation, acculturation, incorporation, transnationalism, enclave, immigrant, citizenship

- Where do Immigrants and the Foreign-born Fit into the Racial/Ethnic Paradigms?
- Racialization and race, discrimination and externalities
- Contextual and structural factors and race/ethnicity

Maria Krysan, Innovative Methods in Racial/Ethnic Studies: Examples & Reflections – Ch. 7,9

Knight, George P. , Mark W. Roosa, Taylor Studying Ethnic Minority and Economically Disadvantaged Populations: Methodological Challenges and Best Practices American Psychological Association (APA); 1 edition (June,2009). Ch. 4,5

W 7/6 - Socio- Political Disparities – Participation, Citizenship & Incorporation of Immigrants – Bridging Basic & Policy Research Agendas:

Methodological Issues in Quantitative Research on Immigrants, Race and Ethnicity

- Cross-Cultural Sampling Issues: Cross-National, Multi-Ethnic, Sub-Ethnic, etc. (i.e. multiple language instruments and comparable meaning, reliability, construct validity)
- Race of Interviewer Effects: Methodological Challenges and Strategies
- Interviewer Observations: Converging Survey & Ethnographic Strategies

Th 7/7 - Featured Methods - MULTILEVEL MODELING/BAYESIAN ANALYSIS

- “HLM” – Basic/- Advanced
- Multi-stage structural equations
• Contextual variables

Policy Issue/Problem solving - REDISTRICTING FROM 2010 CENSUS AND VOTING RIGHTS ACTS/RULING - DEALING WITH RACE/ETHNICITY AND IMMIGRANT STATUS

F 7/8 Beyond the White-Black Paradigm - Asian Americans:
Methodological Issues in Research on Asian American Populations

Invited Featured Speaker: Angela Ebreo NCID

• Added dimensions of race/ethnicity - language, and culture
• Legal status and structural relations - immigration
• How much to consider as elements of race?
• Parsimony and comprehensiveness of conceptualizing and measuring race

Student Selected Articles (Methodological Critique Guidelines - Babbie, pp. 352-56)


**DAILY**: “Hands-On” ICPSR Secondary Data Analysis Laboratory – Assignment #3
WEEK 4 – Bridging Basic vs. Policy Research and Comparative Racial/Ethnic Research

M 7/11 - Introduction:

- **Cross-Cultural and Racial/Ethnic Analysis:** Across Groups, Contexts, & Nations
- **Basic Social/Behavioral Sciences:** Disciplinary Analytic Traditions (Economics, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology)
- **Policy-Relevant Professional Fields:** Multi-disciplinary & Inter-disciplinary Trends (Business, Education, Health Sciences, Policy Studies, Social Work, ETC)


- **Quantitative vs. Qualitative Methods:** Strengths and Weaknesses
- **Multi-Method & Mixed-Method:** Challenges & Benefits in Racial/Ethnic Studies
- **Critical concepts/Measurement approaches:** social capital, civic engagement, disparities, institutional analysis, institutionalism, public policy analysis

Maria Krysan, *Innovative Methods in Racial/Ethnic Studies: Examples & Reflections* – Ch. 8,4

Knight, George P., Mark W. Roosa, Taylor Studying *Ethnic Minority and Economically Disadvantaged Populations: Methodological Challenges and Best Practices American* Psychological Association (APA); 1 edition (June, 2009). Ch. 6

W 7/13 - Featured Methods – MULTI-METHOD APPROACHES AND QUALITATIVE METHODS

- **Field Experiments**
- **Longitudinal Analysis (Panel, Trend, Historical, etc.)**
- **Time Series and Econometrics**
- **Focus group studies and project refinement**
- **Latent Trajectory/Growth Curve Analysis**
Guest Lecturer: Ruby Mendenhall, “Experimental & Mixed Methods Research on Urban Poverty

- Cross-Cultural Issues: Survey Research Challenges & Innovative Strategies
- Cultural Sources of Measurement Error: Implications for Disparities Research
- Racial/Ethnic Disparities & Public Policy: Inter-Group comparisons, Context and structural factors, Ideological & Ethical Issues
- Theoretical vs. Policy Goals: Bridging Basic and Policy Research Agendas- professionally, policy making process and change

TH 7/14 — Socio-Political – Examining Employment, Education, Chronic Poverty, & Segregation — Bridging Basic & Policy Research Agendas:

Student Selected Articles (Methodological Critique Guidelines - Babbie, pp. 352-56)

Are Emily and Greg More Employable than Lakisha and Jamal? A Field Experiment on Labor Market Discrimination Marianne Bertrand and Sendhil Mullainathan June 20, 2004


Race, Environment, and Interracial Trust Thomas J. Rudolph University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Elizabeth Popp University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign The Journal of Politics, Vol. 72, No. 1, January 2010, Pp. 74–89.

[M] Dimensions Of Self Identification Among Multiracial And Multiethnic Respondents In Survey Interviews Timothy P. Johnson, Jared
F 7/15 - MIQRRE Workshop Review, Personal Reflections, and Evaluation

- “Personal” Research Program Development: Plans, Supports & Strategies
- Re-assessing your approaches to measures of race and ethnicity.
- Linkage of race/ethnicity to outcomes, conditions, status and ???

DAILY: “Hands-On” ICPSR Secondary Data Analysis Laboratory

- National Survey of Black Americans- Study No. 6668
- National Survey of American Life- Study No. 190
- Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES), 2001-2003 [United States Study # 20240]
- National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), 1994-2002 [Study # 21600]
- Latino National Survey (LNS), 2006 [Study # 20862]
- National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), 1994-2002 [Study # 21600]

Developing a “Personal” Research Agenda – Methods and Prospectus

- Improve methodological training opportunities for policy-relevant racial/ethnic disparities research
- Improve access to high quality data for policy-relevant racial/ethnic disparities research
- Support initiatives to develop new scholars committed to racial/ethnic disparities research
- Support initiatives to improve scholar-policy leader exchanges about racial/ethnic disparities
- Support university-based capacity for improving policy-relevant racial/ethnic disparities research
- Promote exemplary initiatives at various universities to support diversity research and policy
**Week One: Optional Readings**


*National Origin (Miss) Identification Among Latinos in the 2000 Census: The Growth of the “Other Hispanic or Latino” Category.*  Matt A. Barreto University of California, Irvine Harvard *Journal of Hispanic Policy Volume 15, June 2003*

*Double-Checking the Race Box: Examining Inconsistency between Survey Measures of Observed and Self-Reported Race*  Aliya Saperstein, *University of California-Berkeley Social Forces, Volume 85, Number 1, September 2006*

**Week Two:**

*Dropping the Hyphen? Becoming Latino (a)-American through Racialized Assimilation*  Tanya Golash-Boza, University of Kansas Social Forces, Volume 85, Number 1, September 2006, pp.27-55


**Week Three:**

*Becoming a Citizen in the United States and Canada: Structured Mobilization and immigrant Political Incorporation*  Irene Bloemraad Social Forces; Dec 2006; 85, 2; 667-695


*The Role of Social Networks in Immigrant Women’s Political Incorporation*  Elisabeth Gidengil and Dietlind Stolle McGill University 2009 by the Center for Migration Studies of New York.

**Immigrants’ Cultural Identities as Sources of Civic Engagement** Lene Arnett Jensen


**Week Four:**


**Bridging the gap: transnational and ethnic organizations in the political incorporation of immigrants in the United States** Portes, Alejandro, Escobar, Cristina and Arana, Renelinda (2008), *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 31:6, 1056 — 1090

**Do Networks Solve Collective Action Problems? Credibility, Search, and Collaboration**

**Defining American Identity in the Twenty-First Century: How Much “There” is There?**

Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 6668


Principal Investigator(s):

Jackson, James S., University of Michigan. Institute for Social Research. Survey Research Center

Neighbors, Harold W., University of Michigan. Institute for Social Research. Survey Research Center


Series: National Survey of Black Americans Series

Scope of Study

The purpose of this data collection was to provide an appropriate theoretical and empirical approach to concepts, measures, and methods in the study of Black Americans. Developed with input from social scientists, students, and a national advisory panel of Black scholars, the survey investigates neighborhood-community integration, services, crime and community contact, the role of religion and the church, physical and mental health, self-esteem, life satisfaction, employment, the effects of chronic unemployment, the effects of race on the job, interaction with family and friends, racial attitudes, race identity, group stereotypes, and race ideology. Demographic variables include education, marital status, income, employment status, occupation, and political behavior and affiliation.
**Subject Terms:**
- African Americans
- community involvement
- crime
- economic indicators
- ethnic identity
- family relationships
- life satisfaction
- mental health
- physical health
- political ideologies
- psychological wellbeing
- race relations
- racial attitudes
- racial discrimination
- reactions to crime
- religious attitudes
- religious beliefs
- residential segregation
- self esteem
- social indicators
- social interaction
- social networks
- social services
- stereotypes
- unemployment
- work attitudes

**Geographic Coverage:** United States

**Universe:** Black United States citizens 18 years of age or older.

**Data Types:** survey data

(1) Data for Wave 1 of this study supersede the data released in NATIONAL SURVEY OF BLACK AMERICANS, 1979-1980 (ICPSR 8512). (2) Users should note that data for the "state and county" codes (Variables 1405, 1407, and 1410) were entered in COUNTY/STATE order and not STATE/COUNTY order, i.e., the first three digits is the county code and the last two digits are the state code. This is the reverse of how Note 3 of the codebook describes the interpretation of these variables. (3) Variables for Wave 2 begin at V3001, Wave 3 begins at V4001, and Wave 4 begins at V5001. (4) The codebook and questionnaires are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided through the ICPSR Website on the Internet.

**Methodology**

National multistage probability sample. The sample is self-weighting. Every Black American household in the continental United States had an equal probability of being selected. Wave 1 was administered to 2,107 respondents, Wave 2 to 951 respondents (including 935 from Wave 1), Wave 3 to 793 respondents (including 779 from Wave 2), and Wave 4 to 659 respondents (including 1 from Wave 1, 28 from Wave 2, and 623 from Wave 3).

**Data Source:** personal interviews and questionnaires

**Extent of Processing:** ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical
software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

- Performed consistency checks.
- Standardized missing values.
- Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

**Access and Availability**

**Note:** Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the file manifest.

**Original ICPSR Release:** 1996-10-01

**Version History:**
- 1997-11-13 The SAS and SPSS data definition statements have been reissued, and the codebook is being released as a PDF file. PDF questionnaires for Waves 1-4 also have been added to the collection. The Crosswave Variable Listing is now machine-readable and is part of the PDF codebook.

**Dataset(s):**
- DS1: Data File
- DS2: SAS Data Definition Statements
- DS3: Questionnaire, Wave 1 (PDF)
- DS4: Questionnaire, Wave 2 (PDF)
- DS5: Questionnaire, Wave 3 (PDF)
- DS6: Questionnaire, Wave 4 (PDF)
The 21st Century Americanism survey was conducted to study (1) the multidimensional nature of American identity ("Americanism"); (2) resentment among Whites toward immigrants, Latinos, and Asians, fueled by perceptions that these groups violate the cherished norms that constitute American identity ("symbolic nativism"); (3) how perceptions of discrimination affect the process of "becoming American" among ethnic minorities ("reactive ethnicity"); and (4) the relationships among these issues and public opinion on policies that address ethnic change. The data collection began in July 2004 and was completed by October 2004. This nationally representative random-digit dial telephone survey has 2,800 respondents and includes oversamples of Blacks, Latinos, and Asians in the United States. It contains questions that allow for the examination of the causes and consequences of two facets of American identity: (1) how people define the normative content of American identity ("identity content"); and (2) the extent to which people think of themselves primarily as American rather than primarily as a member of a pan-ethnic (i.e., Latino or Asian) or national origin group ("identity attachment"). The survey can be used to test hypotheses regarding whether the alleged traditional consensus on what it means to be American is breaking down, or whether people are increasingly rejecting an American identity and instead prioritizing pan-ethnic or national origin identities. It can also be used to examine how these aspects of one's identity affect political attitudes and behaviors, such as trust in government, voting, and one's sense of obligation to the
national community. Demographic variables include gender, age, country of origin, United States citizenship status, race, Hispanic origin, and language and educational attainment. Variables focusing on economic characteristics include employment status and household income.

**Subject Terms:**
- African Americans
- Arab Americans
- Asian Americans
- constitutional knowledge
- cultural attitudes
- discrimination
- ethnic identity
- genealogy
- Hispanic or Latino Americans
- immigrants
- income
- military service
- national economy
- national identity
- national pride
- patriotism
- political attitudes
- political awareness
- religion
- self concept

**Smallest Geographic Unit:** ZIP code

**Geographic Coverage:** United States

**Time Period:**
- 2004-07-12--2004-10-08

**Date of Collection:**
- 2004-07-12--2004-10-08

**Unit of Observation:** individual

**Universe:**
Nationally representative random-digit dial telephone survey in the United States plus oversamples of Blacks, Latinos, and Asians.

**Data Types:**
survey data

**Methodology**

**Study Purpose:**
This research enables a better understanding of the complex nature of American identity.

The final script contained 116 questions, 11 of which had open-ended response components to them. The survey was aimed at ten survey objectives: (1) identification of the proper respondent, (2) United States residency and country of origin, (3) opinions about immigration and immigration policies, (4) opinions on what makes a true American, (5) language policy in the United States, (6) knowledge of American government, (7) obligations of American citizens, (8) fear of terrorism, (9) discrimination, and (10) demographic questions.

**Study Design:** Random-digit dial supplemented with an oversample of Blacks, Latinos, and Asians. The oversamples were generated through a combination of procedures. The primary procedure involved using the 2000 Census to draw samples stratified by region, urbanicity, and
minority density. Areas were categorized as "high density" if Blacks, Latinos, or Asians made up 31 percent to 50 percent of the population in a telephone exchange area and as "medium density" if these groups made up 20 percent to 30 percent of the population. A high and medium density sample was drawn for each group. After six weeks in the field, the Asian American samples were supplemented with a sample of Asian surnames due to higher than expected non-contacts. More sampling information can be found in the ICPSR-generated codebook (Appendix: Sampling Information).

There are two weighting variables for the sample. The first weight variable (POP_WT) weights each respondent according to his or her self-identified race so that results from the entire sample can be generalized to the United States population as a whole. The second weight variable (POP_WT2) weights cases by the proportion of the race/ethnicity population based on the 2000 Census, in the general population. More weighting information can be found in the ICPSR-generated codebook (Appendix: Weighting Information).

**Weight:**

**Mode of Data Collection:** computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)

**Response Rates:** The cooperation rate, the ratio of interviews to interviews plus refusals, was 31.2 percent.

ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

**Extent of Processing:**
- Performed consistency checks.
- Created variable labels and/or value labels.
- Standardized missing values.
- Created online analysis version with question text.
- Performed recodes and/or calculated derived variables.
- Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

**Access and Availability**

**Note:** Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the file manifest.

**Original ICPSR Release:** 2010-05-10

**Restrictions:** This study contains both a public and a restricted version. The restricted version contains full FIPS codes, ZIP codes, ADI (Area of Dominant Media Influence) codes, DMA (Designated Market Area)
codes codes, MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) codes, CBSA (Core Base Statistical Area) codes, and CITY variables. For access to the restricted version, the user must complete and sign the ICPSR Restricted Data Use Agreement available in the public version of the data.

- 2010-05-13 The ICPSR Restricted Data Use Agreement has been added to the collection and is available for download in the Public-Use version of the data.

Version History:

Dataset(s):
- DS1: Public-Use Data
- DS2: Restricted-Use Data
Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES), 2001-2003 [United States]

ICPSR Study No.: 20240

Title: Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES), 2001-2003 [United States]

Principal Investigator(s):

Alegria, Margarita, Center for Multicultural Mental Health Research at Cambridge Health Alliance
Jackson, James S., University of Michigan. Institute for Social Research
Kessler, Ronald C., Harvard Medical School. Department of Health Care Policy
Takeuchi, David, University of Washington

URL: CPES Web site

Bibliographic Citation: (Why cite the data?)


Scope of Study

The Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES) were initiated in recognition of the need for contemporary, comprehensive epidemiological data regarding the distributions, correlates and risk factors of mental disorders among the general population with special emphasis on minority groups. The primary objective of the CPES was to collect data about the prevalence of mental disorders, impairments associated with these disorders, and their treatment patterns from representative samples of majority and minority adult populations in the United States. Secondary goals were to obtain information about language use and ethnic disparities, support systems, discrimination and assimilation, in order to examine whether and how closely various mental health disorders are linked to social and cultural issues. To this end, CPES joins together three nationally representative surveys: the NATIONAL COMORBIDITY SURVEY REPLICATION (NCS-R), the NATIONAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LIFE (NSAL), and the NATIONAL LATINO AND ASIAN AMERICAN STUDY (NLAAS). These surveys collectively provide the first national data with sufficient power to investigate cultural and ethnic influences on mental disorders. In this manner, CPES permits analysts to approach analysis of the combined dataset as though it were a single, nationally representative survey.

Summary:
Each of the CPES surveys has been documented in a comprehensive and flexible manner that promotes cross-survey linking of key data and scientific constructs. Data and documentation for each of the surveys, as well as detailed information on using CPES data, can be accessed through the CPES Web site at the link listed below.

Subject Terms: African Americans, anxiety, Asian Americans, cross-cultural differences, cultural influences, depression (psychology), health services utilization, Hispanic or Latino Americans, mental disorders, mental health, mental health services, minorities

Geographic Coverage: United States

Time Period: • 2001–2003

Unit of Observation: individual

The CPES universe was defined by the union of the following survey populations for the three component surveys: The NCS-R universe included English-speaking adults aged 18 years and older residing in households located in the coterminous United States. The NSAL universe included adults in the three target groups: Black Americans of African descent, Black Americans of Caribbean descent, and White Americans, who were aged 18 years and older residing in households located in the coterminous United States. The NLAAS universe included Latino American; Asian American, and non-Latino, non-Asian White American adults aged 18 and older residing in households located in the coterminous United States and the state of Hawaii.

Data Types: survey data

The master CPES datasets are updated periodically as various, typically small, errors are detected. Diagnostic algorithms are periodically updated as well. This updating will continue in the future as needed and public users will be informed of these updates. It is important for public users to recognize that, because of these changes, it will not be possible to reproduce results reported in earlier publications.

Data Collection Notes: The NATIONAL COMORBIDITY SURVEY REPLICATION (NCS-R) is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, U01-MH60220) with supplemental support from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA, R01-DA12058-05), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF, grant 044780), and the John W. Alden Trust. Collaborating investigators include Ronald C. Kessler (Principal Investigator, Harvard Medical School), Kathleen Merikangas (Co-Principal Investigator, NIMH), James Anthony (Michigan State University), William Eaton (The Johns Hopkins University), Meyer Glantz (NIDA), Doreen Koretz (Harvard University), Jane McLeod
(Indiana University), Mark Olfson (Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons), Harold Pincus (University of Pittsburgh), Greg Simon (Group Health Cooperative), Michael Von Korff (Group Health Cooperative), Philip Wang (Harvard Medical School), Kenneth Wells (UCLA), Elaine Wethington (Cornell University), and Hans-Ulrich Wittchen (Institute of Clinical Psychology, Technical University Dresden and Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry).

The NATIONAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LIFE (NSAL) is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH U01-MH57716), with supplemental support from the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) at the National Institute of Health (NIH), and the University of Michigan. Collaborating investigators include James S. Jackson (Principal Investigator, University of Michigan, Survey Research Center), Harold W. Neighbors (Co-Principal Investigator, University of Michigan, Research Center for Group Dynamics), David R. Williams (Co-Principal Investigator, University of Michigan, Survey Research Center), Robert J. Taylor (Co-Principal Investigator, University of Michigan, Research Center for Group Dynamics), Cleopatra H. Caldwell (Co-Investigator, University of Michigan, Research Center for Group Dynamics), Steven J. Trierweiler (Co-Investigator, University of Michigan, Research Center for Group Dynamics), and Randolph M. Nesse (Co-Investigator, University of Michigan, Research Center for Group Dynamics).

The NATIONAL LATINO AND ASIAN AMERICAN STUDY (NLAAS) is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, U01-MH062209, and U01-MH62207), with supplemental support from the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) at the National Institute of Health (NIH), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA), and the Latino Research Program Project (P01-MH059876). Collaborating investigators include Margarita Alegria (Principal Investigator, Center for Multicultural Mental Health Research at Cambridge Health Alliance), David Takeuchi (Principal Investigator, University of Washington), Sergio Aguilar-Gaxiola (Co-Investigator, California State University-Fresno), Glorisa Canino (Co-Investigator, University of Puerto Rico), Naihua Duan (Co-Investigator, University of California-Los Angeles), Javier Escobar (Co-Investigator, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School), Peter Guarnaccia (Co-Investigator, Rutgers University), Alexander Ortega (Co-Investigator, University of California-Los Angeles), Patrick Shrout (Co-Investigator, New York University), William Vega (Co-Investigator, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School), and Mildred Vera (Co-Investigator, University of Puerto Rico).

Other collaborators from the National Institute of Mental Health include Ellen Stover (Acting Director, Division of Adult Translational Research and Treatment Development), Wayne Fenton (Scientific Collaborator and previous Director, Division of Adult Translational Research and Treatment Development), Lisa Colpe (Project Officer, NIMH), and Karen
Dataset(s):

- DS1: Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES), 2001-2003 [United States]
- DS4: National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS), 2002-2003
- DS5: Restricted-Use Version of the National Co morbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R), 2001-2003
- DS6: Restricted-Use Version of the National Survey of American Life (NSAL), 2001-2003
- DS7: Restricted-Use Version of the National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS), 2002-2003
National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), 1994-2002

Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 21600
Title: National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), 1994-2002
Principal Investigator(s): Harris, Kathleen Mullan, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Udry, J. Richard, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Health. Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development


United States Department of Health and Human Services. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

Funding: National Science Foundation


Bibliographic Citation: (Why cite the data?)


Scope of Study

The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) is a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7-12 in the United States during the 1994-1995 school years. The Add Health cohort has been followed into young adulthood with three in-home interviews, the most recent in 2001-2002, when the sample was aged 18-26. 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.

Summary:


Subject Terms: academic achievement, adolescents, alcohol consumption, birth
control, classroom environment, contraception, dating (social), drinking behavior, drug use, eating habits, educational environment, families, family planning, family relationships, family structure, friendships, health, health behavior, health care access, health status, household composition, interpersonal relations, living arrangements, marriage, neighborhood characteristics, neighborhoods, parent child relationship, parental attitudes, parental influence, physical characteristics, physical condition, physical fitness, physical limitations, pregnancy history, public assistance programs, religious behavior, religious beliefs, school attendance, self concept, self esteem, sexual attitudes, sexual behavior, smoking, social environment, social networks, tobacco use, violent behavior, welfare services

**Geographic Coverage:** United States

**Time Period:**
- 1994--2002

**Date of Collection:**
- 1994--2002

**Unit of Observation:** individual

**Universe:** Adolescents in grades 7-12 and their families.

**Data Types:** survey data

**Data Collection Notes:** Wave I and II field work was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago. Wave III field work was conducted by the Research Triangle Institute.

**Methodology**

Wave I, Stage 1 School sample: stratified, random sample of all high schools in the United States. A school was eligible for the sample if it included an 11th grade and had a minimum enrollment of 30 students. A feeder school, a school that sent graduates to the high school and that included a 7th grade, was also recruited from the community. Wave I, Stage 2: An in-home sample of 27,000 adolescents was drawn consisting of a core sample from each community plus selected special over samples. Eligibility for oversamples was determined by an adolescent's responses on the In-School Questionnaire. Adolescents could qualify for more than one sample. In addition, parents were asked to complete a questionnaire about family and relationships. The Wave II in-home interview sample is the same as the Wave I in-home interview sample, with a few exceptions. Information about neighborhoods/communities was gathered from a variety of previously published databases. Wave III:
The in-home Wave III sample consists of Wave I respondents who could be located and re-interviewed six years later. Wave III also collected High School Transcript Release Forms as well as samples of urine and saliva.

Weight:

Weight variables for Wave 1 (21600-0001) are in a separate data file: 21600-0002. Weights for Wave 2 are in the Wave 2 weight data file: 21600-0021. Wave 3 weights are in a separate data file: 21600-0022. Education data weights are in 21600-0016 and 21600-0017.

Mode of Data Collection:

audio computer-assisted self interview (ACASI), record abstracts, computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI), computer-assisted self interview (CASI), computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI), coded on-site observation, cognitive assessment test, face-to-face interview, paper and pencil interview (PAPI), self-enumerated questionnaire, on-site questionnaire, telephone interview

Extent of Processing:

ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

- Performed consistency checks.
- Standardized missing values.
- Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

Access and Availability

Note: Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the file manifest.

Original ICPSR Release: 2008-08-04

- 2010-05-04 Documentation files have been added/revised for Parts 2, 21, and 22.
- 2010-04-09 The Grand Sample Weight files were revised so that there is now a separate weight file for each wave.
- 2009-03-11 The title to Part 2 was changed. In addition, value labels were corrected to Parts 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The corrections addressed an issue caused by brackets in the values labels.
- 2009-02-23 An incorrect variable label in the Wave II public use data was corrected. New documentation and data files were generated with the corrected variable label.
- 2008-10-31 Three new public-use datasets have been added (datasets 18, 19, and 20).
2008-08-19 Descriptive content has been added to the metadata record.

- DS1: Wave 1, Public Use Data
- DS2: Wave 1, Grand Sample Weights, Public Use Data
- DS3: Wave 2, Public Use Data
- DS4: Wave 3, Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test Score Data, Public Use
- DS5: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire, Section 17 Data
- DS6: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire, Section 18 Data
- DS7: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire, Section 19 Data
- DS8: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire, Section 22 Data
- DS9: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire, Section 23 Data
- DS10: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire, Section 24 Data
- DS11: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire, Section 25 Data
- DS12: Wave 3, Public In-Home Questionnaire
- DS13: Wave 3, Public Use Grand Sample Weights
- DS14: Wave 3, Public Use Education Data
- DS15: Wave 3, Public Use Graduation Data
- DS16: Wave 3, Public Use Education Data Weights
- DS17: Wave 3, Add Health School Weights
- DS18: Network Variables Data, Public Use
- DS19: Wave 1, Public Use Contextual Data
- DS20: Wave 2, Public Use Contextual Data
- DS21: Wave 2, Grand Sample Weights, Public Use Data
- DS22: Wave 3, Grand Sample Weights, Public Use Data
Latino National Survey (LNS), 2006

Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 20862
Title: Latino National Survey (LNS), 2006
Principal Investigator(s): Fraga, Luis R., University of Washington
Garcia, John A., University of Arizona
Hero, Rodney, University of Notre Dame
Jones-Correa, Michael, Cornell University
Martinez-Ebers, Valerie, Texas Christian University
Segura, Gary M., University of Washington

Funding:
Russell Sage Foundation
National Science Foundation
Ford Foundation
Irvine Foundation
Hewlett Foundation
Carnegie Corporation
Joyce Foundation
W. K. Kellogg Foundation
Texas A&M University
Annie E. Casey Foundation
University of Notre Dame. Inter-University Program for Latino Research

Bibliographic Citation:

Scope of Study

The Latino National Survey (LNS) contains 8,634 completed interviews (unweighted) of self-identified Latino/Hispanic residents of the United States. Interviewing began on November 17, 2005, and continued through August 4, 2006. The survey instrument contained approximately 165 distinct items ranging from demographic descriptions to political attitudes and policy preferences, as well as a variety of social indicators and experiences. All interviewers were bilingual, English and Spanish. Respondents were greeted in both languages and were immediately offered the opportunity to interview in either language. Interviewers also provided a consent script that allowed respondents to opt out of the survey. Demographic variables include age, ancestry, birthplace, education level, ethnicity, marital
status, military service, number of people in the household, number
of children under the age of 18 living in the household, political party
affiliation, political ideology, religiosity, religious preference, race, and
sex.

citizen participation, citizenship, community involvement,
congressional elections, cultural diversity, cultural identity, cultural
pluralism, cultural traditions, discrimination, education, educational
opportunities, ethnic groups, ethnicity, government performance, government services, Hispanic or Latino Americans,
Hispanic or Latino origins, international relations, media use,
minorities, political behavior, political ideologies, political participation,
political parties, political partisanship, presidential elections, public
approval, public opinion, public policy, public schools, race, race
relations, state elections

Arizona, Arkansas, Atlanta, California, Chicago, Colorado, Dallas,
Denver, District of Columbia, Florida, Fort Worth, Georgia, Houston,
Illinois, Iowa, Los Angeles, Miami, Nevada, New Jersey, New York,
North Carolina, San Antonio, San Diego, Seattle, Texas, United
States, Washington

2006
2005-11-17--2006-08-04

individual

The universe of analysis contains approximately 87.5 percent of the
United States Hispanic population. States were first selected based
on the overall size of the Latino/Hispanic population. In addition, four
states, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, and North Carolina, were added in
an attempt to capture the evolving nature of emerging populations in
states without lengthy histories of large Latino populations. Georgia
and North Carolina, however, rank 12th and 14th, respectively, in
terms of Latino population size and would have been included on that
basis alone.

survey data

This study is related to ICPSR study 24502: Latino National Survey
(LNS)--New England, 2006 and ICPSR STUDY 6841: LATINO
NATIONAL POLITICAL SURVEY, 1989-1990. While these studies do
not constitute a formal series, these studies are related by topic and
principal investigator.

This study has both public use and restricted use versions. The
restricted use version contains the FIPS codes which were recoded
to a 9-series in the public use file.

For more information on FIPS code please go to the United States
Methodology

The sample was stratified by geographic designation, meaning that each state sample was a valid, stand-alone representation of that state's Latino population. State sample sizes varied based in part on funders' recommendations, but all national figures reported were appropriately weighted such that the numbers were accurately representative of the universe covered by the study. The national margin of error was approximately plus or minus 1.05 percent. The smallest sample size for any unit was 400, yielding a margin of error of less than plus or minus 5 percent for each state. A number of states were stratified internally. In each case but California, internal strata were represented proportionately in the final sample, and imposed solely to ensure that lower density regions were in the final sample. In California, additional strata were imposed in a nonproportional fashion, owing in part to the larger sample size, to allow greater between-region comparisons. All state-level results were computed using state-level weights such that they remained representative of the state population.

Sample:

The principal investigators conducting the Latino National Survey contracted Latin Force Group LLC (formerly Geoscape(R) International) in October 2006 to enhance the survey respondent file with respondent weights for use in statistical analysis. The original weights for 8,634 records were based on a comparative analysis of the respondents' demographics versus each geographical stratum's overall Hispanic demographics. Subsequently in October 2007, the researchers requested that respondent weights reflect not only the overall demographic composition of respondents (versus state and national Hispanic demographics from Geoscape American Marketscape DataStream 2006), but also reflect the location where the respondents reside so regional differences in opinions and attitudes may be analyzed during state and national summary analytics. Please refer to the Appendix II: Weight Documentation section of the codebook for further information.

Weight:

WT_METRO_REV: Revised study area ("Metro") respondent weight for summarizing within the Metro Area sampling geographies. This includes rural and "other" sampling areas. These weights are calibrated so the unweighted sample N (8,634) = weighted sample N within each of the 35 geographical strata. The Metro weight is equal to the state weight when the state contains only one sampling area (i.e., Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and North Carolina).

WT_STATE_REV: Revised respondent weight for summarizing within
the state. These weights are calibrated so the unweighted sample \( N (8,634) = \) weighted sample \( N \) within each state. This weight is not applicable for the multi-state DC Metro area.

WT_NATION_REV: Revised respondent weight for summarizing within the United States. The 15 states and DC Metro area included in the sample are home to 87.5 percent of Hispanic adults in the United States. This weight allows statistical comparisons to the total United States Hispanic adult population. These weights are calibrated so the unweighted sample \( N (8,634) = \) weighted sample \( N \) for the multiple states survey area.

**Mode of Data Collection:** computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)

ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

- Created online analysis version with question text.

**Access and Availability**

**Note:** Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the [file manifest](#).

**Original ICPSR Release:** 2008-05-27

**Restrictions:** Users who wish to gain access to the actual FIPS codes will need to complete an application form, a data use agreement, and a data protection plan and submit them to ICPSR for review before they are allowed to use the data.

- 2010-03-26 The PI supplied revised weight variables to be used with the study. Variables WT_METRO, WT_STATE, and WT_NATION were replaced with WT_METRO_REV, WT_STATE_REV, and WT_NATION_REV.

**Version History:**

- 2010-01-05 Added restricted use dataset containing actual FIPS codes.
National Politics Study, 2004

Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 24483
Title: National Politics Study, 2004
Principal Investigator(s):
- Jackson, James S., University of Michigan
- Hutchings, Vincent L., University of Michigan
- Brown, Ronald, Wayne State University
- Wong, Cara, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign

Funding:
- National Science Foundation
- Carnegie Corporation
- University of Michigan. Office of the Vice President for Research

Bibliographic Citation:

Scope of Study

Summary: The primary goal of the National Politics Study (NPS) was to gather comparative data about individuals’ political attitudes, beliefs, aspirations, and behaviors at the beginning of the 21st century. Exploring the nature of political involvement and participation among individuals from different racial and ethnic groups, the survey included questions about voting preferences, party affiliation, organizational membership, immigration, racial consciousness, acculturation, and views of government policies.

Subject Terms:
- Affirmative Action
- African Americans
- Asian Americans
- Bush Administration (George W., 2001-2009)
- citizenship
- economic conditions
- education
- employment
- ethnic groups
- ethnic tensions
- gender issues
- gender roles
- government
- government spending
- Hispanic or Latino Americans
- immigrants
- job opportunities
- life satisfaction
- media influence
- minorities
- national identity
- patriotism
- police community relations
- political affiliation
- political interest
- public approval
- race relations
- racial attitudes
- racial discrimination
- religious affiliation
- same-sex marriage
- voter preferences
- voting behavior
- White Americans

Geographic Coverage: United States

Time Period:
- 2004-09-03--2005-02-25
Date of Collection: • 2004-09-03--2005-02-25

Data Types: survey data

The National Politics Study, 2004 builds upon the work and methodologies used in the following studies:

- National Survey of American Life (NSAL)
- National Latino and Asian American Survey (NLAAS)
- National Black Election Panel Study, 1984 and 1988 (ICPSR 9954)
- National Black Politics Study, 1993 (ICPSR 2018)
- Latino National Political Survey, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 6841)

Data Collection Notes: • National Asian American Political Survey, 2000-2001

The National Politics Study (NPS) was a project undertaken by the Program for Research on Black Americans (PRBA) and the Center for Political Studies (CPS) at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, in cooperation with DataStat Inc., a survey research organization located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The NPS was developed under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, the University of Michigan, and the Carnegie Corporation.

Methodology

Study Purpose: The primary goal of NPS was to gather comparative data about individuals' political attitudes, beliefs, aspirations, and behaviors at the beginning of the 21st century.

From September 2004 to February 2005, a total of 3,339 telephone interviews were conducted throughout the United States. The sample consisted of 756 African Americans, 919 non-Hispanic Whites, 404 Caribbean Blacks, 757 Hispanic Americans, and 503 Asian Americans. For further details about the sample please refer to the codebook.

Sample: The NPS dataset contains analysis weights that account for non-response and post-stratification (WGTOPNRPS). The final weight was computed as the product of a non-response weight and a post-stratification weight, and then centered such that the sum of the weights is 3,339, the total number of NPS respondents (WGTCENT).

Weight: computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI)

Mode of Data Collection: ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical

Extent of Processing:
software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

- Created variable labels and/or value labels.
- Created online analysis version with question text.

**Access and Availability**

**Note:** Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the [file manifest](#).

**Original ICPSR Release:** 2009-03-23
Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (IIMMLA), 2004

Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 22627

Title: Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (IIMMLA), 2004

Principal Investigator(s): Rumbaut, Rubén G., University of California-Irvine, Bean, Frank D., University of California-Irvine, Chávez, Leo R., University of California-Irvine, Chávez, Leo R., University of California-Irvine, Lee, Jennifer, University of California-Irvine, Brown, Susan K., University of California-Irvine, DeSipio, Louis, University of California-Irvine, Zhou, Min, University of California-Los Angeles

Funding: Russell Sage Foundation


Scope of Study

IIMMLA was supported by the Russell Sage Foundation. Since 1991, the Russell Sage Foundation has funded a program of research aimed at assessing how well the young adult offspring of recent immigrants are faring as they move through American schools and into the labor market. Two previous major studies have begun to tell us about the paths to incorporation of the children of contemporary immigrants: The Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS), and the Immigrant Second Generation in New York study. The Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles study is the third major initiative analyzing the progress of the new second generation in the United States. The Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (IIMMLA) study focused on young adult children of immigrants (1.5- and second-generation) in greater Los Angeles. IIMMLA investigated mobility among young adult (ages 20-39) children of immigrants in metropolitan Los Angeles and, in the case of the Mexican-origin population there, among young adult members of the third- or later generations. The five-county Los Angeles metropolitan area (Los
Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino counties) contains the largest concentrations of Mexicans, Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Filipinos, Chinese, Vietnamese, Koreans, and other nationalities in the United States. The diverse migration histories and modes of incorporation of these groups made the Los Angeles metropolitan area a strategic choice for a comparison study of the pathways of immigrant incorporation and mobility from one generation to the next. The IIMMLA study compared six foreign-born (1.5-generation) and foreign-parentage (second-generation) groups (Mexicans, Vietnamese, Filipinos, Koreans, Chinese, and Central Americans from Guatemala and El Salvador) with three native-born and native-parentage comparison groups (third- or later-generation Mexican Americans, and non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks). The targeted groups represent both the diversity of modes of incorporation in the United States and the range of occupational backgrounds and immigration status among contemporary immigrants (from professionals and entrepreneurs to laborers, refugees, and unauthorized migrants). The surveys provide basic demographic information as well as extensive data about socio-cultural orientation and mobility (e.g., language use, ethnic identity, religion, remittances, intermarriage, experiences of discrimination), economic mobility (e.g., parents' background, respondents' education, first and current job, wealth and income, encounters with the law), geographic mobility (childhood and present neighborhood of residence), and civic engagement and politics (political attitudes, voting behavior, as well as naturalization and transnational ties).

Subject Terms: bilingualism, citizenship, community involvement, community participation, cultural identity, education, educational background, employment, ethnic identity, family background, family history, family size, family structure, generations, household composition, household income, immigration, immigration status, income, job history, marital status, neighborhood characteristics, neighborhood conditions, occupational status, personal income, political attitudes, political awareness, public assistance programs, social services, socioeconomic status

Geographic Coverage: California, Los Angeles, United States

Time Period: 2002--2008

Date of Collection: 2004-04--2004-10

Unit of Observation: individual

Universe: Young adults aged 20-39 from six foreign-born and foreign-parentage groups: Mexican, Vietnamese, Filipino, Korean, Chinese, and Central American (Guatemalan and Salvadoran), as well as native-born and
native-parentage Mexican-Americans, and non-Hispanic Whites and Blacks, in the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

Data Types: survey data

Data Collection Notes: Data collection for IIMMLA was subcontracted to and carried out by the Field Research Corporation, San Francisco, CA.

Methodology

Sample: Multistage random sampling.

Mode of Data Collection: telephone interview

ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

- Performed consistency checks.
- Standardized missing values.
- Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

Access and Availability

Note: Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the file manifest.

Original ICPSR Release: 2008-06-19

Version History: 2008-07-01 Edits were made to the metadata record.
Latino National Survey (LNS)--New England, 2006

Bibliographic Description

ICPSR Study No.: 24502

Title: Latino National Survey (LNS)--New England, 2006

Hu-Dehart, Evelyn, Brown University
Garcia, Matthew, Brown University
Garcia Coll, Cynthia, Brown University
Itzigsohn, Jose, Brown University
Orr, Marion, Brown University
Affigne, Tony, Providence College
Elorza, Jorge, Roger Williams University, School of Law

Principal Investigator(s):

Funding: Rhode Island Foundation

Bibliographic Citation:


Scope of Study

The Latino National Survey (LNS)--New England is the New England extension of the LATINO NATIONAL SURVEY (LNS), 2006 (ICPSR 20862), which was conducted in 2005-2006. The Latino National Survey (LNS)--New England contains 1,200 completed interviews (unweighted) of self-identified Latino/Hispanic residents of the United States. The questionnaire is the same as that used in the original LNS. Interviewing began on November 17, 2005, and continued through August 4, 2006. The survey instrument contained approximately 165 distinct items ranging from demographic descriptions to political attitudes and policy preferences, as well as a variety of social indicators and experiences. All interviewers were bilingual, English and Spanish. Respondents were greeted in both languages and were immediately offered the opportunity to interview in either language. Interviewers also provided a consent script that allowed respondents to opt out of the survey. Demographic variables include age, ancestry, birthplace, education level, ethnicity, marital status, military service, number of people in the household, number of children under the age of 18 living in the household, political party affiliation, political ideology, religiosity, religious preference, race, and sex.
Subject Terms: citizen participation, citizenship, community involvement, congressional elections, cultural diversity, cultural identity, cultural pluralism, cultural traditions, discrimination, education, educational opportunities, ethnic groups, ethnic identity, ethnicity, government performance, government services, Hispanic Americans, Hispanic origins, international relations, media use, minorities, political behavior, political ideologies, political participation, political parties, political partisanship, presidential elections, public approval, public opinion, public policy, public schools, race, race relations, state elections

Geographic Coverage: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, United States

Time Period: 2006

Date of Collection: 2005-11-17--2006-08-04

Unit of Observation: individual

Universe: The universe of analysis contains the Hispanic population of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Data Types: survey data

In addition to ICPSR Study 20862: LATINO NATIONAL SURVEY (LNS), 2006, this study is also related to ICPSR study 6841: LATINO NATIONAL POLITICAL SURVEY, 1989-1990. While these studies do not constitute a formal series, they are related by topic and principal investigator.

Much of the metadata for this study was pulled from the Latino National Survey (LNS), 2006 [ICPSR 20862].

Methodology

The sample was stratified by geographic designation, meaning that each state sample was a valid, stand-alone representation of that state's Latino population. State sample sizes varied based in part on funders' recommendations, but all national figures reported were appropriately weighted such that the numbers were accurately representative of the universe covered by the study. The national margin of error was approximately plus or minus 1.05 percent. The smallest sample size for any unit was 400, yielding a margin of error of less than plus or minus 5 percent for each state. A number of states were stratified internally. All state-level results were computed using state-level weights such that they remained representative of the state population.
**Mode of Data Collection:** computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI), telephone interview

ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

- Performed consistency checks.
- Standardized missing values.
- Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.

**Extent of Processing:**

**Access and Availability**

**Note:** Detailed file-level information (such as record length, case count, and variable count) is listed in the file manifest.

**Original ICPSR Release:** 2009-06-04
Research Bibliography on Race and Ethnicity


A Review of Measurement Instrumentation UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO Center for the Study of Race, Politics and Culture Department of Political Science Black Youth Project November 18, 2005.


Bloemraad, Irene Becoming a Citizen in the United States and Canada: Structured Mobilization and Immigrant Political Incorporation Social Forces; Dec 2006; 85, 2; 667-695.


Bueker, Catherine Simpson Political Incorporation Among Immigrants from Ten Areas of Origin: The Persistence of Source Country Effects IMR Volume 39 Number 1 (Spring 2005):103-140.

CDC Health Disparities and Inequalities Report — United States, 2011

Cain, Bruce E., Karin Mac Donald, Iris Hui with the assistance of Nicole Boyle, Anita Lee, Alex Woods Competition and Redistricting in California: Lessons for Reform an IGS Study Funded by The James Irvine Foundation.


Chen, Jowei and Jonathan Rodden Tobler’s Law, Urbanization, and Electoral Bias: Why Compact, Contiguous Districts are Bad for the Democrats November 4, 2009


Coutts, Elisabeth and Ben Jann Sensitive Questions in Online Surveys: Experimental Results for the Randomized Response Technique (RRT) and the Unmatched Count Technique (UCT) Sociological Methods & Research 40(1) 169–193.


DiFulvio, Gloria T. “Sexual minority youth, social connection and resilience: From personal struggle to collective identity” Social Science & Medicine 72 (2011) 1611e1617


Ellison, Christopher G., Gabriel A. Acevedo, and Aida I. Ramos-Wada, “Religion and Attitudes Toward Same-Sex Marriage Among U.S. Latinos” SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, Volume 92, Number 1, March 2011.


Frankenberg, Erica and Gary Orfield (Editors)Lessons in Integration: Realizing the Promise of Racial Diversity in American Schools University of Virginia Press (June 30, 2007).


García, J. L. A. Is being Hispanic an identity? Reflections on J. J. E. Gracia’s account *PHILOSOPHY & SOCIAL CRITICISM* • vol 27 no 2 • pp. 29–43.


The Second Cohort of Gates Millennium Scholars The First Few Years after High School A Comparative Analysis of the Background Characteristics, Early Outcomes, and Experiences of the Second Cohort of Gates Millennium Scholars A Report Published by The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) Prepared for The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation August 2006.


Geys, Benny and Zuzana Murdoch “How to make head or tail of ‘bridging’ and ‘bonding’?: addressing the methodological Ambiguity” *The British Journal of Sociology* 2008 Volume 59 Issue 3.

Gidengil, Elisabeth and Dietlind Stolle “The Role of Social Networks in Immigrant Women’s Political Incorporation” 2009 by the Center for Migration Studies of New York.


Honaker, James, Gary King, and Matthew Blackwell Amelia II: A Program for Missing Data December 1, 2006.


Harris, Angel L. and Kris Marsh,“Is a Raceless Identity an Effective Strategy for Academic Success Among Blacks?” *SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, Volume 91, Number 5, December 2010

Hasnain-Wynia, Romana , Debra Pierce, and Mary A. Pittman WHO, WHEN, AND HOW: THE CURRENT STATE OF RACE, ETHNICITY, AND PRIMARY LANGUAGE DATA COLLECTION IN HOSPITALS *Health Research and Educational Trust* May 2004 Support for this research was provided by The Commonwealth Fund.


Hochschild, Jennifer, Traci Burch, Vesla Weaver Harvard University Government Department Effects of Skin Color Bias in SES on Political Activities and Attitudes.


Johnson, Timothy P., Jared B. Jobe, Diane O’Rourke, Seymour Sudman, Richard Warnecke, Noel Chavez, Gloria Chapa-Resendez, and Patricia Golden “Among Multiracial And Multiethnic Respondents In Survey Interviews .”

JOHNSON, Timothy, JARED B. JOBE, DIANE O’ROURKE, SEYMOUR SUDMAN , RICHARD B. WARNECKE , NOEL CHAPA, GLORIA CHAPA-RESENDEZ , and PATRICIA GOLDEN “DIMENSIONS OF SELF-IDENTIFICATION AMONG
MULTIRACIAL AND MULTIETHNIC RESPONDENTS IN SURVEY INTERVIEWS”


Jones, Nicholas “We the People of More Than One Race in the United States” Census 2000 Special Reports Issued April 2005 CENSR-22.


Kim, Chigon and Pyong Gap Min, “Marital Patterns and Use of Mother Tongue at Home among Native-Born Asian Americans” Social Forces 89(1) 233–256, September 2010.


Kniffin, Kevin M. “Accessibility to the PhD and Professoriate for First-Generation College Graduates: Review and Implications for Students, Faculty, and Campus Policies” American Academic –Volume three, pp. 49-79.


Makosky, Christine Daley, K. Allen Greiner, Niaman Nazir, ; Sean M. Daley, Cheree L. Solomon; Stacy L. Braiuca, T. Edward Smith; Won S. Choi, “ALL NATIONS BREATH OF LIFE: USING COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH TO ADDRESS HEALTH DISPARITIES IN CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS.


Maria, Rosa , et. al.; “Diverse Voices: the inclusion of Language – minority Population in National studies: Challenges and Opportunities” NIA, NICCHD, and NCMHHD.


Massey, Douglas S. (one of the Principal Investigators) and Jennifer A. Martin (NIS Project Manager), *NIS SKIN COLOR SCALE* The New Immigrant Survey measured respondent skin
color using a scale designed by based on an idea originally developed by Massey, Charles, Lundy, and Fischer (2003) in their work on the National Longitudinal Study of Freshmen.

Masuoka, Natalie “Together They Become One: Examining the Predictors of Pan ethnic Group Consciousness Among Asian Americans and Latinos” Social Science Quarterly, Volume 87, Number 5, December 2006.


Miller, Kristen & Stephanie J. Wilson “Asking about Race: Survey Question Design for Respondents with Multiple Race Identities.” National Center for Health Statistics.


Nagel, Joanne Race, Ethnicity, and Sexuality: Intimate Intersections, Forbidden Frontiers Oxford University Press, USA; illustrated edition (February 27, 2003).


O’Brien, Eileen *The Racial Middle: Latinos and Asian Americans Living Beyond the Racial Divide* NYU Press (June 1, 2008).


Ong, Paul, Melany De la Cruz-Viesca, and Don Nakanishi University of California, Los Angeles Awakening the New “Sleeping Giant”? Asian American Political Engagement.


Rocha, Rene R. Thomas Longoria, Robert D. Wrinkle, Benjamin R. Knoll, J. L. Polinard, and James Wenzel,” Ethnic Context and Immigration Policy Preferences Among Latinos and Anglos” SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, Volume 92, Number 1, March 2011.

Rodriguez, Clara Changing Race: Latinos, the Census and the History of Ethnicity (Critical America Series) NYU Press (July 1, 2000).


Sigelman, Lee, Steven Tuch and Jack Martin “What’s in a Name: Preference for Black versus African American among Americans of African Descent “ Public Opinion Quarterly Vol. 69; No. 3 (Fall, 20050, pp. 429-438.

Smith, Tom C. “Changing Racial Labels from colored to Negro to Black to African American” Public Opinion Quarterly vol. 56, No. 4 (Winter, 1992); pp. 496-514.


Solomos, John Race, Ethnicity and Social Theory: Theorizing the Other (Race & Representation) Routledge; 1st edition (December 26, 2010).


Strömblad, Per and Per Adman “Political Integration through Ethnic or Non-ethnic Voluntary Associations?” *Political Research Quarterly* 63(4) 721–730 2010.


Tafoya, Sonya “Shades of Belonging” December 6, 2004 Pew Hispanic Center Report.


TAYLOR, MARYLEE C. and STEPHEN M. MERINO “Race, Religion, and Beliefs about Racial Inequality” *ANNALS, AAPSS*, 634, March 2011.


Tong, Yuying “Foreign-born Concentration and Acculturation to Volunteering among Immigrant Youth” *Social Forces* 89(1) 117–144, September 2010.


Tamaki, Emi “Transnational Home engagement among Latino and Asian Americans: Resources and Motivation” International Migration Review. Vo. 45; Number 1(Spring, 2011), 148-173.


A Guide to Racial and Ethnic Minority Health Data and Publications on the State Center for Health Statistics Web Site (www.schs.state.nc.us/SCHS/).


Webster, Cynthia 1996 “Hispanic and Anglo Interviewer and Respondent Ethnicity and Gender: The Case of Survey Response Quality” *Journal of Marketing Research* vio. 33 (February), 62-72.

Weech-Maldonado, Robert , Leo S. Morales, Marc Elliott, Karen Spritzer, Grant Marshall, and Ron D. Hays “Race/Ethnicity, Language, and Patients’ Assessments of Care in Medicaid Managed Care.”


Williams, Kim M. *Mark One or More: Civil Rights in Multiracial America (The Politics of Race and Ethnicity)* University of Michigan Press (February 27, 2008).


