Multiple Components of Race Data Library

Researchers wishing to explore race as a multi-dimensional phenomenon can look to these publicly available data sets, many of which are nationally representative. Our criteria for inclusion were data that was both publicly available and included at least two measures of respondent’s race.

List of Data sets

- Americas Barometer Survey X
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) X
- General Social Survey (GSS) X
- Latino National Political Survey (LNPS) X
- National Latinos and Asian American Survey (NLAAS) X
- National Longitudinal Survey of Adolescent Health (Add Health) X
- National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) X
- National Longitudinal Study of Freshman (NLSF) X
- National Survey of American Life (NSAL) X
- National Survey of Black Americans (NSBA) X
- National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) X
- New Immigrant Survey (NIS) X
- Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) (additional information not available)
- Portraits of American Life Survey (PALS) (additional information not available)

*Please cite this resource as: Bratter, Jenifer L. Mary E. Campbell, and Wendy D. Roth. 2014. "Multiple Components of Race Data Library." [Online database]. Retrieved from http://kinder.rice.edu/racedatasets/
Dataset Title: AmericasBarometer Survey

Overview: AmericasBarometer survey evaluates democratic public opinion and subsequent behavior in 26 North American/Caribbean countries. The study’s mission is to develop an understanding of what people think about their country in regards to local and national politics, economics, and corruption. The survey uses this information to create lectures, seminars, and Insights (biweekly analysis of policy-relevant data by LAPOP scholars) on national trends and patterns. On occasion, these insight papers take comparative perspective and discuss trends across countries. Survey data has been used by individual Latin American governments and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in its attempts to promote democracy and development in Latin American countries. This survey is housed in the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) at Vanderbilt University.

The Project on Ethnicity and Race (PERLA) at Princeton University created an ethnicity module for the Americas Barometer Surveys.

Date: 2004 (11 countries surveyed)
Reports for Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama are available online at http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2004.php

2006 (22 countries)
Reports for Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and El Salvador are available online at http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2006.php

2008 (24 countries)
Reports for Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela are available online at http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2008.php

2010 (26 countries)
Reports for Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay are available online at http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2010.php

2012 (26 countries)
Reports for Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, and Uruguay are available online at http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/ab2012.php

Time dimension: Cross-sectional

Sample: Samples for this study were adults in 26 individual countries. The 2012 AmericasBarometer Survey had 41,632 respondents in the 26 countries, but sample size varies by country and year. Sample sizes range between 1,500 and 3,000. Information on sample size and country-specific questionnaires can be found at http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/core-surveys.php
Data source: According to LAPOP’s website, “Nationally representative surveys of voting age adults were conducted in all major languages, using face-to-face interviews in Latin America and the Caribbean and web surveys in the United States and Canada. Samples in each country were developed using a multi-stage probabilistic design (with quotas at the household level for most countries), and were stratified by major regions of the country, size of municipality and by urban and rural areas within municipalities” (“Survey Design”). Some oversamples were used.


Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures: None.

Observed Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures:
COLORRR. [When the interview is complete, WITHOUT asking, please use the color chart and circle the number that most closely corresponds to the color of the face of the respondent].
(97) Could not be classified [Mark (97) only if, for some reason, you could not see the face of the respondent]

COLOR PALETTE.

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents: N/A

Interviewer Characteristics:
SEXI. Note your own sex: (1) Male (2) Female

COLOI. Using the color chart, note the color that comes closest to your own color [for interviewers]

Other Race Measures: N/A
Collected by: Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) based at Vanderbilt University

Funded by:
Center for the Americas
The United States Agency for International Development
The United Nations Development Program
The Inter-American Development Bank.

Weblinks:
http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/index.php

Citation:
The AmericasBarometer by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP),

They also request that all publications using AmericasBarometer data include the following:

"We thank the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) and its major supporters (the United States Agency for International Development, the United Nations Development Program, the Inter-American Development Bank, and Vanderbilt University) for making the data available."

Website citation:

AmericanBarometer Insights Series:
http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/insights.php

Related Publications:
http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/studies-articles-books.php
**Dataset Title:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

**Overview:** BRFSS uses telephone surveys to collect behavioral risk data at the state and local levels. It collects data on observable behaviors, like seatbelt usage, instead of attitudes towards such risk reduction strategies. It uses this data to plan, initiate, support, and evaluate programs that seek to promote health and halt the spread of diseases.

BRFSS has a section called “reactions to race,” where it asks participants to identify their race and determine how other people identify and treat them on account of their race. BRFSS then asks participants how often they think about their race and whether it affects their healthcare experiences.

**Date:** 1993-present, annually

**Notes:** The survey has been conducted nationwide since 1993, but it was conducted in some states beginning in 1984. The states participating in BRFSS annually can be found here: [http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/all_years/states_data.htm#1990](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/all_years/states_data.htm#1990). Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin were the first states to participate in BRFSS (in 1984), for example. Previous questionnaires can be found at [http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires.htm#archive](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/questionnaires.htm#archive).

**Time dimension:** Time-series approach

**Sample:** The sample is nationally representative, the national sample receives the core component, which includes basic demographic questions and questions on health status. However, states can opt-in to receive special modules on specific topics. Some of the questions below come from the “Reactions to Race” module that was first offered in 2004 when eight states opted in to field it (Ark, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin)

Respondents were selected using Random Digit Dialing (RDD) on a combination of landlines and cell phone numbers. The study therefore includes people with only a cellular telephone, which is typically teenagers or adults, a population often missed in other surveys. Interviewers randomly selected one adult in the subset of U.S. households that was dialed using RDD.

**Data Source:** Telephone surveys or in-house interviews were conducted by interviewers on the state and local levels.
Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:

8.2 Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin? 

If yes, ask: Are you...

Interviewer Note: *One or more categories may be selected.*

1 Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/a
2 Puerto Rican
3 Cuban
4 Another Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin

8.3 Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

Interviewer Note: Select all that apply.

Interviewer Note: If 40 (Asian) or 50 (Pacific Islander) is selected read and code subcategories underneath major heading.

Please read:

10 White
20 Black or African American
30 American Indian or Alaska Native
40 Asian

41 Asian Indian
42 Chinese
43 Filipino
44 Japanese
45 Korean
46 Vietnamese
47 Other Asian

50 Pacific Islander

51 Native Hawaiian
52 Guamanian or Chamorro
53 Samoan
54 Other Pacific Islander

CATI note: If more than one response to Q8.3; continue. Otherwise, go to Q8.5.
8.4 Which one of these groups would you say best represents your race?

Interviewer Note: If 04 (Asian) or 05 (Pacific Islander) is selected read and code subcategory underneath major heading.

(144-145)

10 White

20 Black or African American

30 American Indian or Alaska Native

40 Asian

41 Asian Indian
42 Chinese
43 Filipino
44 Japanese
45 Korean
46 Vietnamese
47 Other Asian

50 Pacific Islander

51 Native Hawaiian
52 Guamanian or Chamorro
53 Samoan
54 Other Pacific Islander

Observed Race Measures: None
Reflected Race Measures (exclusively from the module on Reactions to Race)

Module 16: Reactions to Race

Earlier I asked you to self-identify your race. Now I will ask you how other people identify you and treat you.

1. How do other people usually classify you in this country? Would you say: White, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, or some other group?

   1. White
   2. Black or African American
   3. Hispanic or Latino
   4. Asian
   5. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
   6. American Indian or Alaska Native
   8. Some other group (please specify) __________________________
   7. Don’t know / Not sure
   9. Refused

INTERVIEWER NOTE: If the respondent requests clarification of this question, say: “We want to know how OTHER people usually classify you in this country, which might be different from how you classify yourself.”

Phenotype Measures: N/A

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents: N/A

Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:

2. How often do you think about your race? Would you say never, once a year, once a month, once a week, once a day, once an hour, or constantly?

   1. Never
   2. Once a year
   3. Once a month
   4. Once a week
   5. Once a day
   6. Once an hour
   8. Constantly
   7. Don’t know / Not sure
   9. Refused

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: The responses can be interpreted as meaning “at least” the indicated time frequency. If a respondent cannot decide between two categories, check the response for the lower frequency. For example, if a respondent says that they think about their race between once a week and once a month, check “once a month” as the response.

Collected by: Center for Disease Control (CDC)
Weblinks:
http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about/index.htm

Additional state-specific questions should be directed to your state’s BRFSS state coordinator, who can be identified at http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/BRFSSCoordinators/coordinator.asp

Citation of dataset:

**Suggested Citation for Survey Questions:**
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaire*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [appropriate year].

**Suggested Citation for Online BRFSS Database:**
Dataset Title: General Social Survey (GSS)

Overview: General Social Survey (GSS) asks questions about demographics, behavior, and attitudes. The survey questions participants about their opinions on a variety of issues, including government spending, race relations, and religion. The combination of demographic and attitude-related questions allows researchers to determine correlations between demographic factors like age, race, and gender and beliefs. For example, researchers have used GSS to evaluate whether a middle-aged black male would be more or less likely to move for financial reasons than a middle-aged Caucasian male would be.

The survey also includes a cross-national component called the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). It has been conducted in 57 nations since 1984. It allows researchers to identify cross-national social trends.

Date:
Between 1972 and 1994, the survey was conducted every year except 1979, 1981, and 1992. Since 1994, the survey has been conducted every other year instead of annually.

Time dimension: Repeated Cross-Section

Sample: Adult (18 and over) households are randomly selected. The GSS is administered to two samples of 1,500 people in even-number years.

Before 1994, the target sample size was 1,500 but the survey was conducted annually.

Data Source: The survey is conducted by the University of Chicago’s National Opinion Research Center (NORC). Interviewers ask adults (18 and over) questions in face-to-face interviews. If an in-person interview is not possible, the interview may be conducted over telephone.

*A Note about Race Measures in the GSS:
Questions for the race of the respondent have changed over time. In particular, the GSS has switched from using an Observed Race measure (1972-2000) to using a Self-Identified Race measure (2000 on). The variable RACE is available for all years of the GSS, but its meaning cannot be consistently interpreted as either Self-Identified Race or Observed Race. See details below.

Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:
The first Self-Identified Race measure in the GSS, RACESELF, was asked in 1993-96 and 2000 only.

VAR: RACESELF
Respondent’s Own Racial ID (3 category measure)

Question from Interview:
C. What race do you consider yourself? RECORD VERBATIM AND CODE.
Responses
White
Black
Other [Specify]

Starting in 2002 RACESELF was replaced by RACECEN1, RACECEN2, RACECEN3 and HISPANIC to make the questions compatible with the new US Census question formats. See GSS Methodological Reports 85 and 89.

**VAR: RACECEN1** – What is Respondent’s Race, 1\textsuperscript{st} Mention

*Question from Interview::*
What is your race? Indicate one or more races that you consider yourself to be.

**Response**
1 – White
2 – Black or African American
3 – American Indian or Alaska Native
4 – Asian Indian
5 – Chinese
6 – Filipino
7 – Japanese
8 – Korean
9 – Vietnamese
10 – Other Asian
11 – Native Hawaiian
12 – Guamanian or Chamorro
13 – Samoan
14 – Other Pacific Islander
15 – Some other race
16 – Hispanic

Remarks: Respondents were given Hand Card IV containing response options 1-15 and prompts for options 3, 10, 14, and 15.

**VAR: HISPANIC**

IF R IS FEMALE, READ LATINA; IF MALE, READ LATINO.
Are you Spanish, Hispanic or Latino/Latina?

Yes (Ask A)
No (Go to next question)

A. IF YES
Which group are you from?
HAND CARD IU

Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/Chicana
Puerto Rican
Cuban
Other

Other response options are coded as:

Salvadoran
Guatemalan
Panamanian
Nicaraguan
Costa Rican
Central American
Honduran
Dominican
West Indian
Peruvian
Ecuadorian
Colombian
Venezuelan
Argentinian
Spanish
Basque
Filipino/a
Latin American
South American
Latin
Latino/a
Hispanic
Other, not specified

Descriptive Text: The two questions above were asked sequentially of the respondent. Hand Card IU was given to Latino respondents and had response options 2-4 plus “Other Hispanic, specify.”

VAR:

HISP1: Categorical (Single)
Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or (response to hispfill)?
Categories:
YES
NO
DON’T KNOW
REFUSED

If HISP1= yes then

**HISP2: Categorical (Single)**
Which group are you from?
Categories:
1. Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/Chicana
2. Puerto Rican
3. Cuban
4. Other
5. DON’T KNOW
6. REFUSED

If HISP2=4 (other) then

**HIS2SPEC: Text**
Please specify other Hispanic group

**RACECEN1: Categorical (Single)**
What is your race? Indicate one or more races that you consider yourself to be.
**FIRST MENTION:**
1. White
2. Black or African American
3. American Indian or Alaska Native
4. Asian Indian
5. Chinese
6. Filipino
7. Japanese
8. Korean
9. Vietnamese
10. Other Asian
11. Native Hawaiian
12. Guamanian or Chamorro
13. Samoan
14. Other Pacific Islander
15. Some Other Race
   NO MORE MENTIONED
   DON’T KNOW
   REFUSED

If RACECEN1= 3 (American Indian or Alaska Native) then

**AMINSPC1: Text**
Please name enrolled or principled tribe.
End If
If RACECEN1= 10 Then

ASIASPC1: Text
Please name

RACECEN2 is coded for the second race mentioned, and uses the same format as above.
VAR: RACECEN3 is coded for the third race mentioned, and uses the same format as above.

Observed Race Measures:
From 1973-2000, the GSS included the variable RACE. This was intended to be an Observed Race variable, coded by the interviewer. However, when interviewers were not certain of the respondent’s race, they were instructed to ask respondents what race they considered themselves. There is no information on when interviewers asked the respondents for this information and when they coded this information based only on their observation.

VAR: RACE

Literal Question:
24. CODE WITHOUT ASKING ONLY IF THERE IS NO DOUBT IN YOUR MIND.
What race do you consider yourself? RECORD VERBATIM AND CODE.

Response
White
Black
Other (Specify)

Descriptive Text: Interviewer coded except in cases where question suggested was asked.
If planning to perform trend analysis with this variable, please consult GSS Methodological Report No. 56.

In 2000 RACE was imputed based on RACESEE, RACEDBTF (see below), and RACESELF (see above).
RACESEE and RACEDBTF were asked in 1993-96 and 2000 only.
**VAR: RACESEE** – Observed Race

Literal Question: INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:
A. CODE WITHOUT ASKING FOR ALL RESPONDENTS EVEN IF UNCERTAIN

Response
White
Black
Other (Specify)

Descriptive Text: In 1996, RACESEE contained only 3 response options: white, black and other (specify). Those not fitting into the first two categories were recorded verbatim and included in alphanumeric format.

Response
1 - No doubt in my mind
2 – Some doubt, but pretty sure
3 – A lot of doubt, pretty unsure
4 – Completely unsure

**VAR: RACEDBTF**

Literal Question: INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:
FOR THE RACIAL CLASSIFICATION YOU JUST ASSIGNED IN “A” INDICATE HOW SURE YOU WERE OF RESPONDENT’S RACE.

Variable racesee: OBSERVED RACE

Literal Question
1349. A. Code without asking for all respondents even if uncertain

Descriptive text
In 1996, RACESEE contained only three response options: white, black, and other (specify). Those not fitting into the first two categories were recorded verbatim and included in alphanumeric format. Don’t Know was punch code 8, and No Answer was punch code 9. In 2000, verbatim responses were included as codes, Don’t Know was recorded to 98, and No Answer was recoded to 99.

Response
1 - No doubt in my mind
2 – Some doubt, but pretty sure
3 – A lot of doubt, pretty unsure
4 – Completely unsure

Values Categories
1. White
2. Black
3. Other
4. Hispanic
5. Black and White
6. Spanish
7. Filipino
8. American Indian
9. Asian
10. Yellow
11. Mexican
12. Brown
13. Latino
14. Middle Eastern
15. Puerto Rican
16. Indian
17. Alaska Native
18. Pacific Islander
19. Cuban

Variable racedbtf: CERTAINTY OF OBSERVED RACE

Literal Question
B. FOR THE RACIAL CLASSIFICATION YOU JUST ASSIGNED IN “A” INDICATE HOW SURE YOU WERE OF RESPONDENT’S RACE.
Values Categories
1 NO DOUBT
2 SOME DOUBT, PRETTY SURE
3 A LOT OF DOUBT, PRETTY UNSURE
4 COMPLETELY UNSURE
0 NAP
8 DH
9 NA

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures:
RATETONE was asked in 2012 only

VAR: RATETONE

Literal Question:
INTERVIEWER: PLEASE RECORD THE COLOR FROM THE COLOR CARD THAT MOST CLOSELY CORRESPONDS TO THE RESPONDENT’S FACIAL COLORING.

Response
1 – Lightest
2
3
The variable COLOR was coded by interviewers only in 1982. It was coded only for respondents that the interviewer identified as Black in the variable RACE.

**VAR: COLOR**

Literal Question
IF BLACK:

RESPONDENT’S SKIN COLOR IS…

Response
1 – Very dark brown
2 – Dark brown
3 – Medium brown
4 – Light brown
5 – Very light brown

Descriptive Text: Interviewer coded

**Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents:** N/A

**Interviewer Characteristics:** N/A

**Other Race Measures:**
BORNSP: Categorical (Single)
In what country were you born?
Categories:
1-United States
2- Foreign Country
(dontknow) DON’T KNOW
(refused) REFUSED

If BORNSP=2 Then ballot1 XSEC English
BORN OTH: Text
Specify:

AGECEMUS: Categorical (single)
If you were born outside US, what age were you when you permanently moved to the US?
Categories:
1 Code Age
2 Have not permanently moved to U.S.
(don't know) DON'T KNOW
(refused) REFUSED

The variable RACE could be considered an “Other” race measure since it is not consistently a measure of Self-Identified Race or Observed Race. See description above.

In 1993-96 only, when the GSS introduced new race measures RACESEE and RACESELF, it also asked the interviewer to code the question below if the responses to those two questions did not match.

**VAR: DIFRACE1**

Literal Question: INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION
WHY DO YOU THINK YOUR RACIAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENT IN “A” DIFFERED FROM THE RESPONDENT’S SELF-CLASSIFICATION IN “C”?

Response:
R being frivolous
R mentions ethnicity, Hispanic, rather than white
R mentioned ethnicity, Hispanic, rather than black
Chosen race doesn’t match physical characteristics
Mixed race (e.g. “half Indian/half White”)
Respondent rejects racial categories; human race
R rejects Black because “I consider I’m Negro which is Brown”
Inter-marriage (current, not parents)
Coded as Hispanic by Interviewer, White or Black picked by R.
“Doesn’t matter what is on the outside – what is inside is important”
R. identifies with race, not biologically a member of that race
Other Hispanic complications

**DIFRACE2** for second response
**DIFRACE3** for third response

**Collected by:** University of Chicago’s National Opinion Research Center (NORC)

**Weblinks:**

Questionnaires listed by year can be found at:

Variables can be searched at:
[http://www3.norc.org/GSS+Website/Browse+GSS+Variables/Subject+Index/](http://www3.norc.org/GSS+Website/Browse+GSS+Variables/Subject+Index/)
Citation of dataset:

**Dataset Title:** Latino National Political Survey (LNPS)

**Overview:** The Latino National Political Survey (LNPS) includes Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban groups in the United States. It is interested in their political attitudes and behaviors and asks about political trust and civic involvement as well as family history, educational attainment, and employment status. This data set was placed in the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) in 1998.

**Date:** 1989-1990

**Time dimension:** Cross-sectional Study

**Sample:** The sample consists of Puerto Rican, Mexican, and Cuban adults (18 years or older) in the U.S. who have one parent or two grandparents solely of Puerto Rican/Mexican/Cuban origin. According to ICPSR’s website, LNPS uses an “area probability national sample of Latino households from a selection of 40 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) stratified based on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and rural counties. Initial sampling fractions were based on 1980 Census housing unit counts by Latino subgroup” (de la Garza, et.al).

**Data source:** The data comes from in-person interviews with respondents and a self-administered questionnaire that each interviewee fills out.

**Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mexican</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mexicano(a)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mexican American</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chicano(a)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Niuyorican/Meorican</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Latino(a)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Spanish American</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Raza</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hispano</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Other(SPECIFY):</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which one do you most prefer?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexican</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican(a)</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican American</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicano(a)</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuiyorician/Neorican</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino(a)</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish American</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raza</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispano</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SPECIFY):</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(TAKE BACK SHOW CARD)

Different people use the term Latino to mean different things. What do you mean when you call yourself Latino?

Do you consider yourself:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white,</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black,</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or something else?</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SPECIFY):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observed Race Measures: N/A

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circle R's skin color on a scale of 1 to 5.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very light</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents:
Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(MARK 'CITIZEN' ON BOOKMARK AND GO TO Q. 46)</th>
<th>The United States</th>
<th>01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(MARK 'CITIZEN' ON BOOKMARK)</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(OTHER) (SPECIFY):</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collected by: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

Funded by:
Ford Foundation
Tinker Foundation
Spencer Foundation
Rockerfeller Foundation

Weblinks:
http://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR06841.v3
Citation:

Website citation:
**Dataset Title:** National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS)

**Overview:** The National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS) compares the presence of various mental illnesses and usage of mental health services by Latinos and Asian Americans. It has three aims. Its first aim is “to describe the lifetime and 12-month prevalence of psychiatric disorders and the rates of mental health services use for Latino and Asian American populations using nationwide representative samples of these groups. [It’s second goal] is to assess the associations among social position, environmental context, and psychosocial factors with the prevalence of psychiatric disorders and utilization rates of mental health services. [It’s third objective is] to compare the lifetime and 12-month prevalence of psychiatric disorders, and utilization of mental health services of Latinos and Asian Americans with national representative samples of non-Latino whites and African Americans.”

NLAAS is a component of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES).

Source: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/191

**Date:** May 2002- November 2003

**Time dimension:** Longitudinal Study

**Sample:** The NLAAS sample included 2,554 Latino and 2,095 Asian American respondents. There were also separate ethnic subgroups of Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, Chinese, Vietnamese and Filipino populations. Researchers have used NLAAS to determine the prevalence of mental illness across ethnic subgroups, identify socio-cultural influences on mental illnesses, and evaluate the availability and quality of mental health services for Latino and Asian American populations.

**Data source:** The sample only included respondents who were 18 years or older. Respondents could pick from a few different languages. Their language options were: English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, or Tagalog. Interviewers were fully bilingual in English and their language of choice.

**Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:**

*DM1.1. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic descent, that is, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Spanish?*

(IF NEC: Which one?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Origin</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOT SPANISH/SPANISHIC</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEXICAN</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEXICAN AMERICAN</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHICANO</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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<td>PUERTO RICAN</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUBAN</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER SPANISH (SPECIFY)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GO TO DM1.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*DM1.1c. (*DA2) (RB, PG 32-33) In addition to being American, what are your (other) main ethnic origins? (Please tell me the number that describes your main ethnic group.)

(IF NEC: What country did your ancestors come from?)

RECORD ALL MENTIONS

INTERVIEWER: SEE TABLE ON NEXT PAGE FOR COUNTRY CODES.

---------------------------------------------- COUNTRY CODE(S)

NONE .............................................. 997
DON'T KNOW .................................. 998
REFUSED ........................................ 999

*DM1.3. (*DA3) INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT: (SEE *DM1.1, *DM1.1c, *DM1.2)

NO GROUP MENTIONED ........................................ 1
IF *DM1.1c OR *DM1.2 EQUALS '996' OR '997' ................... 4
ONLY ONE GROUP MENTIONED ................................. 2
ALL OTHERS .................................................. 3

*DM1.3a. (*DA3a) Which one do you feel best describes your ethnic background – (ALL OF R’S MENTIONS IN *DM1.1, *DM1.1c AND *DM1.2)?

*DM1.5. (*DA4) (RB PG 54) Looking at the bottom of page 54 in the RB, please tell me which group best describes your race?

RECORD ALL MENTIONS

PROBE BEFORE ACCEPTING REFUSAL

WHITE/ CAUCASIAN ......................................... 1
AFRICAN/ AFRICAN AMERICAN/ BLACK ................... 2
AMERICAN INDIAN ......................................... 3
ALASKA NATIVE ............................................ 4
ASIAN INDIAN ................................................ 5
CHINESE ....................................................... 6
FILIPINO ......................................................... 7
JAPANESE ....................................................... 8
KOREAN .......................................................... 9
VIETNAMESE .................................................... 10
OTHER ASIAN (SPECIFY) .................................. 11
NATIVE HAWAIIAN ......................................... 12
PACIFIC ISLANDER ......................................... 13
GUAMIAN OR CHAMARRO .................................. 14
SAMOAN ......................................................... 15
MESTIZO ........................................................ 16
CRIOLO ........................................................ 17
MULATO ......................................................... 18
LATIN BLACK ................................................ 19
CARIBBEAN .................................................... 20
OTHER (SPECIFY) .......................................... 21
DON'T KNOW ................................................ 98
REFUSED ..................................................... 99
**Observed Race Measures:** N/A

**Reflected Race Measures:** N/A

**Phenotype Measures:** N/A

**Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents:**

*DE5.2 How many of your grandparents were born in the U.S.?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>DON'T KNOW</th>
<th>REFUSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DE5.3. INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT: (SEE RESPONDENT’S ID NUMBER)

- R IS PART OF WHITE SAMPLE .......................... 1
- R IS PART OF LATINO SAMPLE .......................... 2
- R IS PART OF ASIAN SAMPLE .......................... 3

GO TO *DE7.a
Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:
*DM1.6. (*DE4) In what country were you born?

INTERVIEWER: START TYPING THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY.

___________ COUNTRY CODE

Collected by:
Center for Multicultural Mental Health Research at the Cambridge Health Alliance

Funded by: National Institutes of Health Research Grant #U01 MH62209
National Institute of Mental Health
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Center for Mental Health Services
Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research

Weblinks:
http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.org/nlaas.asp#aims
http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/CPES/files/nlaas
http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/191
http://www.unboundmedicine.com/medline/citation/19672330/Assessing_Diversity_among_Latinos:_Results_from_the_NLAAS

Citations:


Papers using NLAAS data should state the following:
“The NLAAS data used in this analysis was provided by the Center for Multicultural Mental Health Research at the Cambridge Health Alliance. The project was supported by NIH Research Grant # U01 MH62209 funded by the National Institute of Mental Health as well as SAMHSA/CMHS and OBSSR.”

Website citation:

Publications using NLAAS data:
http://www.multiculturalmentalhealth.org/NLAAS_Publications.asp
Dataset Title: The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health)

Overview: Add Health Wave I surveyed students in grades 7-12 during the 1994-1995 school year. It now interviews these same students in waves. The last follow-up was in 2008, when the students were between the ages of 24 and 32. Add Health includes questions about social, economic, psychological and physical well-being and places each participant into a social context by asking about their family, community, and school. The Add Health Survey examines how adolescent’s social environments impact their health when they become adults.

Date: 1994-1995 (Wave I)  
1996 (Wave II)  
2001-2002 (Wave III)  
2008-2009 (Wave IV)

Time dimension: Longitudinal Study

Sample: Cluster sampling was used to identify which high schools and students to collect data from. There are 132 schools in the core study and 80 of these were high schools. Systematic sampling methods were used such that these 80 schools are representative of their region. Adolescents within these schools were stratified by grade and sex, and about 17 students were randomly selected from each stratum. About 200 students were selected from each school.

Researchers also drew four supplementary samples of ethnic groups. There were 1,038 African Americans from families where at least one parent had a college degree, 450 Cuban Americans, 437 with roots in Puerto Rico, and 334 with Chinese ancestry.

Data Source: The survey is conducted by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill’s Carolina Population Center. Wave I included in-school questionnaires, parent questionnaires, school administrator questionnaires, and one to two hour long in-home interviews.

Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:
Are you of Hispanic or Spanish Origin?

In-School Questionnaire (Wave I) Adolescent Respondent
What is your race? If you are of more than one race, you may choose more than one.
   White, black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Native American, other

Are you of Hispanic Origin?
   Yes, No

What is your background?
   Mexican/Mexican American, Chicano/Chicana, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central and South American, Other Hispanic, I don’t know

(For respondents who answer “Asian”) What is your background? (check all that apply)
Chinese, Filipina, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Other,

At -Home Questionnaire (Wave 1): Adolescent Respondent
What is your race? You may give more than one answer.
   White, black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Native American, other

Which one category best describes your racial background?
   White, black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Native American, other

Are you of Hispanic Origin?
   Yes, No

What is your background?
   Mexican/Mexican American, Chicano/Chicana, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central and South American, Other Hispanic, I don’t know

(For respondents who answer “Asian” )What is your background?(check all that apply)
   Chinese, Filipina, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Other

In-home Questionnaire, Wave 2 Adolescent Respondent
Race not asked (pre-loaded from previous wave)

In-home Questionnaire, Wave 3 Adolescent Respondent
What is your race? You may give more than one answer.
   White, black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Native American

**Please note that some other race is no longer an option as of Wave 3**

Which one category best describes your racial background?
   White, black or African American, American Indian or Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander

What is your Asian background?
   Chinese, Filipina, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Other

Observed Race Measures by Interviewer:

At-home Questionnaire, Wave 1 (Parent’s interview)
Mark the race of the respondent from your observation alone.
   White, Black/ African American, American Indian/ Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander
**At-home Questionnaire, Wave 1 (Adolescent Interview)**

Please code the race of the respondent from your own observation alone.
White, Black or African American, American Indian or Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander, Other, refused, don’t know

**At-home Questionnaire, Wave 3 (Student's interviewer)**

Indicate the race of the respondent from your own observation (not from what the respondent said).
White, Black or African American, American Indian or Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander

**Field Interviewer’s Report Wave 4**

Indicate the race of the sample member respondent from your own observation (from what the respondent said)
White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander

**Reflected Race Measures**: N/A

**Phenotype Measures**: N/A

**In-Home Questionnaire (Wave 3) Interviewer Remarks**

What is the respondent’s skin color?
Black, dark brown, medium brown, light brown, White

What color is the respondent’s hair?
no hair: bald or shaved black brown blond red grey other

What color are the respondent’s eyes?
Black, brown, hazel, blue, green, other

**Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents:**

**At-Home Questionnaire (Wave 1), Parental Interview**

What is your race? You may give more than one answer.
White, black or African American, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian or Native American, other

Which ONE category best describes your racial background?
White, black/ African American, American Indian/ Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander, other, refused

Are you of Hispanic Origin?
Yes, No

What is your background?  
Mexican/Mexican American, Chicano/Chicana, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Central and South American, Other Hispanic, I don’t know

(For respondents who answer “Asian”) What is your background?  
Chinese, Filipina, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Other, multiple responses

What is the race of your current (spouse/partner)? You may give more than one answer.  
White, Black/African American, American Indian/Native American, Asian or Pacific Islander

*Note: Data on parents only collected for parents residing with the respondent.

Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:
In-Home Questionnaire (Wave 1): Adolescent Respondent
Were you born in the United States?  
No, Yes

In-Home Questionnaire (Wave 1): Parental Interview
Were you born in the United States?  
No, Yes

At-School Questionnaire (Wave 1): Adolescent Respondent
Were you born in the United States?  
No, Yes

At-School Questionnaire (Wave 1): Adolescent Respondent
Were you born in the United States?  
No, Yes

In-home Questionnaire (Wave 3): Adolescent Respondent
Please describe your family origins. You may name as many as four countries, groups or geographic areas. What are your family ancestries?  
(open-ended, please see code book for coded responses)

Collected by: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Carolina Population Center

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

Citation of research design information on website:

Citation of Add Health Contractual Data:


Publications that analyze data from the Add Health Survey need to include the following:

This research uses data from Add Health, a program project directed by Kathleen Mullan Harris and designed by J. Richard Udry, Peter S. Bearman, and Kathleen Mullan Harris at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and funded by grant P01-HD31921 from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, with cooperative funding from 23 other federal agencies and foundations. Special acknowledgment is due Ronald R. Rindfuss and Barbara Entwisle for assistance in the original design. Information on how to obtain the Add Health data files is available on the Add Health website (http://www.cpc.unc.edu/addhealth). No direct support was received from grant P01-HD31921 for this analysis.

Note: Use of this acknowledgment requires no further permission from the persons named.
**Dataset Title:** National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)

**Overview:** According to the 1979 NLSY questionnaire, “the purpose of the survey is to collect and analyze information on the education, training, and work experience of youth in order to help solve youth’s employment and unemployment problems” (NLSY79). While it is particularly interested in labor force participation, the types of data collected include educational experiences, family background, income, welfare, family life, and health issues.

**Date:** 1979-1994, biennial since 1994

**Time dimension:** Longitudinal Study following Cohorts

**Sample:** A list of houses in certain areas of the U.S. was created for the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Interviewers from the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago conducted a brief interview to obtain general information (such as sex, age, and race) for 155,000 people.

According to NLSY’s website, “NORC administered the civilian sample screening interview in approximately 75,000 dwellings and group quarters. These interviews occurred in 1,818 sample segments of 202 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which included most of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The screening interview was designed to elicit information that would identify persons eligible for inclusion in the NLSY79 sample. The civilian screening interviews were completed within 91.2 percent of the cross-sectional and 91.9 percent of the supplemental occupied dwelling units selected for screening.”

People were assigned to certain sampling groups based on this general information. The three sample groups were: a cross-sectional sample of youth aged 14-21 as of December 31, 1978 (6,111 respondents); supplemental samples of Hispanic, African-American, and economically-disadvantaged populations of the same age (5,298 respondents); and a sample of military youth (1,280 respondents).

Further information on sampling procedures can be found at: https://www.nlsinfo.org/content/cohorts/nlsy79/intro-to-the-sample/sample-design-screening-process

**Source:**

**Data source:** The 1979 data came from personal interviews with 12,686 respondents. There were 7,510 non-black/non-Hispanic respondents, 3,174 African-American respondents, and 2,002 Hispanic or Latino respondents.

**Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:**
30. **HAND CARD C. What is your origin or descent? CODE**
   **ALL THAT APPLY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin/Descent</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black, Afro-American, or Negro</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino or Filipino</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian-American, or Native American</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian-Asian</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino or Spanish Descent</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuban or Cubano</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicano</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican or Mexicano</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican-American</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican, Puerto Rican, or Borincano</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Latino, Hispanic, or Latin-American Descent</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Spanish Descent</td>
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<td>Polish</td>
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<td>Portuguese</td>
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<td>Scottish</td>
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<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welsh</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (SPECIFY)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF VOLUNTEERED: American</td>
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<tr>
<td>OK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

If more than one coded in Q.30, ask Q.31.

31. You said that your origin or descent was (READ CATEGORIES CODED IN Q. 30). Which one of these do you feel closest to?

ENTER CODE: [ ]

SEC 01
Asked in 2002

What race or races do you consider yourself to be?

1. WHITE
2. BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN
3. ASIAN
4. NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER
5. AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE
6. SOME OTHER RACE (SPECIFY)
7. RESPONDENT REFUSES TO CLASSIFY RACE EXCEPT AS HISPANIC/LATINO

Are you Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin?

1. Yes
0. No

Observed Race Measures:

Asked in 1979

INTERVIEWER REMARKS

INTERVIEWER: Complete these remarks as soon as you have finished the questionnaire.

3. Race of Respondent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures: N/A

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents:

Asked in 1979
15. Now we have a few questions about your family. First, where was your mother born?

IN THE UNITED STATES . (PROBE FOR STATE, RECORD BELOW, AND GO TO 0.16) . . 1

STATE: __________________________

OTHER COUNTRY . . (PROBE FOR NAME OF COUNTRY, RECORD BELOW, AND GO TO 0.16) . . 2

COUNTRY: __________________________

IF VOLUNTEERED:
HAVE NEVER KNOWN MY MOTHER ...(ANSWER A) . . 3

21. Where was your father born?

IN THE UNITED STATES . (PROBE FOR STATE, RECORD BELOW, AND GO TO 0.22) . . 1

STATE: __________________________

OTHER COUNTRY . . (PROBE FOR NAME OF COUNTRY, RECORD BELOW, AND GO TO 0.22) . . 2

COUNTRY: __________________________

IF VOLUNTEERED:
HAVE NEVER KNOWN MY FATHER ...(ANSWER A) . . 3

Information only collected on father's family.

Interviewer Characteristics:

Race of Interviewer

1 WHITE
2 BLACK
3 HISPANIC
4 ASIAN
5 AMERINDIAN

Other Race Measures:

Asked in 1979

2. A. In what country were you born?

IN THE UNITED STATES . . . (ASK B) . . . . . 1
IN SOME OTHER COUNTRY . (SPECIFY AND GO TO 3, ) . . . 2
In 1990, NLSY79 respondents born outside the United States, its territories, or Puerto Rico were asked a series of questions on their immigration history and visa status.

Collected by:
National Opinion Research Center at the University of Michigan
Center for Human Resource Research at Ohio State University

Weblinks:
http://www.bls.gov/nls/y79summary.htm
https://www.nlsinfo.org/content/cohorts/NLSY79
http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/3959

Citation:

Website citation:

Publications using NSLY data:
http://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsy79.htm
**Dataset Title:** National Longitudinal Study of Freshmen (NLSF)

**Overview:** The National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen (NLSF) initially interviewed freshman at 28 selective colleges and universities. It interviewed them throughout their college years, attempting to test theories of minority underperformance in college. As such, it is composed of relatively equal numbers of African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Caucasian respondents. Individuals who drop out of college after freshman year are still a part of the survey and are therefore interviewed in later waves.

**Date:**
- Fall 1999 (Freshman; Wave 1)
- Spring 2000 (Freshman; Wave 2)
- Spring 2001 (Sophomore; Wave 3)
- Spring 2002 (Junior; Wave 4)
- Spring 2003 (Senior; Wave 5)
- Spring 2004 (Post-grad follow-up; Wave 6)

**Time dimension:** Longitudinal Study

**Sample:** The NLSF survey attempted to add historically Black campuses, but otherwise followed the sampling methods of Bowen and Bok’s 1988 College and Beyond Survey. They included the majority of the 28 schools that Bowen and Bok chose, but added University of California Berkeley because it had just ended its historically strong affirmative action programs. They also added one historically Black university. The sampling size was 3,924 participants for the initial interview. There were 1,051 blacks, 998 whites, 959 Asians, and 916 Latino students. The sample only included first-time freshmen who were U.S. citizens or resident aliens. It excluded foreign and returning citizens.

Further information on sampling procedures can be found at: http://nlsf.princeton.edu/about.htm

**Data source:** Data was collected in two-hour face-to-face interviews that asked questions about the respondent’s neighborhood and educational experiences before college. A follow-up telephone interview was conducted in the Spring of freshman year and in the following Springs to garner information about student’s academic experiences in college.

**Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:**

*these questions are from Wave 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>w1qzeth</th>
<th>Respondent’s Ethnicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Black/African American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Caucasian/White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Observed Race Measures: N/A

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures:

skincolr

**Interviewer Observation Question:**
To The Best Of Your Ability, Give Your Judgment
As To The Lightness Or Darkness Of The
Respondent’s Skin Color.

- 0 Very Light
- 0-9
- 10 Very Dark

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents:

**w1q166** Where Was Your Biological Or Adoptive Mother Born? 
(Use Country Codes Given In Appendix C)

- 1 United States
- 60-990
- 999 Other (Specify)
- 996 Unable To Determine Location
- 998 Don’t Know
- 997 Refused

**w1q167** Where Was Your Biological Or Adoptive Father Born? 
(Use Country Codes Given In Appendix C)

- 1 United States
- 60-990

- 999 Other

- 996 Unable To Determine Location
- 998 Don’t Know
- 997 Refused

Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:
ETHNIC AND RACIAL COMPOSITION OF SCHOOL AND NEIGHBORHOOD AGE 6

**VARIABLE**  **LABEL**
w1q11a    When You Were In First Grade, What Was The Ethnic And Racial Composition Of All First Graders In Your School. I’ll Be Asking You About All Ethnic And Racial Groups, One Group At A Time. Out Of A Total Of 100% Of All The First Graders, What Percentage Were African Americans? (Use Codes Given Below For w1q11a-w1q11e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-100</td>
<td>Zero To One-Hundred Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>998</td>
<td>Don’t Know (Please Give Me Your Best Guess)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>997</td>
<td>Refused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blank - Coded 4, 5 Or S In Q9

w1q11b    What Percentage Were Hispanics Or Latinos?
w1q11c    What Percentage Were Asians?
w1q11d    What Percentage Were Whites?
w1q12e    What percentage were of other racial or ethnic backgrounds I have not already mentioned?

NEIGHBORHOOD AND SCHOOL COMPOSITION AGE 13

**VARIABLE**  **LABEL**
w1q26a    The next question is about the ethnic and racial composition of your school when you were 13. Let’s start with your estimate of the percentage of African Americans? (USE CODES GIVEN BELOW FOR w1q26a-w1q26e)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0-100&gt;</td>
<td>ZERO TO ONE HUNDRED PERCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;998&gt;</td>
<td>DON’T KNOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;997&gt;</td>
<td>REFUSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLANK – CODED 4, 6 OR s FOR q22

w1q26b    What percentage were Hispanics or Latinos?
w1q26c    What percentage were Asians?
w1q26d    What percentage were whites?
w1q26e What percentage were of other racial or ethnic backgrounds I have not mentioned already?

w1q27a Now Think Back To The Ethnic And Racial Composition Of The Three-Block Radius Of Where You Lived When You Were 13.

Let’s Start With Your Estimate Of The Percentage Of African Americans
(Use Codes Given Below For w1q27a-w1q27e)

0-100 Zero To One Hundred Percent

998 Don’t Know
997 Refused

w1q27b What percentage were Hispanics or Latinos?

w1q27c What percentage were Asians?

w1q27d What percentage were whites?

w1q27e What percentage were of other racial or ethnic backgrounds I have not mentioned already?
HIGH SCHOOL ETHNIC AND RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS

w1q55a  The Next Question Is About The Ethnic And Racial Composition Of The Student Body Of Your Last High School.

Let’s Start With Your Estimate Of The Percentage Of African Americans
(Use Codes Given Below For w1q55a-w1q55e)

0-100  Zero To One-Hundred Percent
998    Don’t Know
997    Refused

Blank – Coded 4 or 7 for w1q38

w1q55b  What Percentage Were Hispanics Or Latinos?

w1q55c  What Percentage Were Asians?

w1q55d  What Percentage Were Whites?

w1q55e  What Percentage Were Of Other Racial Or Ethnic Backgrounds I Have Not Already Mentioned?

NEIGHBORHOOD ETHNIC AND RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS SENIOR YEAR

VARIABLE  LABEL
w1q82a  Now Think Back To The Ethnic And Racial Composition Of The Three-Block Radius Of Where You Lived Last Year.

Let’s Start With Your Estimate Of The Percentage Of African-Americans
(Use Codes Given Below For w1q82a-w1q82c)

0-100  Zero To One-Hundred Percent
998    Don’t Know
997    Refused

w1q82b  What Percentage Were Hispanics Or Latinos?

w1q82c  What Percentage Were Asians?

w1q82d  What Percentage Were Whites?

w1q82e  What Percentage Were Of Other Racial Or Ethnic Backgrounds I Have Not Already Mentioned?

Notes: There are measures of the race of respondent’s “ten closest friends last year” in Wave 1, as well as the race of their romantic partner and mentor. There are a lot of questions about the racial makeup that respondents desire in schools and neighborhoods. The survey also includes measures of racial prejudice on campuses and the racial makeup of extracurricular clubs.

Collected by:
Office of Population Research at Princeton University

Funded by: Mellon Foundation
Weblinks:
http://nlsf.princeton.edu/index.htm
http://opr.princeton.edu/archive/nlsf/

Citation:
All publications using NLSF data should state the following:
This research is based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Freshmen, a project designed by Douglas S. Massey and Camille Z. Charles and funded by the Mellon Foundation and the Atlantic Philanthropies.

Website citation:

Publications using NLSF data:
http://nlsf.princeton.edu/publications.htm
**Dataset Title:** National Survey of American Life (NSAL)

**Overview:** The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) asks African-American and African-Caribbean individuals in the United States questions about their neighborhood, religion, family, friends, family history, and mental health. It compares the presence and severity of mental disorders in African-American and non-Hispanic white populations. It focuses on the nature of race and ethnicity for African-Americans. The NSAL is a component of the Collaborative Psychiatric Epidemiology Surveys (CPES). Its goal is to be of use in the development of sound policy by describing the circumstances of American-American individuals in the U.S.

**Date:** 2001-2003

**Time dimension:** Cross-Sectional

**Sample:** The researchers used national multi-stage probability methods to create sampling populations. National multi-stage probability methods were also used to match interviewers to survey respondents. Interviews were based in towns and cities where there were significant numbers of Black Americans. Extensive information on sampling design, including unique screening and listing procedures, interview training, and survey response rates, can be found at deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/34224/1/177_ftp.pdf

**Data source:** Data was collected from two-hour face-to-face interviews with 3,570 African-Americans, 1,623 Afro-Caribbean individuals, and 891 non-Hispanic whites. All respondents were 18 years or older. Researchers used the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) IV World Mental Health Composite Interview (WHO-CIDI) to determine risk factors and health services of various mental illnesses.

There was a separate, but similar, questionnaire for adolescents between the ages of 13 and 17. 1,170 adolescents completed this questionnaire. One parent or guardian filled out a different paper questionnaire about the adolescent during this interview.

677 adult respondents were re-interviewed with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID) and mental health severity scales to compare the diagnoses with those given by the DSM-IV World Mental Health CIDI (WMH-CIDI). This part of the NSAL will allow researchers to determine the nature of CIDI diagnoses in different racial and ethnic groups.
Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:

Now, I would like to ask you some general questions about racial issues.

NSBA I

GI. People use different words to refer to people whose original ancestors came from Africa. What word best describes what you like to be called?

Use this coding scheme:

1 - Black
2 - Black American
3 - Negro
4 - African-American
5 - Afro-American
6 - Colored
7 - Nigga
8 - West Indian
9 - Haitian
10 - Jamaican
97 - Other (SPECIFY)

H20. In addition to being American, what do you think of as your ethnic background or origins? (ENTER ALL MENTIONS)

NONE, DK, OR REFUSED GO TO H24

H22. Which do you feel best describes your ethnic background or origins?

H23a_cb. Can you please tell me what is your ancestry or country of origin? (FIRST OR ONLY MENTION) (LOOK-UP LIST FOR CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES)

H24b. Which one best describes your race?

1 - Black or African American
2 - White
3 - American Indian or Alaska Native
4 - Asian
5 - Pacific Islander
7 - Other (SPECIFY)
9 - Don’t Know
6 - Refused GO TO H27

Observed Race Measures:

*FH36. INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT: (SEE RESPONDENT’S RACE)

RESPONDENT IS WHITE ................................................................. 1
ALL OTHERS ................................................................................ 2

H19. INTERVIEWER CHECKPOINT (REFER TO SAMPLE R BELONGS TO)

1. R IS WHITE OR BLACK GO TO H20
2. R IS CARIBBEAN GO TO H23a_cb

Reflected Race Measures: N/A
Phenotype Measures:

Shade of Skin Color - DAS '95

G7. (RB, PG 31) Compared to most Black people, what shade of skin color do you have? Would you say very dark brown, dark brown, medium brown, light brown or very light brown?

1 - Very dark brown
2 - Dark brown
3 - Medium brown
4 - Light brown
5 - Very light brown

G9. (RB, PG 31) Compared to most Black people, what shade of skin color does your spouse/partner have? (Would you say very dark brown, dark brown, medium brown, light brown or very light brown?)

1 - Very dark brown
2 - Dark brown
3 - Medium brown
4 - Light brown
5 - Very light brown

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents:

H25. (RB, PG 40) Which do you feel best describes your biological Father’s racial background? (Black or African American, White, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander?)

1 - Black or African American
2 - White
3 - American Indian or Alaska Native
4 - Asian
5 - Pacific Islander
7 - Other (SPECIFY)
9 - Don’t Know
8 - Refused

GO TO H27

H26. (RB, PG 40) Which do you feel best describes your biological Mother’s racial background? (Black or African American, White, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander?)

1 - Black or African American
2 - White
3 - American Indian or Alaska Native
4 - Asian
5 - Pacific Islander
7 - Other (SPECIFY)

H27. In what state or country was...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) your biological father born?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) your father’s mother (your grandmother) born?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) your father’s father (your grandfather) born?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) your biological mother born?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) your mother’s mother (your grandmother) born?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) your mother’s father (your grandfather) born?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:

G2. Which would you say is more important to you -- being (RESPONSE IN G1 IF EQUALS ‘1’ TO ‘10’; “Black” ALL OTHERS) or being American, or are both equally important to you?

1 - (“BLACK” or G1 RESPONSE)
2 - American
3 - Both equally
4 - (IF VOL): Neither; just a person/human being
7 - Other (SPECIFY): __________________

Collected by:
University of Michigan Survey Research Center

Funded by: University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research
National Institute of Mental Health

Weblinks:
http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsal

deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/2027.42/34224/1/177_ftp.pdf

http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/00190

Citation:

Website citation:

Publications using NSAL data:
http://www.rcgd.isr.umich.edu/prba/nsalpubs.html
**Dataset Title:** National Survey of Black Americans

**Overview:** The National Survey of Black Americans provides data on social, economic, and psychological components of life for African-Americans in the United States. The survey asked interviewees questions about their family and friends, community, racial identity, political opinions, and employment history. It was the first national sample of Black Americans, as previous surveys had been conducted on a much smaller scale.

**Date:**
- 1979-1980 (Wave 1)
- 1987-1988 (Wave 2)
- 1988-1989 (Wave 3)
- 1992 (Wave 4)

**Time dimension:** Longitudinal Study

**Sample:** The researchers used a national multistage probability sample based on the 1970 census so that every African-American household in the continental U.S. had an equal probability of being chosen to participate in the survey. The sample was self-weighting.

Two new screening methods were used to select the households that would be used in this study. The Standard Listing and Screening Procedure (SLSAP) identified a subsample of households to be references for the race of occupants in surrounding households, while the Wide Area Screening Procedure (WASP) was screened by Caucasian interviewers in areas where there were few or no black households. The Survey Research Center explicitly told interviewers which black housing units (HUs) to contact in the SLSAP procedure, but the identification of these reference housing units was contingent upon interviewer’s assessment in the WASP.

**Data source:** Data came from personal interviews with 2,107 African-Americans who were 18 years or older and citizens of the United States. All of the interviewers were African-American men and women who received training at the Survey Research Center in the University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research.
Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:

G1. People use different words to refer to people of our race. What word do you use?

G2. Four words that many people use are Black, Negro, Afro-American and Colored. Are there any of these words that you would not want to be called?

1. YES
5. NO → GO TO G3

G2a. Which words?

G5. Which would you say is more important to you -- being Black or being American, or are both equally important to you?

1. BLACK
2. AMERICAN
3. BOTH EQUALLY
7. OTHER (SPECIFY: _______________________
8. DON'T KNOW

G10. Who do you feel closer to -- Black people in Africa or White people in America?

1. BLACKS IN AFRICA
2. WHITES IN AMERICA
3. NEITHER
4. BOTH
8. DON'T KNOW

Observed Race Measures:
The interviewer was asked to draw a thumbnail sketch of each respondent.

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures:

K21. The R's skin color is:

1. VERY DARK BROWN
2. DARK BROWN
3. MEDIUM BROWN
4. LIGHT BROWN (LIGHT SKINNED)
5. VERY LIGHT BROWN (VERY LIGHT SKINNED)

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents: N/A
Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:

D23. Is your work supervisor Black, White or what?

1. BLACK  2. WHITE  3. NO SUPERVISOR  7. OTHER (SPECIFY:  

J2. Have you or any of your relatives ever tried to trace your family's roots?

1. YES  5. NO

Collected by: Program for Research on Black Americans at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Funded by: National Institute of Mental Health
Center for the Study of Minority Group Mental Health

Weblinks:
http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/164

Citation:

Related Publications:
http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/biblio/series/164/resources?sortBy=1
Dataset Title: National Survey of Family Growth

Overview: The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) is focused on family life, marriage and divorce rates, and men and women’s health. It tries to explain trends in fertility and birth rates by examining influencing factors like contraception and marriage. It explores topics that heavily affect women’s lives, including the number of children they have, whether these births were intentional or not, maternity leave, child care, and the type of health insurance that they have. NSFG began to give questionnaires to men on corresponding issues in 2002, as a part of NSFG Wave 6. Survey data is consistently utilized by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to develop the most effective healthcare services.

Date: *1973-1976 (Cycle 1)*
   1976 (Cycle 2)
   1982 (Cycle 3)
   1988 (Cycle 4)
   1995 (Cycle 5)
   2002 (Cycle 6)
   2006-2010 (Cycle 7)
   2010-2015 (Cycle 8, in progress)

*The surveys were started in this year and were in progress until the start of the next wave, i.e. Wave 1 was conducted from 1973-1976.*

Time dimension: Longitudinal Study

Sample: Cycles 1-5 surveyed women between the ages of 15 and 44. Cycle 6 was conducted with the same age cohort, but included men and women. Cycle 6 of the NSFG survey had 12,571 respondents- 7,643 females and 4,928 males. Cycle 7 had a national sample of 22,682 men and women. Cycle 8 is still in progress, but it is expected that there will be about 5,000 personal interviews conducted in each year of the survey.

Data source: The data comes from personal interviews, including some computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviews (ACASI). All NSFG interviewers are females chosen and trained by University of Michigan’s Institute for Social Research.

Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:

*all of the questions below are taken from Cycle 5 (2005)*
Hispanic Origin and Race (AC)

HISP
AC-1. Now I have some questions about your ethnic background and your race. (You may have already told me this, but) Are you Hispanic or Latina, or of Spanish origin?  
Yes......................1  
No....................5

[ ASKED IF HISPANIC]

HISPGRP
AC-2. Are you Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican, Central or South American, or a member of some other group?  
Puerto Rican.................................1  
Cuban..........................................2  
Mexican........................................3  
Central or South American.................4  
Member of some other group...............7

RACE
AC-3. Which of the groups on Card 2 describe your racial background? Please select one or more groups.  
ENTER all that apply

NOTE: If R reports a mixture of several races (biracial, mixed, mulatto, etc.), ENTER all groups that are part of the mixture.

American Indian or Alaska Native ..............1  
Asian.........................................2  
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander..3  
Black or African American ....................4  
White ......................................5

[ ASKED ONLY IF MULTIPLE RACE GROUPS MENTIONED]

RACEBEST
AC-4. Which of these groups, that is (RACE GROUPS SELECTED ABOVE) would you say best describes your racial background?  
(DISPLAY ONLY THOSE GROUPS MENTIONED IN RRACE AC-3)

[ ASKED ONLY IF R REFUSED OR DIDN’T KNOW RACE]

Observed Race Measures:

OBSERVE
AC-5. ENTER race of respondent by observation  
Black..............1  
White.............2  
Other............7

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures: N/A

Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents: N/A

Interviewer Characteristics:
NSFG data in this public use file were collected using in-person interviews by trained female interviewers, in respondents’ homes.

Other Race Measures:
RACEHX
CB-9. Which of the groups on Card 2 describes (HUSBAND)’s racial background? Please select one or more groups.

ENTER all that apply

mulatto, etc.), ENTER all groups that are part of the mixture.

American Indian or Alaska Native ............1
Asian .................................................2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ....3
Black or African American .....................4
White ..................................................5

{ ASKED ONLY FOR R’s 1st OR CURRENT/SEPARATED HUSBAND AND R REPORTED MORE THAN 1 RACE FOR HIM

BSTRACHX
CB-10. Which of these groups, that is (RESPONSES FROM CB-9 RACEHX), would you say best describes his racial background?

{ Display only those categories reported in CB-9 RACEHX

{ ASKED ONLY FOR CURRENT OR SEPARATED HUSBANDS

CURRENT COHABITING PARTNER (CC)

{ IF R HAS REPORTED A CURRENT COHABITING PARTNER (REGARDLESS OF HER FORMAL MARITAL STATUS), CONTINUE WITH CC SERIES.
{ ELSE GO TO CD SERIES.

{ ASKED IF NO CURRENT COHAB PARTNER WAS LISTED IN HH ROSTER, BUT R REPORTED HAVING ONE IN AB-1 MARSTAT

CPHISP
CC-8. Is (CURR COHAB PARTNER) Hispanic or Latino, or of Spanish origin?

YES.................................1
NO.................................5

CPRACE
CC-9. Which of the groups on Card 2 describes (CURR COHAB PARTNER)’s racial background? Please select one or more groups.

ENTER all that apply

NOTE: If R reports a mixture of several races (biracial, mixed, mulatto, etc.), ENTER all groups that are part of the mixture.

American Indian or Alaska Native ............1
Asian .................................................2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ....3
Black or African American .....................4
White ..................................................5

{ ASKED IF MORE THAN 1 RACE WAS REPORTED

CPBESTR
CC-10. Which of these groups, that is (RESPONSES FROM CC-9 CPRACE), would you say best describes (CURR COHAB PARTNER)’s racial background?

{ Display only those categories reported in CC-9 CPRACE
CHOSRACE
BK-7. If you could choose exactly the child you wanted, would you prefer to adopt a black child, a white child, or a child of some other race?

ENTER [4] if R says "it doesn’t matter" or "any one."

Black.................1
White..................2
Some other race.......3
Indifferent...........4 (BK-9 CHOSEAGE)

[ ASKED IF R SAID SHE PREFERRED SOMETHING OTHER THAN BLACK ]
TYPRACBK
BK-8a. Would you accept a black child?

Yes ........1
No ..........5

[ ASKED IF R SAID SHE PREFERRED SOMETHING OTHER THAN WHITE ]
TYPRACWH
BK-8b. Would you accept a white child?

Yes ........1
No ..........5

[ ASKED IF R SAID SHE PREFERRED SOMETHING OTHER THAN "OTHER RACE" ]
TYPRACOT
BK-8c. Would you accept a child of some other race, neither black nor white?

Yes ........1
No ..........5

[ ASKED IF R NOT SEEKING TO ADOPT A CHILD SHE KNOWS ]

Collected by: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

Weblinks:
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm
http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/48

Citation:
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH, CYCLE I, 1973 [Computer file]. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics [producer and - See more at:

Website citation:

Publications using NSFG data:
Dataset Title: New Immigrant Survey

Overview: The New Immigrant Survey is interested in the experiences of legal immigrants and their children in the United States. The survey encompasses a versatile range of topics regarding participants’ background, family, housing environment, financial situation, and health status. The main objective of this survey is to establish a database on legal immigrants and their children that can be used to answer policy questions about migration behavior and its effects.

Date: 1999 (Pilot*)
   May- November 2003 (NIS-2003-1; First full cohort)
   June 2007- November 2009 (NIS-2003-2; Follow-up interview)
   *In the pilot, questionnaires were administered every three months for a year

Time dimension: Multi-cohort prospective-retrospective panel Study

Sample: Samples were based on nationally representative samples of new immigrants to the U.S. Federal administrative records created by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) were used to select participants. According to NIS’s website, “The geographic sampling design includes all top 85 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and all top 38 counties and [selects] a random sample of 10 MSAs from among the rest of the MSAs and a random sample of 15 county pairs from among the rest of the counties.”

NIS has an Adult and a Child Sample. The Adult Sample includes immigrants who are 18 years or older and were a part of the Lawful Permanent Residence (LPR) program. The Child Sample includes children (younger than 18) who are U.S. visa-holders and adopted orphans who are less than five years old. The 2003 NIS had 8,573 participants in the Adult sample and 810 in the Child Sample. NIS included interviews with the parents of participants in the Child Sample and spouses of those in the Adult Sample.

Source: http://nis.princeton.edu/overview.html

Data source: Data was collected through Computer-Assisted Personal-Interview software (CAPI-administered). In addition to the questionnaires, the child assessments included the Digit Span for Memory Test, the Woodcock Johnson III Tests 1 and 10 of Achievement (for children between the ages of 3 and 12), and the Woodcock Johnson III Tests 5 and 9 of Achievement (for children between 6 and 12 years of age).
Self-Identified Race and Hispanic Origin Measures:

K35.  [OS][CP][IM] Surveys of American citizens typically ask questions on ethnicity and race. How would you answer these questions? Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic or Latino? [INTERVIEWER: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.]

1. YES [K36]
2. NO [K36]
-2. DON'T KNOW [K36]
-1. REFUSED [K36]

N17_X. What race do you consider yourself to be? Select one or more of the following. [INTERVIEWER: CODE ALL THAT APPLY.]

1. American Indian or Alaska Native [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North, Central, or South America, and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.] [N18]
2. Asian [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.] [N18]
3. Black, Negro or African American [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.] [N18]
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.] [N18]
5. White [INTERVIEWER: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.] [N18]
-2. DON'T KNOW [N18]
-1. REFUSED [N18]

[INTERVIEWER: PRESS [ENTER] TO CONTINUE]

Observed Race Measures: N/A

Reflected Race Measures: N/A

Phenotype Measures:

[Instructions for Interviewers:] As you know, human beings display a wide variety of physical attributes. One of these is skin color. Unfortunately discrimination on the basis of skin color continues to be a reality in American life. Substantial evidence suggests that lighter skinned people fare better in a variety of social and economic settings than those with darker skins. In order to detect such discrimination, it is important that the NIS include a measure of skin color. We therefore ask interviewers to use the Scale of Skin Color Darkness as a guide to rate the skin color of each respondent on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is the lightest possible skin color (such as that of an albino) and 10 is the darkest possible skin color. Please rate the skin color of ALL respondents upon the completion of the interview, be they of European, Asian, Latin American, or African origin. It is very important that we obtain this information for everyone, not just those of obvious African ancestry. It is important that you become familiar with the scale so that you do not access it during the interview. Respondents should never see the scale.
Race or Ethnic origin of Respondent’s Parents: N/A

Interviewer Characteristics: N/A

Other Race Measures:

5o. In what country were you born?  (Circle One)
    UNITED STATES .................................................. 1 → GO TO Q. 8e
    FOREIGN COUNTRY ............................................. 2
    DON'T KNOW ..................................................... DK → GO TO Q. 5q
    REFUSED .......................................................... R → GO TO Q. 5q

5p. In what country was that? (RECORD VERBATIM RESPONSE)
    COUNTRY: .................................................................
    OR  (Circle One)
    DON'T KNOW ..................................................... DK
    REFUSED .......................................................... R

Collected by:
Office of Population Research at Princeton University

Funded by: Mellon Foundation

Weblinks:
http://nis.princeton.edu/

Citations:

NIS-Pilot
NIS-2003-1

NIS-2003-2

Website citation:

Publications using NIS data:
http://nis.princeton.edu/papers.html