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**Rural Research Needs
and Data Sources for
Selected Human Services
Topics**

Volume 2: Data Sources

Final Report

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I. RURAL HUMAN SERVICES RESEARCH AND DATA

Rural America is diverse, ever changing, and different from the urban areas in which the majority of Americans live. The story of differences between rural and urban areas is not a simple one—rural life offers families both advantages and disadvantages. For example, compared with urban areas, rural poverty is more prevalent, according to official measures, yet the costs of living are lower; thus, official poverty measures may overstate the impact of rural poverty. Rural adults are less likely to be on welfare but more likely to be employed in low-skilled, low-wage jobs. Schools are smaller and receive less funding, but parents are more involved with teachers and students. Social workers have less specialized education and experience but report higher job satisfaction. Nevertheless, in contrast to urban areas, rural areas experience at least one disadvantage: less is known about their human and social services conditions, the social services they need and use, and the effectiveness of those services. Human services research is more commonly conducted in urban areas, and urban research covers a broader range of topics and is more rigorous—a situation that leaves gaps in our knowledge of rural social services.

THE NEED FOR RURAL STUDIES

This volume, “Data Sources,” builds on the findings from the first two phases of the Social and Economic Conditions in Rural Areas study described in Volume 1. As documented in Volume 1, rural information pertaining to the project’s focal topics—work supports for low-income families, substance abuse, and child welfare—is scarce. In a few areas, such as welfare reform implementation; the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use and abuse; and isolated aspects of child welfare programs, current studies do provide useful rural information—although, because of methodological limitations, these studies may not be representative of rural areas or

adequately reflect their diversity. Fundamental information is lacking about rural needs and services in all three topic areas.

The research gaps are substantial. Little is known about the use of One-Stop services or the effectiveness of job preparation, training, and placement programs funded by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) in rural areas. Although a few local studies of rural transportation programs are being conducted, we lack broad information on the use of transportation and child care subsidies in rural areas, as well as their impact on work and training. We can describe some aspects of the rural substance abuse treatment infrastructure, but we cannot assess its effectiveness. Rural substance abuse prevention programs have rarely been evaluated. We know something about rural foster care caseloads and about foster care and adoption characteristics, but we cannot estimate rates of child maltreatment for rural America or describe the effectiveness of most child welfare services.

The focal topics selected for this report are important both to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and to rural communities. Within the Department, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) oversees and, along with the states, funds the TANF program, which provides supports for work among low-income families. ACF also administers the Child Care and Development Fund, the nation's primary source of federal funds to assist low-income families in obtaining child care so they can work or attend training or education. The Children's Bureau within ACF is responsible for assisting states in the delivery of child welfare services. The Bureau provides states with grants that enable them to operate child protective services, family preservation and support, foster care, adoption, and independent living programs. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) administers Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Programs.

Improving rural health and social services coordination within DHHS—a goal of the Rural Task Force established by the Department—will be more successful if the gaps in rural human services knowledge can be reduced. In the absence of current empirical studies of rural human services conditions, needs, and programs, policymakers must either ignore rural differences or make assumptions about them. For all these reasons, rural human services research deserves a high priority. Below, we suggest how rural data and research could be strengthened, and how the data sources in this volume could be utilized to fill the research gaps.

STRENGTHENING RURAL DATA AND RESEARCH

Better data and more research on rural human services are needed and would be valuable. The various findings of this study suggest that entities that fund or sponsor research on rural or human services topics, and the organizations and individuals who plan and conduct such research, could take steps to improve the quantity and quality of rural human services information.

Include rural populations, areas, or systems in more studies.

Entities that sponsor or conduct human services research—particularly in large national or regional studies and surveys—should more often include rural people, areas, or systems in studies. Those who do not study rural areas may be inclined to think of drug use, child maltreatment, family violence, homelessness, and other human services-related topics as urban problems. They may be drawn to study these systems in urban areas, where populations, caseloads, providers—and therefore study samples—are large. However, there are opportunities to make important contributions to the rural literature, as well as to the well-being of rural families, by giving more attention to rural sites and issues. Including rural sites could also provide a new perspective or stimulate additional insights into urban issues and environments.

Incorporate rural sites into program evaluations.

Differences in geography, culture, and community and social services infrastructures between rural and urban areas could lead to differences in impacts and costs—or alternatively, policymakers may erroneously assume that they do. Furthermore, since nearly one-fifth of the nation’s population live in rural areas, differences in the impacts and costs of programs that serve rural families could be large, both in social and in budgetary terms. Therefore, it makes sense to include rural sites and samples in evaluations, or to conduct evaluations specifically designed for rural areas.

Oversample rural sites and populations.

Rural populations are small. This can make statistical analysis less precise or preclude the use of sophisticated analytic approaches when using rural data. Given the dearth of information on many rural human services conditions and systems, researchers should not overlook the potential value that basic statistical analyses of small samples can provide. Oversampling of rural areas, however, is an important option for improving rural research, conducting more sophisticated analyses, and identifying significant rural findings or rural-urban differences. It is especially important when there may be differences among racial/ethnic, cultural, or other demographic or community subgroups. Members of these groups represent a small proportion of small rural populations, so oversampling them for rural studies is also an important strategy.

Report rural findings.

Many national and regional studies do include rural sites. However, if rural issues are not a specific focus of the study, or if key findings do not differ between rural and urban sites, report authors generally do not include discussions of rural experiences and findings in published reports, or even provide information on the breakdown of sample members by rurality.

Providing such information would help expand the rural human services literature. Rural information not relevant to the objective of a study report could nevertheless be valuable in other contexts.

Make better use of existing, detailed rural classification systems.

Detailed and informative classifications of rural areas have been developed for use in demographic and economic studies. To date, they have been little used in research on poverty and human services issues. As a result, although some studies make it possible to compare rural versus urban rates of incidence and prevalence for human services conditions, little information is available to study their variation across diverse rural areas or to capture the complexity of rural-urban differences. To the extent possible, rural data should include geographic identifiers that can support the use of detailed rural classification typologies. This would mean including county identifiers so that analysts can implement county-based classifications. Census tract data would provide even more flexibility, though using this type of information may require special protections for privacy or special arrangements for data analysis.

Disclose rural definitions and classifications used in studies.

In some cases, research findings are reported simply for “rural” areas, without providing clear information about how people or places were defined or classified as rural. In addition, some studies and reports devise ad hoc definitions to classify rural samples and observations, rather than using standard classifications. Failure to disclose and fully describe operational definitions of rural people or territory makes it difficult to interpret research findings, as well as to summarize and synthesize findings across studies.

Add information to make small, region-specific rural studies more generalizable.

The rural human services research literature is composed largely of small, region-specific studies. Findings from such studies can be useful, in the absence of nationally representative studies, as well as for providing detailed, rural-specific information and descriptions. Some findings can be cautiously generalized to regions with similar characteristics. This generalizability could be improved if, in addition to including operational definitions of rurality, authors provided detailed descriptions of rural samples, along with descriptive and demographic information on rural study sites (Scaramella and Keyes 2001).

DATA SOURCES FOR STUDYING FOCAL TOPICS

One of the difficulties in conducting rural research is finding suitable data. Because rural samples tend to be small, it can be difficult to collect and use data from rural areas and populations. This, in turn, limits both the types of statistical analyses that can be conducted and their precision. To protect confidentiality, rural observations often are aggregated, or personal and geographic identifiers are removed. Details that would distinguish rural observations and the areas they represent are thus lost. Even aggregated rural data may not support subgroup analysis, which means that potential differences across racial/ethnic, cultural, or other demographic and community groups cannot be explored. In spite of these difficulties, sources of data are available to help fill some of the research gaps identified in Volume 1 (Chapter III). This volume includes a compilation of data sources and information on those sources that can be used for rural studies of the three focal topics. Information was collected on 19 national data sources and one multi-state data source that include rural observations and identifiers and thus can be used to study aspects of one or more of the study's three focal conditions. In addition, 25 states were contacted in which (1) at least 25 percent of the population lives in rural areas, or (2) there are (according to the 2000 Census) high poverty rates and relatively high proportions of rural

residents, to identify state administrative data sources that could potentially be made available to researchers to study aspects of the focal topics within these states. This compilation provides information on 60 state administrative data sources, from 23 of these states.

Federal and Nonfederal Data Sources

The federal and nonfederal data sources described in this volume are well known and have features that make them valuable for human services research. They are national or regional in scope and are collected mainly for the purpose of research. Therefore, they are characterized by rigorous and well-defined sampling and/or data collection methodologies and instruments. For most of these sources, data collection is ongoing or included multiple waves. Their data are in the public domain, are readily accessible for research, and are supported by codebooks and other published documentation. Most are in the form of surveys, although a few include administrative data or a census of service providers. Rather than aggregating data, they provide information at the level of individual people, households or families, or entities (such as service providers).

The federal and nonfederal data sources we have documented are not ideal for rural research, however. Several contain only very small rural samples. Only a few are likely to include sufficiently large samples to enable the study of population subgroups, such as racial/ethnic or immigrant groups, in rural areas. Several contain geographic identifiers, such as county codes, that provide the flexibility to implement detailed rural classification schemes—such as rural-urban continuum codes (RUCCs) and county typology codes—while others pre-classify rural areas using simple, dichotomous definitions. Some implement classifications that reflect more detailed geographic classification systems, such as RUCCs, sometimes referred to as Beale Codes, which, though useful, may preclude using alternative classification approaches by

rural researchers. Some of the surveys include only a few questions pertaining to the focal topics selected for this report.

Several rural research gaps identified earlier in this report potentially can be addressed using the federal-nonfederal data sources documented in Volume 2. For example:

- The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) collects nationally representative information from respondents on their use of work supports. A welfare reform survey module administered from 1996 to 1998 included questions on eligibility for, and receipt of, public assistance, including training, job subsidies, and transportation assistance. An education and training history module that is administered on a regular basis to those who are 15 years and older asks whether respondents have received job training and, if they have, about the duration of the training, how it was used, how it was paid for, and whether it was federally sponsored. Information about employment, wages, and income is also collected. Thus, in addition to describing participation in a variety of job preparation activities, survey results could be used to examine correlations between training and other supports and employment.
- The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1997 panel) included in its sample 1,700 to 2,000 rural respondents, and oversampled black and/or Hispanic respondents. It collected information on receipt of government assistance, including TANF, and on occupational training (formal training outside regular schooling) for those 16 and older, including vocational training, job search assistance classes, on-the-job training, work experience, and classroom training. In addition, it asked respondents about items related to other focal topics, such as foster care and alcohol, tobacco, and drug use. Thus, it can potentially be used to examine numerous human services issues for understudied groups in rural areas.
- The Alcohol and Drug Services Study collected information on treatment type, costs, program capacity, number of clients served, and waiting lists from substance abuse treatment facilities across the nation. Facilities in rural areas were oversampled, so information is available on nearly 500 substance abuse treatment facilities in nonmetro counties. It is thus a potentially rich source of useful descriptive information on rural substance abuse treatment needs and services.
- Data from the National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS) could be used to estimate the rates of smoking and alcohol/drug use for students in rural schools and to correlate measures of use with school, community, and family factors. NELS also collected information on student attitudes, disadvantages, and risk factors. Thus, studies using the NELS could explore risk factors for substance use and abuse to support the development of prevention approaches in rural communities and schools. Nearly 30 percent of the 25,000-member sample for the NELS final follow-up survey in 2000 attended schools in rural areas. Geographic identifiers provided in NELS

indicate rural, suburban, and urban location, so comparisons in substance use and in risk or protective factors across geographic areas could be examined.

- Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN) data include only small rural samples from the Northwestern and Southern regions of the United States—26 and 50 rural observations, respectively. However, since LONGSCAN collects information on each observation from parents, teachers, and child welfare records, it might be possible to use these data to construct detailed rural case studies, thus providing needed descriptive information on rural child welfare experiences and suggesting hypotheses for future studies.

State Administrative Data

State administrative data sources, documented in Chapter III, can also be used to fill gaps in rural research. Administrative data have both strengths and weaknesses for research (Hotz et al. 1999; UC Data 1999).¹ For instance, administrative work support program and service data not currently collected or made available by federal agencies are available from some states. Administrative data that are collected and published nationally by federal agencies may be richer sources of rural information when obtained directly from the states, because federal agencies may omit detailed geographic identifiers in published data or publish only a subset of the data elements states actually collect.

Because administrative data were not collected for research purposes, researchers must invest time in understanding, cleaning, and structuring them preparatory to analysis. Administrative data are relatively low-cost, however, compared with surveys or original data collection, and can be acquired in a more timely manner. Administrative data sets typically contain very large samples that lend themselves to sophisticated statistical analysis. These data

¹ In fall 1996, the Northwestern University/University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research formed the Advisory Panel on Research Uses of Administrative Data, composed of researchers, state and federal officials, and other experts in data protection and archiving. The panel's task was to assess the status of state administrative data for use in policy and academic research. As part of this effort, UC Data at the University of California, Berkeley, conducted an inventory of social service program administrative databases in 26 states and the efforts in these states to use their administrative data for monitoring, evaluation, and research.

sets generally contain consistent data elements, including detailed program status information, although variations in data quality may raise reliability issues. Whereas periods of data retention vary across states and programs, administrative data sets are often longitudinal, or can be made longitudinal by merging periodic records collected over time. They can often be linked across programs as well, to create a more comprehensive picture of program use and outcomes. Yet inconsistencies in identifiers may hamper these linkages, and the volume and complexity of large interlinked data sets can present computer technology problems.

In addition to these general strengths and weaknesses, state administrative data offer a specific benefit for rural research. They generally include detailed geographic identifiers for each record, such as county, zip code, and even street address, all of which facilitate the identification of rural observations and their classification into multiple typologies. Although researchers would have to work closely with state agencies to take advantage of these identifiers while ensuring confidentiality and protecting privacy, many of the state staff members we contacted said they were willing to work with research partners on projects from which the state agency or its clients could also derive value. However, as indicated in the documentation of various state data sources in Volume 2, state agencies, because of resource constraints, are often limited in their ability to provide data or data services. This suggests that researchers and their sponsors may benefit from creating research projects reflecting both researcher and agency priorities and, when possible, providing funds or other resources to their agency partners.

There are several examples of rural research gaps that might be addressed using the state administrative data sources documented in this report:

- Although complete national data on the use of child care and transportation subsidies are currently unavailable, numerous states (for example, Iowa, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming) maintain databases on child care assistance

or include flags for receipt of child care and transportation vouchers in their TANF or family service databases.

- National data on WIA services also are unavailable currently, but several states (such as Idaho, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Vermont) collect detailed data on WIA services. Studies of the use of One-Stop services based on these data would be valuable overall, not just within rural areas.
- States provide child welfare data to the federal government’s Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)—with some states, such as Alaska, maintaining or developing state databases that include additional data elements not available in AFCARS. Data from these states would support more detailed analysis of child welfare systems in rural areas than can be conducted using the federal source.
- Idaho’s Substance Abuse Client Information System database identifies clients that are in both child protective services and the child welfare system. Similarly, Iowa’s Child Welfare Information System can be linked with TANF data, to identify clients in both systems. These linkages provide an opportunity to examine family involvement in multiple programs, for better information on rural social services.
- States provide information on substance abuse treatment and child welfare to the federal government, which removes (or does not collect) detailed geographic identifiers such as zip codes. By working with the states to ensure confidentiality and privacy protection, researchers can use detailed geographic identifiers to examine rural facilities and clients.

Data sets created for program evaluations, while not examined for this study, are another potential source of rural data. Entities that have collected evaluation data may consider reanalyzing project data themselves, to examine rural issues and areas. Sometimes public use data sets are created as part of large evaluation projects; even when public use data are not available, however, researchers may be able to make data-use arrangements with agencies that sponsored evaluations or collected the data for them. Even such qualitative data as case studies or site visit notes could be reanalyzed with a focus on rural issues, rural-urban comparisons, or cross-site rural comparisons.

METHODOLOGY: ASSEMBLING THE COMPILATION

MPR’s project team implemented several procedures to identify and document data sources for the compilation. Procedures differed somewhat for federal and nonfederal data, and for state

data. Because the purposes and characteristics of federal and nonfederal data differ from those of state data, the content of the documentation provided in the compilation also differs between these two types of sources. For example, most of the federal and nonfederal data sources are survey data, while the state data sources are administrative data. As a result, information about the sampling methodology is provided for federal and nonfederal sources, but it does not exist (no sampling was done) for the state data sources. Furthermore, less documentation exists on the state data sources. As a result, we relied on administrators and staff in state departments of human services and labor or economic development for information on state data, rather than on published or web-based information, which were the primary sources of information for federal and nonfederal data.

MPR identified, through two activities, federal and nonfederal data sources of potential interest for the compilation. First, we made note of the data sources cited in the rural and topical studies examined for the project's background report and literature reviews. Second, we spoke to rural researchers and other experts about the data sources they or others in their fields of research had used. These conversations took place (1) at a meeting of the Office of Rural Health Policy's Rural Health Research Center directors held in October 2003, (2) at a RUPRI-sponsored Rural Poverty Agenda Setting conference held in March 2004, and (3) through follow-up telephone and email contacts with study authors and conference participants. We identified 35 federal and nonfederal data sources for potential inclusion in the compilation. Project staff then used both published and web-based information—such as study descriptions, data codebooks, and survey instruments—to determine which sources met the criteria for inclusion in the compilation and to gather information on the 20 sources that did meet the criteria. Detailed

information about federal and nonfederal data sources is presented in Chapter II of this volume (“Selected Federal and Nonfederal Data Sources”).²

For identifying and documenting state data, however, we used a different approach. It proved difficult to identify rural or subject matter experts who were aware of specific sources available in multiple states or across the range of focal topics included in the review. In addition, documentation of state administrative data was not available through published or web-based materials—indeed, this was one of the main motivations for including state data in the compilation. Therefore, MPR instead directly contacted agencies in selected states to inquire about the availability of administrative data sources relevant to the focal topics. Because the project’s schedule and resources would not permit such contacts to be made in all 50 states, MPR and ASPE prioritized states and selected those to be included in the compilation. Using the 2000 Census, we ranked states according to the proportion of their populations identified as rural and, secondarily, according to the proportion living below the poverty level. Twenty-two states with at least 30 percent rural populations were given first priority. Second priority was given to the ten states with populations at least 25 percent rural and at least 11 percent below the poverty level. MPR attempted multiple contacts in all 22 of the states in the first group and in three of the states in the second, for a total of 25 state contacts.

Following procedures described in detail in Chapter III (“Selected State Data Sources”), MPR staff spoke to administrators or staff mainly in State Departments of Human Services and Labor or Economic Development who could confirm whether or not the state collected data of interest and, if so, whether the state had considered in the past, or would consider in the future,

² In the compilation, we make no attempt to classify the sources as either federal or nonfederal. Most of the sources included are, if not directed by federal agencies, supported by federal funds, or they consist of federal- or state-level data.

making such data available for research. For those data sources available or potentially available for research, we requested descriptive information about the data, about requirements for their use, and about whom to contact for further information or to access the data. Of the 25 states we contacted, two were unable to respond to our request. Thus, 23 states are represented in the report.

ORGANIZATION AND USE OF THE COMPILATION

The following three tables define key terms and concepts used throughout the compilation. Table I.1 describes rural-urban classification terminology. Although the various definitions of rural are discussed in Chapter I of Volume 1 of this report, Table I.1 specifically defines terminology that applies to documented data sources. Table I.2 describes sampling and data collection terminology. Table I.3 provides information on several frequently used terms. Three of the terms refer to child welfare data, two to substance abuse, and two to work supports. Three of the terms are documented in the federal/nonfederal data sources; however, we provide general information about them here because they are frequently referred to in the documentation of state data sources.

Chapter II of the compilation, “Selected Federal and Nonfederal Data Sources,” provides detailed information about 20 data sources likely to be useful in supporting rural research on the project’s focal topics. For data sources collected in multiple waves, we generally document the most recent study wave. In addition, documentation for each data source includes information on where and how to access the data itself, as well as how to obtain more information about the data source. The introduction to the chapter describes the content in more detail. Table II.1 lists the federal and nonfederal data sources included in the compilation, which are then presented in alphabetical order by focal topic, beginning with work supports.

Chapter III, “Selected State Data Sources,” provides information on 60 data sources on the project’s focal topics. An introductory section to Chapter III describes the documentation of these sources. Table III.1 lists the states included in the compilation (those states where at least one relevant data source is available), the type(s) of data that are documented, and the proportion of the state’s population that is rural and below poverty. Chapter III is organized alphabetically by state and, within each state, by focal topic, beginning with work supports.

We provide less-detailed information about the state data sources than about the federal and nonfederal sources. This is mainly because there are simply fewer characteristics to be described for administrative data. For instance, there are no sampling procedures to describe, and the purposes of the data sources usually are straightforward: to administer a particular program or service. Also, less documentation is available on state administrative data. As an example, with rare exceptions, state contacts did not know how many rural observations were in their data. For this reason, interested researchers will most likely need to contact the individual or office indicated in the documentation in order to determine the suitability of particular state data sources for research they have in mind.

TABLE I.1

RURAL-URBAN CLASSIFICATION TERMINOLOGY

Term	Definition
Beale Codes	<p>Another name for rural-urban continuum codes, this classification scheme categorizes metropolitan (metro) counties by the population of their metro area, and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) counties by their degree of urbanization and adjacency to metro areas. The concept and initial codes were developed by Calvin Beale at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).</p> <p>For this classification system, all U.S. counties and county equivalents are grouped according to their official metro-nonmetro status announced by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Metro counties are distinguished by the population size of the Metropolitan Statistical Area of which they are part. Nonmetro counties are classified according to the aggregate size of their urban population. Nonmetro counties are further identified by whether or not they have some functional adjacency to a metro area or areas. A nonmetro county is defined as adjacent if it physically adjoins one or more metro areas and has at least 2 percent of its employed labor force commuting to central metro counties. Nonmetro counties that do not meet these criteria are classified as nonadjacent.</p> <p>Beale Codes have been revised and updated over time. Codes based on the 2000 Census are not fully comparable with those of earlier years. Additional information can be found on the web at www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/RuralUrbCon/.</p> <p>The 2003 codes can be found at: www.prb.org/rfdcenter/USACountiesBealeCodes2003.pdf.</p> <p>See <i>OMB statistical area definitions</i>.</p>
Census division	<p>Census divisions are subsets of states within the four Census regions. There are two divisions each in the Northeast Region (New England and Middle Atlantic divisions), Midwest Region (East North Central and West North Central divisions), and West Region (Mountain and Pacific divisions). There are three divisions in the South Region (South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions). States within each division are identified on the web at www.census.gov/geo/www/us_regdiv.pdf. See <i>Census region</i>.</p>
Census region	<p>For purposes of data analysis and reporting, the Census Bureau has divided the nation into four geographic regions: Northeast, Midwest (known prior to 1984 as the North Central region), South, and West. States within each region are identified on the web at www.census.gov/geo/www/us_regdiv.pdf. See <i>Census division</i>.</p>
CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area)	<p>An OMB classification. A consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) has a population of 1 million or more and also has separate component areas (PMSAs: primary metropolitan statistical areas) meeting certain statistical criteria. After 2003, OMB was using neither of these classifications. See <i>PMSA</i>.</p>

TABLE I.1 (continued)

Term	Definition
FIPS (Federal Information Processing Standards) codes	Under the Information Technology Management Reform Act (Public Law 104-106), the Secretary of Commerce approves standards and guidelines that are developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for federal computer systems. These standards and guidelines are issued by NIST as Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) for use government-wide. These include, for example, Codes for (1) the Identification of the States; (2) for Counties and Equivalent Entities of the U.S., Its Possessions, and Associated Areas; and (3) for Metropolitan Areas (Including MSAs, CMSAs, PMSAs, and NECMAs). Information on FIPS is available on the web at http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/ .
Metropolitan division	An OMB classification. If specified criteria are met, a Metropolitan Statistical Area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties referred to as “Metropolitan divisions.” See <i>MSA</i> .
MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area)	An OMB classification. OMB defines various metropolitan statistical areas for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal data. MSAs are designated by applying applicable OMB-published standards to Census Bureau data. The OMB definitions have been modified over time, so it is important to clarify which definitions were or are in use when data elements are classified using OMB definitions. See <i>OMB statistical area definitions</i> .
Metro	A commonly used form of the word “metropolitan.”
Metropolitan areas	An OMB classification. The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. OMB defines metropolitan areas for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal data. Metropolitan area definitions result from applying published standards to Census Bureau data. The term “metropolitan area” was adopted in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). Metropolitan areas comprise one or more entire counties, except in New England, where cities and towns (not counties) are the basic geographic units.
Micropolitan Statistical Area	An OMB classification. A Micropolitan Statistical Area must have at least one urban cluster with a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000. It typically consists of one county. This is a new designation developed by OMB for use beginning with the 2000 Census.
NECMA (New England County Metropolitan Area)	An OMB classification. Metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas consist of one or more counties. The OMB defines a conceptually similar set of areas in New England using cities and towns as geographic building blocks, referred to as New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs). See <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> and <i>Micropolitan Statistical Area</i> .
Nonmetro	A commonly used form of the term “nonmetropolitan.”

TABLE I.1 (continued)

Term	Definition
OMB (Office of Management and Budget) statistical area definitions	<p>In order to present statistics about metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in a uniform way, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines those areas. All U.S. government agencies and many other groups working with socioeconomic data use the areas defined by the OMB. Every 10 years or so, the OMB reviews standards and definitions and issues new definitions, which may periodically be updated or revised between reviews. OMB classifications are not synonymous or contiguous with Census urban-rural classifications.</p> <p>Information about OMB definitions are available from the U.S. Census Bureau at www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html/</p>
PMSA (Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area)	<p>An OMB classification. If an area that qualifies as a metropolitan area has more than 1 million people, sub-areas called Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) may be defined within it. PMSAs consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrate very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSAs are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a <i>consolidated</i> metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).</p> <p>Since 2003, this classification is no longer used by OMB (see www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy04/b04-03.html). See <i>consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)</i>.</p>
SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area)	<p>Standard definitions of metropolitan areas were first issued in 1949 by the then Bureau of the Budget (predecessor of OMB), under the designation “standard metropolitan area” (SMA). The term was changed to “standard metropolitan <i>statistical</i> area” (SMSA) in 1959, and to “metropolitan statistical area” (MSA) in 1983.</p>
Urban-Rural Cartographic Boundary Files	<p>The Census Bureau provides files with information indicating the boundaries of urbanized areas (contiguous, densely settled Census block groups and Census blocks that meet minimum population requirements) and urban clusters (urbanized areas and any adjacent densely settled Census blocks that together meet minimum and maximum population requirements). These files can be obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division, Cartographic Operations Branch, or on the web at www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/uaucbndy.html.</p> <p>Additional information is available on the web at www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/tech_info.html.</p>

TABLE I.2

SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION TERMINOLOGY

Term	Definition
Area sampling	Area sampling is a form of cluster sampling. Clusters can be geographic areas, such as states or counties. Drawing samples from such geographic areas is sometimes called “geographic cluster sampling.” See <i>cluster sampling</i> .
Cluster sampling	Contrary to <i>simple random sampling</i> and <i>stratified sampling</i> where single subjects are selected from the population, in <i>cluster sampling</i> the subjects are selected from groups or clusters, which are “natural” groupings evident in the population, such as schools or hospitals. Elements within a cluster should be as heterogeneous (dissimilar) as possible. But there should be homogeneity (similarity) among clusters, and each cluster should be a small-scale version of the total population. Each cluster must be mutually exclusive, and together clusters should be collectively exhaustive.
Cross-sectional data	Data collected from a sample at one point in time. Data on a topic may be collected over time through what are called “repeated cross-sections.” For example, each time the National Survey of Drug Use and Health (see Chapter III) is conducted, a new representative sample (<i>cross-section</i>) is drawn and surveyed on issues relating to substance abuse. Each sample is representative of the study’s target population at the time the sample was drawn, but the sample members change over time.
Disproportionate stratified sample design	This is a process that gives a higher probability of selection to certain units or observations within strata. For instance, if a study oversamples low-income individuals, it gives those with a low income a higher probability of selection than would result merely from their proportion within the population. This is sometimes done in order to ensure sampling a large enough number of a proportionately small group to constitute a representative sample of that group. See <i>stratified sample</i> .
Equal probability sample	All members of the sampling frame have an equal probability of being selected. This requires that selection be random. See <i>sampling frame</i> and <i>simple random sampling</i> .
Multi-stage sample	Successive random selection of units starting with the largest unit (primary unit) and moving to the smallest (secondary units). For example, the first stage could involve drawing a sample of some aggregate unit, such as a sample of counties or of schools, then drawing a sample of units within the aggregate, such as towns or classrooms. In the final stage, one might draw a sample of individual town residents or students.
Multi-stage area probability sample	Successive random selection of geographic units. For example, first a sample of counties could be drawn (first stage), and segments such as city blocks could then be selected from within counties (second-stage sampling units), and finally individual addresses could be selected at random from the city blocks (third-stage sampling). See <i>multi-stage sample</i> .

TABLE I.2 (continued)

Term	Definition
Multi-stage stratified sample	Successive random selection, as described for multi-stage area probability samples, but involving strata (such as age, gender, or income) rather than geographic units. See <i>stratified sample</i> .
Panel	The participants in a panel study. See <i>panel data</i> .
Panel data	In contrast to cross-sectional data, panel data refers to data collected over time at multiple points in time from the same sample (also sometimes referred to as longitudinal data). This allows a study to follow sample members over time.
Post-stratification weights	When certain characteristics differ in a sample compared to the population, the sample is biased—that is, it does not represent the population. To remove the bias, weights are applied to each observation indicating whether it should be “counted” more or less heavily for analysis. They are called a post-stratification weights because they can be computed only after all the data have been collected. <i>Stratification</i> means using various known strata (such as age group or sex distribution) of the population to adjust the sample data to conform more closely to the population’s parameters (characteristics). See <i>stratified sample</i> .
PSU (primary sampling unit)	A sampling unit is that element or set of elements considered for selection in some stage of sampling. In a simple single-stage sample, the sampling units are the same as the elements. In a three-stage sampling approach (such as census blocks, households, and adults), however, the terms <i>primary sampling unit</i> , <i>secondary sampling unit</i> , and <i>final sampling unit</i> designate these successive stages.
Probability sample	Probability samples are those in which members of the population have a known chance (probability) of being selected into the sample.
Random digit dialing	In <i>random digit dialing</i> , telephone survey interviewers are randomly connected to each working telephone exchange in the target area or population. This method has the benefit of reaching people with unlisted telephone numbers.
Representative sample	A sample that has the same qualities as the population from which it was drawn, so that statistics calculated based on the sample can be assumed to represent the overall population being studied.
Sampling frame	A source or list of all the individual sampling units (elements) in the population. The sample is then selected from this list.
Scientifically selected	Refers to a sample selected by a method which ensures that the sample will be representative of the total population or the target group or population being studied. The sample is selected so as to be unbiased.
Simple random sampling	With simple random sampling, the probability of being selected into the sample is known and equal for all members of the population.

TABLE I.2 (continued)

Term	Definition
Stratified sample	<p>A sample obtained by dividing a population into categories (“strata”) representing distinctive characteristics such as age, race, or income level, and then selecting a random sample from each category.</p> <p>Although cluster sampling and stratified sampling bear some superficial similarities, they are substantially different. In stratified sampling, a random sample is drawn from each of the strata, whereas in cluster sampling only the selected clusters (certain schools or hospitals, for instance) are studied. See <i>cluster sampling</i>.</p>
Stratified probability proportionate to size sampling	<p>In some situations, cluster analysis is appropriate only when the clusters are approximately the same size. This can be achieved by combining clusters. If this is not possible, <i>probability proportionate to size sampling</i> is used. In this method, the probability of selecting an element in any given cluster varies inversely with the size of the cluster. <i>Stratified probability proportionate to size sampling</i> refers to using this method on a stratified sample. See <i>stratified sample</i>.</p>
Wave	<p>When data will be collected on or from a sample more than once (as in a panel study), the “wave” indicates the cycle of data collection over time. If a group is surveyed every year for three years, for example, this would mean three survey waves were conducted. See <i>panel study</i>.</p>

TABLE I.3

FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

Term	Definition
AFCARS (Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System)	States are required to submit child welfare data to the Administration for Children and Families semi-annually through this reporting system, which was established in 1994 under Section 479 Title IV-E of the Social Security Act. AFCARS data are produced from SACWIS. More information on AFCARS is provided in Chapter II, “Selected Federal and Nonfederal Data Sources.”
HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)	The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) includes the first comprehensive federal protection for the privacy of personal health information. HIPAA is designed to assure that individuals’ health information is properly protected. It protects all “ <i>individually identifiable health information</i> ” held or transmitted by health plans, health care clearinghouses, and any health care provider in any form or media, whether electronic, paper, or oral. Detailed information is available at www.hhs.gov/ocr/hipaa .
NCANDS (National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System)	NCANDS is a voluntary national data collection and analysis system created in response to the requirements of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (Public Law 93-247) as amended. NCANDS data are produced from SACWIS. More information on NCANDS is provided in Chapter II, “Selected Federal and Nonfederal Data Sources.”
SACWIS (State Automated Child Welfare Information Systems)	SACWIS is a comprehensive, automated case management tool that supports foster care and adoptions case management. By law, a SACWIS is required to support the reporting of data to the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) and the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). States also have the option of incorporating other programs into a SACWIS, such as TANF emergency assistance, juvenile justice and child care. For information about the implementation status of state SACWIS systems, see: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/dis/sacwis/statestatus.htm .
TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)	The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 replaced the nation’s existing cash assistance program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) with TANF, which provides time-limited cash assistance, mandates work participation, and allows states to use federal funds for various employment support activities such as job preparation and research, child care, and transportation.
TEDS (Treatment Episode Data Set)	Substance abuse treatment providers that receive any state agency funding, including federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant monies, are expected to provide TEDS data for all clients admitted to treatment, regardless of the source of funding for individual clients. TEDS includes facilities that are licensed or certified by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or are administratively tracked for other reasons), and that are required by the states to provide TEDS client-level data. TEDS is sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. More information on TEDS is provided in Chapter II, “Selected Federal and Nonfederal Data Sources.”

TABLE I.3 (continued)

Term	Definition
WIA (Workforce Investment Act)	The 1998 Workforce Investment Act restructured the organization and delivery of workforce services. It authorized several federal workforce programs and mandated the creation of One-Stop centers to allow job seekers and employers to access a variety of services in a single location.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

This chapter provides detailed information on 20 federal and nonfederal data sources, as defined for the purposes of this project, that can be used for rural human services research (see Table II.1). They are included here because they (1) contain information relevant to various aspects of the project's focal topics; and (2) include rural sample members, along with geographic identifiers that can be used to classify them as rural. Six of the data sources are useful primarily for studies of work supports for low-income families; eight for studies of substance abuse incidence and prevalence, risk factors, and treatment; and six for child welfare, including child maltreatment and foster care or adoption services.

The federal and nonfederal data sources included in this section are well known and have characteristics that make them valuable for human services research. They are national or regional in scope. Most include sufficiently large sample sizes to study population subgroups and are characterized by rigorous sampling and/or data collection methodologies and instruments. Most are ongoing or include multiple waves of data collection. Their data are in the public domain, readily accessible for research, and supported by code books and other published documentation. Most are surveys, although a few include administrative data or a census of service providers. They provide information at the level of individual people, households or families, or entities (such as service providers), rather than aggregate data.

In researching potential data sources suitable for inclusion in this compilation, we reviewed 35 data sources. About a third of those we investigated failed to meet the criteria for inclusion in the study, mainly because they lacked rural sample members. While the data sources we describe do include rural observations, problems of small rural sample sizes, confidentiality issues, and limited rural identifiers affect several of the data sources or their components. For

TABLE II.1

SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES SUITABLE FOR RURAL RESEARCH

Data Source	Primary Focal Topic	Other Focal Topics Included		
		Work Supports	Substance Abuse	Child Welfare
Current Population Survey (CPS)	Work Supports			
National Household Travel Survey	Work Supports			
National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)	Work Supports		X	
National Survey of America's Families (NSAF)	Work Supports			X
Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)	Work Supports			X
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	Work Supports			X
Alcohol and Drug Services Study	Substance Abuse			
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	Substance Abuse			
Monitoring the Future	Substance Abuse	X		X
National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS)	Substance Abuse			
National Survey on Drug Use and Health	Substance Abuse			
National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Substance Abuse			
Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)	Substance Abuse			
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Substance Abuse			
Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)	Child Welfare			
Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN)	Child Welfare			
Multi-State Foster Care Data Archive	Child Welfare			

TABLE II.1 (continued)

Data Source	Primary Focal Topic	Other Focal Topics Included		
		Work Supports	Substance Abuse	Child Welfare
National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)	Child Welfare			
National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS)	Child Welfare			
National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being	Child Welfare			

instance, two child welfare data sources, the Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN) and the National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS), have rural samples with fewer than 50 sample members or are drawn from only a few counties. The Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) provides only state- or higher-level codes for adoptions data. The AFCARS foster care data include county codes except for counties with fewer than 1,000 records, which for reasons of confidentiality are not individually identified. In those counties, the county code has been replaced by a variable indicating that, for reasons of confidentiality, the code was not provided. While this code could be used as an indicator of rurality, it cannot be used to differentiate among rural areas, or be easily compared with other rural identifiers.

We have not found national federal or nonfederal data sources to study several specific aspects of work supports for low-income families—for example, Workforce Investment Act (WIA)- and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)-related work support services, child care subsidies, and transportation assistance. The standardized record data system

established for WIA services has not yet been fully implemented.¹ Complete national data on the use of Child Care Development Block Grant Funds and the use of low-income child care subsidies are not yet easily accessible to researchers.² TANF evaluations cited in the project's literature review, along with such state administrative data as cited in Chapter III, are additional sources of rural information on these support services. TANF evaluations and state administrative data are also the main sources of individual-level information on the use of work support services or participation in work-related activities among TANF recipients, although the federal government does collect aggregate information at the state level.

RURAL CLASSIFICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFIERS

To conduct rural research, one must be able to identify rural observations, or implement rural-urban classification typologies, to compare and contrast rural and urban or intra-rural populations or areas.³ The flexibility researchers have in this regard depends on the types of geographic identifiers in the data and the geographic level of interest to the researcher (such as national or state). Alternative approaches to identifying or classifying rural areas and individuals have been used in data collection and coding among the federal and nonfederal sources included in the compilation (see Table II.2). Classifications range from dichotomous classifications to more continuous rural-urban continuum codes (sometimes referred to as Beale Codes). Some data include county codes, which would support the use of various rural-urban or intra-urban

¹ The system, WIA Standardized Record Data (WIASRD), is intended to share program results with consumers, taxpayers, Congress, and other groups with an interest in the program; compare results among certain WIA service providers, states, and other federally funded programs; and evaluate and continuously improve services. States are required to submit quarterly aggregate data, but, as of September 2004, not all of them had fully complied with requirements.

² National data on the use of child care or transportation assistance among TANF recipients or others are also lacking.

³ Rural-urban classifications available to researchers are defined in the glossary in Table I.1 of this volume, and discussed in more detail in Chapter I, Volume 1.

TABLE II.2

**RURAL-LEVEL GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFIERS USED IN SELECTED
FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES**

Rural Classification or Geographic Identifier	Data Sources Using the Classification or Identifier (In Order of Focal Topic)
Dichotomous Classifications:	
Metro and nonmetro (or metro and “residual”), or urban and non-urban, or urban and rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Population Survey • Survey of Income and Program Participation • Treatment Episode Data Set • Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect • National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being
Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System • Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Multi-Level Classifications:	
Large-, other-, or non-MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol and Drug Services Study • Monitoring the Future
Major urban, urban, or rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect
Urban, suburban, or rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Educational Longitudinal Study • Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Rural, suburban, town, urban, or “not ascertained”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Household Travel Survey
Rural-Urban Continuum Codes:	
Large metro, small metro, and nonmetro with three sub-classifications: urbanized, less urbanized, and completely rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Survey on Drug Use and Health
Beale Codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel Study of Income Dynamics • Alcohol and Drug Services Study
Other:	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) or other county codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Household Travel Survey • National Longitudinal Survey of Youth • Panel Study of Income Dynamics • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System • Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System • National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services • Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System • Multi-State Foster Care Data Archive • National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System • National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect
Zip code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Survey of America’s Families

typologies, and one source (the National Survey of America's Families) includes zip code information.

ORGANIZATION OF DATA SOURCES IN CHAPTER II

The data sources in this chapter are listed alphabetically and organized by focal topic, beginning with work supports, followed by substance abuse and child welfare. To the extent possible for each data source, the following information is provided in Chapter II:

- The entity or entities that sponsor, fund, and/or collect the data
- The purpose for which the data were collected
- The sample or population included in the data
- The type of data (survey, administrative, or other type) and the unit of analysis
- General content of the data source
- The date and/or frequency of data collection
- Geographic coverage of the data (such as national or regional), and geographic sub-areas (such as states)
- Geographic coding or identifiers available in the data
- The total number of records
- The total number of rural records
- The sampling methodology
- The rural sampling methodology, if different
- Other focal conditions that might be studied using the data
- Use restrictions imposed on the data, if any
- Contact information to learn more about the data and/or to acquire the data⁴

When multiple waves or versions of data have been collected, we document the most recent wave of data collection or, in a few cases, a recent wave for which the most thorough information was available.

⁴ These also generally identify the sources of information we used to document the data.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports Current Population Survey (CPS)

Source:	Joint project between the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.
Purpose:	CPS data are used by government policymakers and legislators as important indicators of our nation's economic situation, especially the unemployment rate, and for planning and evaluating many government programs.
Sample:	The sample is scientifically selected to represent the civilian non-institutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 15 years of age and older.
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	Survey. Information is available at the individual and household level.
Content:	Labor force characteristics of the U.S. population. Specifically, employment, unemployment, earnings, and hours of work. Supplemental questions on a variety of topics, including school enrollment, income, previous work experience, health, employee benefits, and work schedules, are often added to the regular questionnaire. The Annual Social and Economic Supplement includes information on receipt of noncash benefits.
Date or Frequency:	The CPS had its origins in the Sample Survey of Unemployment, which began in 1940 and was conducted under the auspices of the Work Projects Administration. The Census Bureau took over the CPS in 1942. The CPS is a monthly survey.
Geographic Scope:	Provides estimates for the nation as a whole and serves as part of model-based estimates for individual states and other geographic areas.
Type of Geographic Coding:	Metropolitan Status. Exists for all households in the sample and defines people as metro, nonmetro, or not identified. Central City Code. Exists for all households in the sample and gives the individual central city code for metropolitan areas where more than one central city is identified. CMSA, PMSA, MSA. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), and the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). There are also variables that identify the population size of the CMSA, PMSA, MSA.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports Current Population Survey (CPS)

Type of Geographic Coding (Continued)	FIPS County Code. Exists for all valid entries and identifies the county. State. Exists for all valid entries. One variable identifies the state FIPS code and the other identifies the state census code. Region. Exists for all valid entries and identifies the region of residence: Northeast, Midwest (formerly North Central), South, or West.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 50,000 households with varying numbers of family members 15 years of age or older.
Total Number of Rural Records:	A typical primary sampling unit (PSU) in the CPS, which in most states consists of a county or a number of contiguous counties, includes both rural and urban residents. However, proportion of rural varies by monthly panel and is uncertain.
Sampling Methodology:	Random sample
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None specified
Use Restrictions:	Data are available for public use.
Contact Information:	Information is available at: http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/cpsmain.htm . General inquiries can be directed to cpshelp@info.census.gov . Data are available at: http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/datamain.htm .

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

- Source:** Sponsored by three agencies in the U.S. Department of Transportation: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Federal Highway Administration, and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- Purpose:** The NHTS data provide information about travel behavior, changes in travel behavior over time, and the demographics of travelers. The data are used for policy planning and program assessment.
- The NHTS updates information gathered in the Nationwide Personal Transportation Surveys (NPTS) in 1969, 1977, 1983, 1990, and 1995, and the American Travel Survey (ATS) in 1977 and 1995. Prior to 2002, two surveys were conducted to collect information about personal travel. The ATS obtained information on long-distance travel of persons living in the United States. The NPTS collected information about all trips taken by each household member during a designated 24-hour period and on trips 75 miles or more one-way in a two-week period. The NHTS is a combination of the ATS and the NPTS.
- The User's Guide provides information about the comparability of the data across the surveys: <http://nhts.ornl.gov/2001/usersguide>.
- Sample:** The sample is selected to represent the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States. First, a household interview was conducted to gather information about the household. Next, respondents were interviewed to provide information on the trips that were taken in a 24-hour period by each adult (18 years or older) in the household.
- Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:** Survey. Information available at the individual and household levels.
- Content:** Data include information on daily trips taken in a 24-hour period and include purpose of trip, means of transportation used, travel time, time of day, day of the week, and private vehicle characteristics (number of people, driver characteristics, vehicle characteristics), if applicable. Additional information was also collected on trips to a destination 50 miles or more from home that started and ended at home during a four-week period.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

Date or Frequency:	NHTS—2001 NPTS—1969, 1977, 1983, 1990, and 1995 ATS—1977 and 1995 The frequency varies.
Geographic Scope:	National. In addition, states or planning organizations could purchase add-on surveys in their state/area so that reliable estimates could be made for that geographic area. In 2001, nine states or areas were add-ons (Wisconsin; New York; Texas; Hawaii; Kentucky—four-county area; Baltimore, Maryland; Oahu, Hawaii; Des Moines, Iowa; Lancaster, Pennsylvania).
Type of Geographic Coding:	Household by Census Division, MSA size, and whether there is rail service in the area. Exists for all households in the sample and indicates Census Division, the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) size, and rail/no rail status. Household Census Division. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the household as residing in one of nine divisions (New England, Midatlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, Mountain, Pacific). Household Census Region. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the households as residing in one of four regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, West). Urban/Rural indicator. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the households as (1) not ascertained, rural, suburban, town, or urban; and (2) urban or non-urban. The definitions for the urban/rural indicators were taken from Cartographic Boundary Files. File ua00_d00.shp from http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/ua2000.html .

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

Type of Geographic Coding (Continued)	MSA/CMSA code for household. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the MSA or the CMSA.
	State. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the state.
	FIPS code. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the FIPS County Code.
	Sample where the case originated. Exists for all households in the sample and identifies the record as national sample or add-on. For add-ons, the record is coded by state/area.
Total Number of Records:	69,817 usable households, where 26,038 records are national and 43,779 records are add-ons
Total Number of Rural Records:	15,630 rural records, where “rural” is defined as “not in an urban area,” and where urban is defined as the 2000 Urbanized Areas: Cartographic Boundary Files. File ua00_d00.shp from http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/ua2000.html .
Sampling Methodology:	Random-digit-dialing sample
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None specified
Use Restrictions:	Data are available for public use.
Contact Information:	Data and user support information for NHTS 2001, Version 2004 and NPTS 1990 and 1995 are available at: http://nhts.ornl.gov/2001/index.shtml .

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)

- Source:** Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and conducted by the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago with assistance from the Center for Human Resource Research at the Ohio State University. Additional funding has been provided by the U.S. Departments of Defense, Justice, and Education, as well as the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.
- Purpose:** The NLSY is designed to document the transition from school to work and into adulthood. The NLSY collects baseline data (from the initial interview) on a specific cohort of youths, then conducts follow-up surveys as they age, to develop longitudinal data.
- The NLSY may be mistakenly referred to as the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS). The NLSY is a youth-specific survey and one of several surveys under a larger survey effort known as the NLS. Because there are two cohorts that were followed during different time periods, the acronym has a two-digit year suffix to identify the first year of data collection. Thus, the NLSY79 began in 1979 and the NLSY97 began in 1997.
- Sample:** The first cohort, NLSY79, began with a sample of young men and women who were 14 to 22 years old when they were first surveyed in 1979. They were then interviewed annually until 1994 and are now interviewed on a biennial basis. The second cohort, NLSY97, began with a sample of young men and women who were 12 to 16 years old as of December 31, 1996. The baseline interview took place in early 1997. This cohort is being followed annually. In September 2003, the baseline and four follow-up rounds of data were complete and released to the public.
- Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:** Survey. All information is available at the individual level. However, income measures are also available at the household level.
- Content:** The NLSY97 has extensive information about youths' labor market behavior and educational experiences over time. Other topics are asked via several different components, as follows:
- First, the Youth Questionnaire is administered at baseline and every follow-up round and collects information about youths' relationships with parents, contact with absent parents, marital and fertility histories, dating, sexual activity, onset of puberty, training, participation in government assistance programs, expectations, time use, criminal behavior, and alcohol and drug use.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports

National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)

Content (Continued)	<p>Second, the Parent Questionnaire, administered only during baseline, collects information on family background, parental and child health and income, and expectations. Third, the Department of Defense collects baseline information (all NLSY97 respondents) on aptitudes and vocational interests for an occupational interest inventory.</p> <p>Finally, beginning in the first follow-up round, a detailed Household Income Update was included to collect basic income information on the respondent's parent and the parent's spouse or partner if they have one.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>Initial interviews for the NLSY97 were conducted in late 1997. Follow-up interviewing occurs annually and four follow-up rounds have taken place to date. The survey is ongoing.</p>
Geographic Scope:	<p>The NLSY97 is nationally representative.</p>
Type of Geographic Coding:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. County and state (or country if outside the United States) at birth, at age 12, at 1997 interview date, and county where respondent lived at each subsequent interview date.2. County and state location of current job.3. State of residence of parents if respondent is still attached to parental home.
Total Number of Records:	<p>The NLSY97 includes 8,984 individuals.</p>
Total Number of Rural Records:	<p>Among NLSY97 respondents only (8,984 observations):</p> <p>1997—23 percent rural (2,030) 1998—25 percent rural (2,047) 1999—24 percent rural (1,986) 2000—21 percent rural (1,891) 2001—22 percent rural (1,702)</p>
Sampling Methodology:	<p>Two independent stratified multistage area probability samples: (1) a cross-sectional sample, and (2) an oversample of black and/or Hispanic respondents.</p>
Rural Sampling Methodology:	<p>None</p>

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)

**Other Focal
Conditions:** Substance abuse

Use Restrictions: A license is required for use of geocoded data (i.e., geographic variables such as state, county, and metropolitan area). Licenses are granted to researchers *in the United States* who agree in writing to adhere to the Bureau of Labor Statistics confidentiality policy and whose projects further the mission of BLS and the NLS program to conduct sound, legitimate research in the social sciences. The application process is described in more detail at:
<http://www.bls.gov/nls/nlsfaq2.htm#anch31>.

and the application available is at:
<http://www.bls.gov/nls/geocodeapp.htm>.

Other NLS surveys' geocoded data are available at:
<http://www.bls.gov/nls/origcohortgeo.htm>.

**Contact
Information:** Data are available at:
http://www.nlsinfo.org/ordering/display_db.php3.

For data questions, contact NLS User Services at: nls_info@bls.gov.
Phone: 614-442-7366 or 614-442-7381
Email: usersvc@postoffice.chrr.ohio-state.edu

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports National Survey of America's Families (NSAF)

Source:	Sponsored by the Urban Institute with foundation funding. Survey conducted by Westat.
Purpose:	Conducted in 1997, 1999, and 2002, the NSAF provides a comprehensive look at the well-being of children and non-elderly adults. The survey provides quantitative measures of child, adult, and family well-being in America, with an emphasis on people in low-income families.
Sample:	Non-institutionalized, civilian U.S. population age 65 and under.
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	Survey. Information is available at the individual and household level.
Content:	The 1999 NSAF includes information on employment, earnings and income, educational attainment, participation in training activities, economic hardship, family structure, housing arrangements and cost, health insurance coverage, access to and use of health services, health status, psychological well-being, participation in religious and volunteer activities, knowledge about availability of social services, and attitudes about work, welfare, health care, and childbearing.
Date or Frequency:	The NSAF was conducted in 1997, 1999, and 2002. For 1999, data were collected between February and October 1999.
Geographic Scope:	National and state. At the state level, data are representative of the following 13 states: Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code
Total Number of Records:	In 1999, 42,360 households were surveyed, yielding information on more than 109,000 people.
Total Number of Rural Records:	No information in available documentation.
Sampling Methodology:	Random sample
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports National Survey of America's Families (NSAF)

Other Focal Conditions:	Some child welfare-related information is available in the NSAF.
Use Restrictions:	Data are available for public use. Users must register at: http://anfdata.urban.org/strsurvey/logging.cfm .
Comment:	The 1999 NSAF is documented because, as the compilation is being created, information for the 2002 version is still incomplete.
Contact Information:	For data and survey-related inquiries, contact: nsaf@ui.urban.org . Data are available at: http://anfdata.urban.org/drsurvey/login.cfm .

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)

- Source:** Sponsored and funded by the National Science Foundation and the National Institute on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Conducted by the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.
- Purpose:** To track people's economic well-being at the individual and family levels, and provide data that will facilitate cross-sectional, longitudinal, and intergenerational analyses.
- Sample:** The PSID sample, originating in 1968, consisted of two independent samples: (1) a cross-sectional national sample, and (2) a national sample of low-income families. The cross-sectional sample was an equal-probability sample of households from the 48 contiguous states. The second sample consisted of low-income families with heads under age 60. This sample was confined to Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the northern United States and non-SMSAs in the southern region of the United States. The PSID core sample combines both of the samples from above. In 1997, the sample was changed to reflect the demographic changes occurring in the United States by reducing the core sample and introducing a refresher sample of post-1968 immigrant families. Details can be found at:
<http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/Guide/Overview.html#The%20Sample>.
- Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:** Longitudinal survey. Information available at the individual and family level.
- Content:** The central focus of the data is economic and demographic, with substantial detail on income sources and amounts, employment, family composition changes, and residential location. Content of a more sociological or psychological nature is also included in some waves of the study. The Child Development Supplement, first fielded in 1997, focused on the human capital development of children ages 0 to 12 in PSID families. It included extensive measures of the children's home environment, family processes, children's time diaries in home and at school, school and day care environment, and measures of their cognitive, emotional, and physical functioning.
- Date or Frequency:** Annually 1968 to 1996. Biennial in 1997 and onward.
- Geographic Scope:** National

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)

Type of Geographic Coding:	Beale rural-urban code. Neighborhood/Labor Market Area. This variable is available in the restrictive PSID Geocode Match files by request. It can be used to match with Census data. Size of the largest city (population) in the county of residence. FIPS county code. This variable gives the county of residence, but is not used after the 1993 follow-up survey. State of residence. Region of residence.
Total Number of Records:	The sample size varies by year. In 1968, the sample size was approximately 4,800 families. In 2001, it included approximately 7,000 families. By the conclusion of the 2003 data collection, the PSID collected information about more than 65,000 individuals.
Total Number of Rural Records:	No information in available documentation.
Sampling Methodology:	Equal probability sample. Note that the national sample of low-income families, the second part of the PSID core, was confined to SMSAs in the North and non-SMSAs in the Southern region.
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None
Other Focal Conditions:	Child welfare
Use Restrictions:	Geocode match files, which contain census tract of residence information, are only available through special contractual agreements. The data access process is somewhat lengthy and typically takes several months. The analyst must submit a resume, a research plan, a sensitive data protection plan, a human subjects review clearance/waiver, and a completed signed contract. In addition, there is a nonrefundable administrative fee due at the time the contract is submitted.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)

Contact Information: For general assistance contact:
PSID staff
Panel Study of Income Dynamics
Institute for Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
Email: psidhelp@isr.umich.edu

Include one of the following subjects to streamline requests (if relevant):
Questions about the PSID tutorials
Data questions
Data Center questions
General website questions
Technical website questions or problems
Research design questions
Analysis questions
Questions about the Child Development Supplement

Data are available at:
<http://simba.isr.umich.edu/>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

Source:	U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau
Purpose:	<p>The main objective of SIPP is to provide accurate and comprehensive information about the income of individuals and households in the United States, their participation in various social programs, and the principal determinants of income and program participation. SIPP offers detailed information on cash and noncash income. The survey also collects data on taxes, assets, liabilities, and participation in government transfer programs, such as welfare. SIPP data allow the government to evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, and local programs.</p> <p>SIPP collects information on taxes and expenditures, which the Current Population Survey (CPS) does not. It also has more detailed information on assets and income than the CPS and Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). SIPP, however, unlike the CPS, is not representative within states.</p>
Sample:	The survey design is a continuous series of national panels, with sample sizes ranging from approximately 14,000 to 36,700 interviewed households. Individuals must be adults (15 years of age or older) to be interviewed.
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	Longitudinal survey at the household and individual level.
Content:	SIPP is a longitudinal survey that collects information on topics such as poverty, income, employment, and health insurance coverage. SIPP <i>core content</i> covers demographic characteristics, work experience, earnings, program participation, transfer income, and asset income. <i>Topical content</i> , collected in modules, is collected for each wave (four-month period) and changes from one wave to the next. Themes of topical content collected include health and disability, finances, child care and financial support, education and employment, family and household characteristics, living conditions, personal history, and eligibility for and reciprocity of public assistance.
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected in panels that span at least 12 months, with data being collected at every four-month interval (wave). For the 1984–1993 panels, a panel of households was introduced each year in February. A four-year panel was introduced in April 1996. A 2000 panel was introduced in February 2000 for two waves. A three-year 2001 panel was introduced in February 2001.
Geographic Scope:	National

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Work Supports Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

Type of Geographic Coding:	<p>Metro/Residual. This variable exists for all persons and identifies if the person is a metro or nonmetro (residual) resident.</p> <p>CMSA/PMSA/MSA. This variable identifies in which statistical area the person lives.</p> <p>FIPS state code (all 50 plus District of Columbia). This variable identifies the state in which the person lives.</p>
Total Number of Records:	<p>This varies from panel to panel (a series of waves) and from wave to wave (a four-month interval). Records are in person-month format. In other words, each person has data recorded for every month he or she was questioned about. Thus, each person can have anywhere from one record of data (one month) to 48 records of data (four years). The number of households and individual sample members for every SIPP panel can be found in Table 2-1 at http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/organizing.html.</p>
Total Number of Rural Records:	<p>This varies from panel to panel, and will even vary within a panel, because of the longitudinal nature of the survey. However, every panel is nationally representative. The longest panel, started in 1996, has a nonmetro population of 22 percent, on average, over the 48 months of data collection.</p>
Sampling Methodology:	<p>The SIPP sample is a multistage-stratified sample of the U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population 15 years of age or older.</p>
Other Focal Conditions:	<p>Transportation and child care, using the core content and child well-being using a topical module.</p>
Use Restrictions:	<p>Data are available for public use.</p>
Contact Information:	<p>General information is available at: http://www.bls.census.gov/sipp/.</p> <p>For general survey inquiries contact: hhes.sipp.survey@census.gov</p> <p>Data are available at: http://www.bls.census.gov/sipp/access.html.</p> <p>User guide is available at: http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/usrguide/sipp2001.pdf.</p>

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS)

Source: This study is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (OAS).

The study is conducted by the Schneider Institute for Health Policy, at Brandeis University. Westat, based in Rockville, Maryland, collects and prepares the data.

Purpose: ADSS is a national study of substance abuse treatment facilities and clients. The study is designed to develop estimates of the duration and costs of treatment and to describe the post-treatment status of substance abuse clients. ADSS continues and extends upon data collected in the Drug Service Research Survey, 1990 and the Services Research Outcomes Study, 1995–1996.

ADSS is designed in three phases to assess and estimate the client length of stay at facilities, the costs of treatment, and the post-treatment status of clients.

In Phase I, a nationally representative sample of treatment facilities (inpatient hospital, residential, outpatient) is surveyed to assess the characteristics of treatment services and clients, including treatment type, costs, program capacity, number of clients served, waiting lists, and services provided to special populations, and to establish the first stage of a multistage, nationally representative sampling mechanism for subsampling facilities and clients in Phase II.

The purpose of Phase II is to obtain accurate, stable national estimates of statistics of interest concerning both substance abuse treatment facilities and the clients they serve. In Phase II, records are abstracted from a sample of clients in a subsample of Phase I facilities. This phase includes four subcomponents: (1) the Main Study, an analysis of abstracted records to assess the treatment process and characteristics of discharged clients, (2) the Incentive Study, which assesses the impact of varying financial payments on follow-up interview participation among non-methadone outpatient clients, (3) the In-Treatment Methadone Client study (ITMC), which assesses the treatment process of methadone maintenance, and (4) the comparison study of Early Dropout clients (EDO), which provides a proxy comparison group of records from substance abusers who went untreated.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS)

**Purpose
(Continued)**

The purpose of Phase III is to describe the current status of clients and examine the characteristics and factors affecting outcomes in terms of substance use, criminal activity, health, employment, education, and living arrangements. Phase III involves follow-up personal interviews with Phase II clients who can be located. This interview seeks to determine post-treatment status in terms of substance use, economic condition, criminal justice involvement, and further substance abuse treatment episodes. Urine testing is conducted to validate self-reported drug use. Drugs included in the survey are alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, amphetamines, nonprescribed use of prescription medications, abuse of over-the-counter medications, and other drugs.

ADSS also includes a cost study, which involves obtaining additional financial information from the Phase II facilities.

Sample:

Substance abuse treatment facilities from a sample that are stratified to reflect the types of care offered within the nation's substance abuse treatment system.

**Data Type(s) and
Unit of Analysis:**

Phase I is a facility-based telephone interview. An initial telephone screening of facilities determined eligibility for ADSS; eligible facilities received a full facility mail/telephone interview.

Phase II is an on-site facility survey and a record-based survey of clients. Facility administrators of a subset of facilities were surveyed in person. Client records were abstracted.

Phase III contains follow-up personal interviews with a subset of the Phase II sample and a comparison group.

Content:

Phase I assesses characteristics of treatment services and clients, including treatment type, costs, program capacity, number of clients served, waiting lists, and services provided to special populations.

The Phase II record abstract sample has four components: a main study, an incentive study, an in-treatment methadone study, and a comparison study of EDO clients.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS)

Content (Continued)	<p>Phase III consists of two components: (1) a follow-up interview, administered approximately one year after a client's Phase II record abstraction; and (2) collection of a client's urine sample immediately following the interview.</p> <p>ADSS builds on two earlier studies—the 1990 Drug Services Research Survey (DSRS) and the Services Research Outcome Study (SROS), with a more complete sampling frame, an enhanced sampling design, and more detailed measures of the cost of treatment than either of those earlier studies.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>Data were collected from 1996 to 1999; specifically:</p> <p>Phase I: December 1996–June 1997 Phase II: August 1997–April 1999 Phase III: February 1998–May 1999 Cost Study: May 1998–September 1999</p>
Geographic Scope:	National
Type of Geographic Coding:	<p>Phase I: Census region; Beale Codes⁵</p> <p>Phase II: Region: Northeast, Midwest, South, West</p> <p>Phase III: Region: Northeast, Midwest, South, West</p>
Total Number of Records:	<p>Phase I includes 2,394 facilities.</p> <p>Phase II includes a subsample of 280 treatment facilities; and a record-based survey of clients where client-level data are abstracted from 5,005 client records and a comparison group.</p> <p>Phase III includes 1,184 follow-up interviews with individuals.</p>
Total Number of Rural Records:	There are 482 facilities present in nonmetro counties; or 20.1 percent of the sample.

⁵ The Beale Codes system used for this study identifies six types of nonmetro counties and four types of metro counties. Nonmetro counties are first subdivided into three population size categories (urban populations of 20,000 or more; urban populations of 2,500 to 19,999; and completely rural or urban populations of less than 2,500) and then split into two groups (depending on whether they are or are not adjacent to metro areas). Being adjacent to metro areas means that a county physically adjoins one or more metro areas and has at least two percent of its employed labor force commuting to central metro counties.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Alcohol and Drug Services Study (ADSS)

Sampling Methodology: The sample for the 1996 ADSS survey was selected using a multistage stratified design, with selection of facilities as the first stage (Phase I), and selection of a subset of Phase I responding facilities as the second stage (Phase II). In Phase III, follow-up interviews are conducted with all Phase II facilities; therefore, there are no sampling activities.

The Phase I sample is a stratified probability proportionate to size (PPS) sample, with seven sampling strata classified by treatment facility types and services. For Phase II, Phase I responding facilities are subset to 62 randomly selected primary sampling units (PSUs), which are basically counties or groups of counties. The Phase II sample of 306 facilities is then selected using a stratified PPS design.

Rural Sampling Methodology: The probabilities of selection for facilities in the ADSS nonmetro PSUs are doubled to ensure the inclusion of an adequate sample of facilities from rural areas.

Use Restrictions: Data are available for public use.

Contact Information: Data are available through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA), a part of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

SAMHDA/ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
Phone: 734-647-5000
Fax: 734-647-8200
Email: samhda@icpsr.umich.edu

Methodology, analytic reports, code books, and public-use data files are available at: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/adss.htm>.

Public-use data files are available at:
<http://webapp.icpsr.umich.edu/cocoon/SAMHDA-DISPLAY/03088.xml>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Surveillance Branch

The BRFSS is a collaborative project of the CDC and U.S. states and territories. Field operations are managed by State Health Departments, which follow guidelines provided by the CDC. The data are transmitted to the CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion's Behavioral Surveillance Branch for editing, processing, weighting, and analysis.

Purpose: The BRFSS is designed to measure behavioral risk factors in the adult population living in households. The objective of the BRFSS is to collect uniform, state-specific data on preventive health practices and risk behaviors that are linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases in the adult population. Factors assessed by the BRFSS include tobacco use, health care coverage, HIV/AIDS knowledge and prevention, physical activity, and fruit and vegetable consumption.

Sample: The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS pertain to the adult population (18 years of age or older), who live in households.

Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis: Data are collected from a random sample of adults (one per household) through a telephone survey.

Content: The questionnaire has three parts: (1) the core component, (2) optional modules, and (3) state-added questions:

1. Core Component. The *core* is a standard set of questions asked by all states. It includes queries about current health-related perceptions, conditions, and behaviors (such as health status, health insurance, diabetes, tobacco use, disability, and HIV/AIDS risks), as well as demographic questions.
2. Optional CDC Modules. These are sets of questions on specific topics (such as cardiovascular disease, arthritis, women's health) that states elect to use on their questionnaires.
3. State-Added Questions. These are questions developed or acquired by participating states and added to their questionnaires. State-added questions are not edited or evaluated by CDC.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Date or Frequency:	The BRFSS was initiated in 1984, with 15 states collecting surveillance data on risk behaviors through monthly telephone interviews. By 2001, 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands were participating in the BRFSS. It has been conducted annually since its inception in 1984.
Geographic Scope:	National
Type of Geographic Coding:	State/territory, county, MSA Metropolitan statistical area—Group of counties that contain at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants (e.g., Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Georgia). Micropolitan statistical area—Group of counties that contain at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 inhabitants (e.g., Willimantic, Connecticut). Metropolitan division—A smaller group of counties within a metropolitan statistical area of 2.5 million or more inhabitants (e.g., Boston-Quincy, Massachusetts within Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Massachusetts-New Hampshire Metropolitan Statistical Area).
Total Number of Records:	For the 2003 BRFSS, there were 254,584 observations.
Total Number of Rural Records:	No information in available documentation.
Sampling Methodology:	In 2003, 50 states and the District of Columbia used a disproportionate stratified sample design. Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands used a simple random sample design. Respondents are identified through telephone-based methods. No direct method of compensating for non-telephone coverage is employed by the BRFSS; however, post-stratification weights are used, which may partially correct for any bias caused by non-telephone coverage. These weights adjust for differences in probability of selection and nonresponse, as well as noncoverage, and must be used for deriving representative population-based estimates of prevalence of risk behavior.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Sampling Methodology (Continued)	To provide adequate sample sizes for smaller geographically defined populations of interest, some states sample disproportionately from strata defined to correspond to sub-state regions. In 2003, the 27 states/territories with disproportionately sampled geographic strata were Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, U.S. Virgin Islands, Washington, DC, and Wisconsin.
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None described
Use Restrictions:	Data are available for public use.
Contact Information:	Overviews, code books, and other information for the 1990 through 2003 surveys are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/technical_infodata/surveydata/2003.htm . Information can also be provided by BRFSS State Coordinators. Contact information is available at: http://www2.cdc.gov/nccdphp/brfss2/coordinator.asp .

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

Monitoring the Future (MTF): A Continuing Study of American Youth

- Source:** Monitoring the Future (MTF) is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), a part of the National Institutes of Health. Surveys have been carried out each year since 1975 by the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, at the University of Michigan.
- Purpose:** MTF is designed to study changes in the beliefs, attitudes, and behavior of young people in the United States with respect to such diverse issues as government and politics, alcohol and other drug use, gender roles, and protection of the environment. In particular, study results are used to monitor national trends in smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use among American secondary school students.
- The survey began with senior classes in 1975, and each year 12th-grade students in public and private high schools nationwide participate. Beginning in 1991, similar surveys of nationally representative samples of 8th- and 10th-graders have been conducted annually. These annual cross-sectional surveys of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students form the core of the study. Beginning with the class of 1976, a randomly selected sample from each senior class (and more recently from the 8th- and 10th-grade classes) has been followed up biannually after high school on a continuing basis. This panel study is used to assess behaviors of college students and adults.
- Sample:** The annual cross-sectional samples consist of enrolled 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students in the contiguous United States.
- The panel sample consists of a random sample of each senior class (young adults ages that graduated high school 1 year to 29 years ago, including college students enrolled in a 2- or 4-year college in March during the year of the survey).
- Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:** Self-administered surveys.
All information is available at the individual (student) level.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

Monitoring the Future (MTF): A Continuing Study of American Youth

- Content:** MTF collects data on lifetime use, past year use, past month use, and daily use of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes and smokeless tobacco. Drugs covered by this survey include amphetamines (stimulants), barbiturates (tranquilizers), other prescription drugs, inhalants, steroids, marijuana, hashish, LSD, hallucinogens, cocaine, crack, and injection drugs such as heroin. The surveys also collect detailed data on demographics of the student and student's household, attitudes toward institutions and politics, attitudes toward religion, parental influences, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, self-esteem, exposure to sex and drug education, and violence and crime. Students in each grade are randomly assigned to complete one of two questionnaires, each with a different subset of topical questions but containing a set of "core" questions on demographics and drug use. There are about 300 variables across the questionnaires.
- Date or Frequency:** The study has been conducted annually since 1975 among 12th-grade students; 8th- and 10th-grade surveys began in 1991 and are now conducted annually.
- In addition, beginning with the class of 1976, a randomly selected sample from each senior class has been followed up biannually after high school on a continuing basis. After the seventh scheduled followup with each sample (average age 31 or 32), the follow-up schedule changes. The eighth followup is 17 years after graduation (average age 35) and every five years thereafter.
- The surveys are ongoing.
- Geographic Scope:** Each survey in the cross-sectional component of the MTF is a nationally representative cross-section of students at each grade level (8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade) residing in the coterminous United States.
- The sample design supports the development of national and regional estimates.
- Type of Geographic Coding:** Variables are present to indicate residence by region. Variables also indicate location of school by population density (hence, an approximation of residence by population density).
- Region of residence: Northeast, North Central, South, and West.
- School location: Large MSA, Other MSA, and Non-MSA.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

Monitoring the Future (MTF): A Continuing Study of American Youth

Total Number of Records: Since 1975, each year about 16,000 12th-grade students in approximately 133 public and private high schools nationwide participate. Beginning in 1991, the 8th-grade samples contain about 18,000 students in about 150 schools, and the 10th-grade samples contain about 17,000 students in about 140 schools. In all, approximately 50,000 students in about 420 public and private secondary schools are surveyed annually.

For the panel sample, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals is selected from the roughly 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given senior class.

Total Number of Rural Records: Across all three grades (8th, 10th, and 12th), 19.5 percent of the 2003 MTF unweighted respondents (22.2 percent of the weighted respondents) attend schools in non-MSA (rural) areas.

Sampling Methodology: MTF is based on a multistage area probability sample design involving three selection stages:

- (1) Selecting the primary sampling units (PSUs) comprised of geographic areas
- (2) Selecting schools (or linked groups of schools) within PSUs
- (3) Selecting students within sampled schools

Separate samples are selected for each grade.

Rural Sampling Methodology: None

Other Focal Conditions: Work supports (child care) and child welfare (maltreatment) can also be studied using MTF.

Use Restrictions: MTF data are available from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), a unit within the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. To download the data files, the user must agree to cite the data appropriately and acknowledge ICPSR as the provider of the data and agree to not share the data with anyone not authorized to use them. The user must further agree to the terms of use specified in ICPSR's Responsible Use Statement.

To protect the anonymity of respondents, all variables that could be used to identify individuals have been collapsed or recoded in the public-use files. These modifications should not affect analytic uses of the public-use files.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Monitoring the Future (MTF): A Continuing Study of American Youth

Comment: The study's design permits the investigators to examine four kinds of change:

1. Changes in particular years reflected across all age groups (secular trends or "period effects").
2. Developmental changes that show up consistently for all panels ("age effects").
3. Consistent differences among class cohorts through the life cycle ("cohort effects").
4. Changes linked to different types of environments (high school, college, employment) or role transitions (leaving the parental home, marriage, parenthood, and so forth).

Contact Information: Additional information is available at:
<http://monitoringthefuture.org/>

or email the MTF study staff at MTFinfo@isr.umich.edu

Data are available through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA), a part of ICPSR.

SAMHDA/ICPSR
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The University of Michigan
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
Phone: 734-647-5000
Fax: 734-647-8200
Email: netmail@icpsr.umich.edu

Data are available at:
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA/index.html>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS)

Source:	<p>NELS is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).</p> <p>The most recent set of surveys in 2000 was conducted by Research Triangle Institute, International, in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina; and the earlier sets of surveys (1988, 1990, 1992, and 1994) were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, in Chicago, Illinois.</p>
Purpose:	<p>NELS data can be used for policy-relevant research about educational processes and outcomes—for example, student learning, early and late predictors of dropping out, and school effects on students’ access to programs and equal opportunity to learn.</p> <p>The study supports longitudinal, cross-sectional, and cross-cohort analyses of students.</p>
Sample:	<p>Nationally representative sample of 8th-grade students in 1988, followed periodically through 2000; and through replenishing the initial 1988 sample, nationally representative samples of 10th-graders (1990) and 12th-graders (1992).</p>
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	<p>Surveys</p> <p>Unit of analysis: Individual student-level, with the parental, school administrator, and teacher surveys providing contextual information for sampled students.</p>
Content:	<p>Questionnaire topics included student self-reports on smoking, alcohol and drug use, and extracurricular activities; school, work, and home experiences; educational resources and support; the role of parents and peers in the education of the student; neighborhood characteristics; and educational and occupational aspirations and other student perceptions.</p> <p>The in-school data collection included achievement tests in reading, social studies, mathematics, and science. Course work and grades from students’ high school and postsecondary transcripts are also available.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>Base-year data collection from the sample of 8th-graders took place in 1988, with longitudinal follow-up interviews in 1990, 1992, 1994, and 2000.</p>

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS)

Geographic Scope: National, regional (geographic region), state (available through private release user-restricted data files), sub-state (urban, suburban, rural); and school level can also be analyzed (by merging the NELS with the Common Core of Data (CCD, the U.S. Department of Education's primary database on public elementary and secondary education in the United States).

Type of Geographic Coding: Geographic region of school: Northeast, North Central, South, and West.
A composite variable indicates whether the student/respondent attends a school in an urban, suburban, or rural location. Definition of this composite variable was not provided in the documentation we examined.

Total Number of Records: Baseline year (1988) included 24,599 respondents—an average of 25 students in each of 1,000 schools. Final followup (2000) included 12,144 respondents.

After the base year, attrition occurred in each of the followups.

Total Number of Rural Records: 3,579 out of 12,144, or 29.5 percent, of students sampled in the final followup attended schools located in rural areas.

Sampling Methodology: Two-stage, stratified sample design, with schools as the first-stage unit and students within schools as the second-stage unit. Within each stratum, schools were selected with probabilities proportional to their estimated 8th-grade enrollment. In addition, schools were oversampled in certain special strata. The initial 1988 cross-sectional sample of students was replenished in 1990 and again in 1992 to obtain cross-sectional samples of 10th-graders and 12th-graders, respectively.

Rural Sampling Methodology: None

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse National Educational Longitudinal Study (NELS)

Use Restrictions: For access to restricted NELS data, review the procedures described in *NCES' Restricted-Use Data Procedures Manual* (that can be accessed at <http://nces.ed.gov/statprog/rudman/>) and obtain (or amend an existing) NCES restricted data license (that can be accessed at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/licenses.asp>). A letter addressed to the NCES Data Security Office, formally requesting the data, should be mailed to:

Data Security Office
Department of Education/NCES/ODC
1990 K Street NW, Room 9061
Washington, DC 20006

In this letter, include the following:

The license number you wish to amend
The name of the data set(s) you wish to use
The purpose for the loan of the data
The length of time you will need the data
The computer security plan you will follow
The list of authorized users
An affidavit of nondisclosure for each person, promising to keep the data completely confidential

Comment: Information about rural applications of the NELS and other data collected by NCES is provided in the *Rural Education Data User's Guide* (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs95/9512.pdf>), available at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch>.

Contact Information: NELS:88 public-use data files and electronic codebook from the NELS:88 are available from:

Peggy Quinn
Phone: 202-502-7368
Email: Peggy.Quinn@ed.gov

Jeffrey A. Owings
Phone: 202-502-7423
Email: Jeffrey.Owings@ed.gov

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Source:	<p>The survey is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (OAS).</p> <p>Data are collected by Research Triangle Institute, International, in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.</p>
Purpose:	<p>The NSDUH serves as the primary source of information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States age 12 or older.</p> <p>It was formerly called the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). It was named the National Survey on Drug Use and Health in 2002.</p>
Sample:	<p>NSDUH includes general U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population (residents of households, noninstitutional group quarters [e.g., shelters, rooming houses, dormitories], and civilians living on military bases), age 12 or older. Persons excluded from the survey include homeless persons who do not use shelters, military personnel on active duty, and residents of institutional group quarters, such as jails and hospitals. The NSDUH sample is representative of almost 98 percent of the U.S. population age 12 or older.</p> <p>The design also oversamples youths and young adults, so that each state's sample is distributed equally among three age groups (12 to 17 years, 18 to 25 years, and 26 years or older).</p>
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	Survey with individual-level data
Content:	Measures of illicit drug use, alcohol use, and tobacco use; trends in lifetime substance use; trends in initiation of substance use (incidence); youth prevention-related measures; substance dependence or abuse; treatment and treatment need for substance problems; and demographic information.
Date or Frequency:	The NSDUH or its precursor, the NHSDA, has been conducted periodically since 1971, and annually since 1991.
Geographic Scope:	The sample design supports the development of national-, state-, and regional-level estimates.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

**Type of
Geographic
Coding:**

Variables are present to indicate residence by state, and in one of nine geographic divisions within four geographic regions:

Northeast Region: New England and Middle Atlantic divisions

Midwest Region: East North Central, and West North Central divisions

South Region: South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions

West Region: Mountain and Pacific divisions

Variables also indicate residence by county type based on the two metro and three nonmetro types defined by the 1998 Rural-Urban Continuum Codes: large or small metro areas, or urbanized, less urbanized, or completely rural nonmetro areas, defined as follows:

- Large metro areas are those with a population of 1 million or more.
- Small metro areas are those with a population fewer than 1 million.
- Nonmetro areas are those outside of MSAs, and are classified as
 - urbanized (having a population of 20,000 or more in their urbanized areas);
 - less urbanized (with a population of at least 2,500 but fewer than 20,000 in their urbanized areas);
 - completely rural (with a population of fewer than 2,500 in their urbanized areas).

**Total Number of
Records:**

Each year, about 70,000 individuals age 12 or older are surveyed across the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

**Total Number of
Rural Records:**

In 2002, 17,390 out of 68,126 individuals, or 25.5 percent of the sample, resided in nonmetro counties.

This 2002 nonmetro sample was distributed across nonmetro county types as follows:

Nonmetro urbanized	6,012
Nonmetro less urbanized	9,433
Nonmetro completely rural	1,945

**Sampling
Methodology:**

A 50-state sample design with an independent, multistage area probability sample for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Direct state estimates were used in the eight states with the largest populations. Small-area estimation techniques were used in the remaining 42 states.

**Rural Sampling
Methodology:**

Rural areas were oversampled in 1979 and 1994.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Use Restrictions: None

Comment: In 1999, the sample design changed from a representative national sample to a state-based sample. Because of improvements to the survey in 2002, estimates from the 2002 NSDUH should not be compared with estimates from the 2001 NSDUH or earlier.

Contact Information: Information is available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>.

Data are available through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA), a part of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

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The University of Michigan
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Data are available at:
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA/index.html>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS)

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (OAS). The data are collected by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, and are prepared for release by Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc., Arlington, Virginia.

Purpose: N-SSATS collects data on the location, characteristics, and use of alcoholism and drug abuse treatment facilities and services throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and other U.S. jurisdictions to:

- Assist SAMHSA and state and local governments in assessing the nature and extent of services provided in state-supported and other treatment facilities and in forecasting treatment resource requirements.
- Analyze general treatment services trends and conduct comparative analyses for the nation, regions, and states.
- Generate the *National Directory of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment Programs*, a compendium of facilities approved by state substance abuse agencies for the provision of substance abuse treatment.
- Update the online “Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator,” a searchable database of facilities approved by state substance abuse agencies for the provision of substance abuse treatment.

The annual surveys began in 1976 under the name National Drug Abuse Treatment Utilization Survey. Between 1979 and 1999 the survey was renamed several times; most recently it was known as the Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS) between 1995 and 1999. It was renamed the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services in 2000.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS)

Sample: Substance abuse treatment facilities in the United States, both public and private, throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and other U.S. jurisdictions, that are contained in the Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SATS), which provides the sampling frame for N-SSATS.

Two categories of treatment facilities in I-SATS may be distinguished. The largest group of facilities includes those that are licensed, certified, or otherwise approved by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment. The second group represents the SAMHSA effort in recent years to make I-SATS as comprehensive as possible by including treatment facilities that state substance abuse agencies, for a variety of reasons, do not license or certify. Many of these facilities are private for-profit, small-group practices, or hospital-based programs.

Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis: Surveys—mail, telephone, and web-based.

Unit of analysis: Substance abuse treatment facilities.

Content: N-SSATS collects information on topics including ownership, services offered, primary focus (substance abuse, mental health, both, general health, other), hotline operation, methadone/LAAM⁶ dispensing, languages in which treatment is provided, type of treatment provided, number of clients (total and under age 18), number of beds, types of payment accepted, sliding fee scale, special programs offered, facility accreditation and licensure/certification, and managed care agreements.

N-SSATS is a point-prevalence survey. It provides information on the substance abuse treatment system and its clients on the reference date (in March of the survey year). Client counts do not represent annual totals; rather, N-SSATS provides a “snapshot” of substance abuse treatment facilities and clients on an average day.

The N-SSATS also includes a periodic survey of substance abuse treatment providers in adult and juvenile correctional facilities.

Date or Frequency: N-SSATS is administered annually.

Data have been collected since 1976.

⁶ LAAM (levo-alpha-acetyl-methadol) is used in the treatment of opiate addiction, as is methadone.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS)

Geographic Scope: National

Type of Geographic Coding: The following location variables appear on the data file: state, county name, county FIPS, MSA/PMSA, census region, and census division.

Total Number of Records: In 2002, N-SSATS included 13,720 facilities. This was 89 percent of the survey-eligible facilities in the I-SATS frame.

Total Number of Rural Records: Not ascertained

Sampling Methodology: N-SSATS is a census of treatment facilities.

N-SSATS attempts to obtain responses from all known treatment and prevention facilities. However, it is a voluntary survey and there is no statistical adjustment for facility nonresponse.

Rural Sampling Methodology: Not applicable

Use Restrictions: N-SSATS data are available from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), a unit within the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. To download the data files, the user must agree to cite the data appropriately and acknowledge ICPSR as the provider of the data and agree to not share the data with anyone not authorized to use it. The user must further agree to the terms of use specified in ICPSR's Responsible Use Statement.

In addition, SAMHSA requires that these data are to be used solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information and not for the investigation of specific treatment facilities or individuals.

To protect the privacy of respondents, financial data originally collected have been removed from the public-use file. These modifications should not affect most analytic uses of the public-use file.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse

National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS)

Comment: N-SSATS is one of three components of SAMHSA's Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) and is designed to provide the mechanism for quantifying the substance abuse treatment delivery system in the United States. The other two DASIS components are the I-SATS and the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). I-SATS is a comprehensive listing of all known substance abuse treatment facilities in the United States. TEDS is a client-level database of individuals admitted to publicly funded substance abuse treatment facilities and is available from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA) website. Together, these three DASIS components provide national- and state-level data on persons receiving alcohol and substance abuse treatment, as well as data on the facilities providing the treatment.

Contact Information: Information on N-SSATS and other data collected by the Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, is available at:
<http://oas.samhsa.gov/#Regular>.

Data are available through SAMHDA, a part of ICPSR.

SAMHDA/ICPSR
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The University of Michigan
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Phone: 734-647-5000
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Email: samhda@icpsr.umich.edu

Data are available at:
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA/index.html>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (OAS). The data are prepared for release by Synectics for Management Decisions, Inc., Arlington, Virginia.

Purpose: TEDS provides descriptive information about the national flow of admissions to substance abuse treatment providers. The TEDS series was designed to provide annual data on the number and characteristics of persons admitted to public and private substance abuse treatment programs receiving public funding.

The annual surveys began in 1989. TEDS is a continuation of the former Client Data System (CDS) that was originally developed by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (predecessor to SAMHSA).

Sample: All clients entering treatment (treatment episodes) at providers that receive any state agency funding, including the federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant monies. TEDS includes facilities that are licensed or certified by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment (or are administratively tracked for other reasons), and that are required by the states to provide TEDS client-level data. While comprising a significant proportion of all admissions to substance abuse treatment, TEDS does not include all such admissions. For example, in 1997, reported admissions to TEDS facilities represented 83 percent of the TEDS-eligible admissions and 67 percent of the total known admissions.

Data Type(s) and Administrative data

Unit of Analysis:

Unit of analysis: treatment admissions

Note: Treatment admissions do not represent individuals; for instance, an individual admitted to treatment twice in a calendar year would be counted as two admissions.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Content:	<p>TEDS provides information on service-setting, number of prior treatments, primary source of referral, employment status, whether methadone was prescribed in treatment, diagnosis codes, presence of psychiatric problems, living arrangements, source of income, health insurance, expected source of payment, substance(s) abused, route of administration (i.e., intravenously, orally, transmucosally, etc.), frequency of use, age at first use, pregnancy and veteran status, and days waiting to enter treatment. Substances abused include alcohol, marijuana and hashish, cocaine and crack, heroin and other opiates, PCP, hallucinogens, stimulants, tranquilizers, barbiturates, inhalants, and over-the-counter substances. Demographic variables cover age, race, gender, income, marital status, and education. Created variables include total number of substances reported, intravenous drug use (IDU), and flags for any mention of specific substances.</p> <p>TEDS includes both Minimum Data Set data (required reporting) and Supplemental Data Set data (optional reporting), as reported to state substance abuse agencies by the treatment programs. Additional variables, such as age and census region, are added to the state data.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>Annually</p> <p>Time periods covered: Annual data files for 1992–2000 and concatenated (linked) file for 1995–2000</p>
Geographic Scope:	National, state
Type of Geographic Coding:	The TEDS data can be analyzed using five types of geographic identifiers: (1) metropolitan area, (2) state, (3) census region, (4) census division, and (5) state indicator to compare one state to all others combined. TEDS includes state, MSA, census region, and census division codes.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 1.6 million records are included in TEDS each year.
Total Number of Rural Records:	Not ascertained
Sampling Methodology:	Census of admissions at eligible treatment facilities—those providers that receive any state agency funding, including the federal SAPT Block Grant monies.
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Use Restrictions: TEDS data are available from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), a unit within the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. To download the data files, the user must agree to cite the data appropriately and acknowledge ICPSR as the provider of the data and agree to not share the data with anyone not authorized to use it. The user must further agree to the terms of use specified in ICPSR's Responsible Use Statement.

In addition, SAMHSA requires that these data be used solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information and not for the investigation of specific treatment facilities or individuals.

To protect the privacy of respondents, some data originally collected have been removed from the public-use file. These modifications should not affect most analytic uses of the public-use file.

Comment: As noted under N-SSATS (see page 72), TEDS is one of three components of SAMHSA's Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS) and is designed to provide the mechanism for quantifying the substance abuse treatment delivery system in the United States. The other two DASIS components are the Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SATS) and the National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), an annual survey of the location, characteristics, services offered, and utilization of alcohol and drug abuse treatment facilities in I-SATS. Together, these three DASIS components provide national- and state-level data on persons receiving alcohol and substance abuse treatment, as well as data on the facilities providing the treatment.

Reports published by DASIS have presented some findings by urban/rural classifications. The urban/rural variables are not available on the public-use files, but it may be possible to obtain the data via email request to Deborah Trunzo at SAMHSA: dtrunzo@samhsa.gov.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Contact Information: Information on TEDS and other data collected by OAS, SAMHSA, is available at:
<http://oas.samhsa.gov/#Regular>
or
<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/dasis.htm#teds3>.

OAS Contact Person:
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Data are available through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA), a part of ICPSR.

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Data are available at:
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA/index.html>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

- Source:** Conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, at Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- Purpose:** YRBSS data are being used to measure progress toward achieving fifteen National Health Objectives for 2010, and three of the ten leading health indicators. In addition, education and health officials at national, state, and local levels are using these YRBSS data to improve policies and programs to reduce priority health-risk behaviors among youth.
- The YRBSS focuses on priority health-risk behaviors established during youth that result in the most significant mortality, morbidity, disability, and social problems during both youth and adulthood.
- Sample:** The YRBSS includes national, state, and local school-based surveys of representative samples of 9th- through 12th-grade students.
- Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:** Survey
Unit of analysis: student
- Content:** The YRBSS monitors six categories of priority health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults: behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus infection; unhealthy dietary behaviors; physical inactivity; overweight.
- The YRBSS also includes additional national surveys conducted by CDC:
- The Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, conducted in 1992 as a follow-on to the National Health Interview Survey among nearly 11,000 persons age 12 to 21 years.
- The National College Health Risk Behavior Survey*, conducted in 1995 among a representative sample of about 5,000 undergraduate students.
- The National Alternative High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, conducted in 1998 among a representative sample of almost 9,000 students in alternative high schools.
- A series of *methodological studies* conducted in 1992, 2000, and 2002 to improve the quality and interpretation of the YRBSS data.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Date or Frequency:	Surveys are conducted every two years, usually during the spring semester. Initiated in 1990, the most recent report is 2003.
Geographic Scope:	United States, state/territory, certain local areas
Type of Geographic Coding:	Geographic region of the school the student attends: Northeast, Midwest, South, or West. The location of the school attended by that student is categorized as urban, suburban, or rural (as defined by the Census).
Total Number of Records:	In 2003, there were 15,214 respondents.
Total Number of Rural Records:	2,394 of the 15,214 students, or 15.74 percent of the 2003 sample, attended a school located in a rural area.
Sampling Methodology:	<p>A three-stage cluster sample design stratified by racial/ethnic concentration and MSA status is used to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9–12.</p> <p>Stage 1: Primary sampling units (PSUs) consisting of large counties, sub-areas of very large counties, or groups of small, adjacent counties are selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size.</p> <p>Stage 2: Schools are selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size; schools with substantial numbers of black and Hispanic students were sampled at higher rates than all other schools.</p> <p>Stage 3: One or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) are randomly selected from grades 9–12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were surveyed.</p> <p>In addition, 43 state surveys and 22 local surveys were conducted.</p>
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None: the YRBSS sample was not designed to be representative of each type of metropolitan area or geographic region.
Other Focal Conditions:	Child welfare
Use Restrictions:	Data are available for public use.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Substance Abuse Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Contact Information: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Mail Stop K-32
4770 Buford Highway NE
Atlanta, GA 30341-3717
Phone: 888-231-6405
Email: healthyyouth@cdc.gov
<http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>

National YRBSS data and documentation files, 1991–2003, are available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/data/index.htm>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)

Source:	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF).
Purpose:	AFCARS is a federal data collection effort that provides child-specific information on all children covered by the protections of Title IV-B (child and family services) and Title IV-E (foster care and adoption) of the Social Security Act. On an annual basis, all states submit data to the ACF's Children's Bureau, concerning each child in foster care and each child who has been adopted under the authority of the state's child welfare agency. The AFCARS databases have been designed to address policy development and program management issues at both the state and federal levels. The data are also useful for researchers interested in analyzing aspects of the U.S. foster care and adoption programs.
Sample:	AFCARS collects case-level information on all children in foster care for whom state child welfare agencies have responsibility for placement, care, or supervision, and on children who are adopted under the auspices of the state's public child welfare agency. AFCARS also includes information on foster and adoptive parents.
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	Administrative records at the case level
Content:	<p>The adoption file contains 45 data elements concerning the adopted child's gender, race, birth date, ethnicity and prior relationship with the adoptive parents. The date the adoption was finalized, dates parental rights were terminated, characteristics of birth and adoptive parents, and whether the child was placed from within the United States or from another country are also captured.</p> <p>The foster care file contains 89 elements providing information on child demographics, including gender, birth date, race, and ethnicity. Information about the number of previous stays in foster care, service goals, availability for adoption, dates of removal and discharge, funding sources, and the biological and foster parents is also included in the foster care files.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>1995-present. In 1995, 14 states submitted foster care data and 31 states submitted adoption data. By 2001, all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico submitted foster care data. By 1999, all states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico submitted adoption data.</p> <p>AFCARS reports are collected for the October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30 time periods.</p>

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)

Geographic Scope: State

Type of Geographic Coding: Because adoptions are processed through the states, there are no FIPS codes for this data. But the foster care data does include the FIPS codes. The FIPS code identifies the county or equivalent local agency unit that has responsibility for the case. However, to protect the privacy of the children in regions with fewer than 1,000 records in the annual database, the FIPS code in such cases is replaced with a variable to indicate “not provided for reasons of confidentiality.”

Total Number of Records: Approximately 815,000 unduplicated foster care records and 53,000 adoption records in 2002.

Total Number of Rural Records: Unknown

Sampling Methodology: Not applicable

Rural Sampling Methodology: Not applicable

Use Restrictions: None reported

Contact Information: The National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) distributed two data files for each federal fiscal year since 1995, one file containing the adoption data and other foster care data. User’s Guides from 1995–2000 are available at NDACAN, at www.ndacan.cornell.edu

Information about AFCARS is also available at:
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/dis/afcars/index.htm>
or
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/dis/afcars/about.htm>.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN)

- Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Consortium for Longitudinal Studies of Child Maltreatment, Children’s Bureau, Office on Child Abuse and Neglect.
- The study has been conducted and the data maintained by:
The Consortium for Longitudinal Studies of Child Maltreatment.
- Purpose:** LONGSCAN studies are designed to provide scientific direction for program planning, policymaking, and targeted service delivery for child maltreatment. The design of the studies provides information about the antecedents and consequences of maltreatment. The design of the studies also permits an examination of the impact of maltreatment interventions.
- Sample:** The sample varies by site in the level of risk for maltreatment, or actual maltreatment histories. At each site, the children were enrolled in the study at age four or younger.
- Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:** A variety of modes of collection are used, specifically parent interviews, child/youth interviews, teacher ratings, interviewer ratings, and record abstraction. To learn more about the multiple measures, please consult the Measures Manual (<http://www.iprc.unc.edu/longscan/Measures%20Manual/Measures%20Table/Measures%20Table.pdf>).
- The unit of analysis is the child.
- Content:** These are not national data, but rather an interlocked series of individual longitudinal studies on abuse and neglect carried out by a network of researchers. Although the designs of the various studies differ, the studies use common measures. A variety of measures are used that provide information about child demographics, school history, behavior ratings, maltreatment indicators, developmental status, parent characteristics, family characteristics, and environment characteristics.
- Date or Frequency:** The study began in 1990 and will track the children until they are 20 years old. Annual brief telephone interviews are conducted. Extensive evaluations are conducted for each child at age 4, 6, 8, (not 10), 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.
- Geographic Scope:** By site—Northwest, South, Southwest, East, and Midwest.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN)

Type of Geographic Coding:	The data are coded by site and setting. Three of the sites (East, Midwest, and Southwest) include only urban settings; one site (Northwest) includes urban and rural settings; and one site (South) includes urban, rural, and suburban settings.
Total Number of Records:	1,435 children.
Total Number of Rural Records:	Two of the five sites contain rural samples, which are quite small. In the Northwest, there was a sample size of 261 with about 10 percent (26 observations) considered rural. In the South, there was a sample size of 221 with about 23 percent (50 observations) considered rural.
Sampling Methodology:	Varies by site
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None specified
Use Restrictions:	Restricted data set Terms of conditions and access procedures available at: http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/NDACAN/Datasets/Order_Forms/87_LONGSCANOrder.html/ .
Comment:	Due to the complexity of the research design, the User's Guide urges researchers interested in using the data to review the LONGSCAN Measures Manual, which is included with the data set.
Contact Information:	For additional information about LONGSCAN contact: Desmond K. Runyan, MD, Dr.PH – Principal Investigator Lynn Martin, MS – Study Coordinator LONGSCAN Coordinating Center 137 East Franklin Street, Suite 500 Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7505 All requests for the Restricted Data should be mailed to: National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect Attn: LONGSCAN Restricted Data Request Family Life Development Center Beebe Hall Cornell University Ithaca, NY 14853

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare Multi-State Foster Care Data Archive

Source: The Multi-State Foster Care Data Archive is funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children’s Bureau and maintained by the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

Purpose: The Archive is a database constructed from information drawn directly from the administrative databases that state agencies use to manage and operate their child welfare programs. It can be used to maintain, develop, and analyze comparative research with administrative data from public child welfare agencies and related programs.

Individual-level linkages are made in selected states between foster care and child protection cases, income-support programs, Medicaid utilization, and other social programs affecting children. Special analyses and model-building are undertaken to inform legislative initiatives, particularly the Adoption and Safe Families Act.

Sample: Children in participating states entering foster care before age 18, in state care for reasons of dependency, abuse, or neglect, or in a state-supervised substitute care placement supported with a board and maintenance payment.

Seven states (California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin) provided data on children who were already in care at the beginning of each time period available for each state (listed on page 86, under “Date or Frequency”), as well as information on children who entered care for the first time during that period. Five states (Alabama, Iowa, Maryland, North Carolina, and Ohio) provided information only on children who entered care for the first time for the time periods available for each state.

Archive includes individual-level longitudinal data from 12 states that comprise more than 60 percent of the foster care caseload.

Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis Administrative database.
Unit of analysis: child, event (events tracked include placement in nonrelative foster boarding home, placement in kinship foster home, placement in congregate care facility, and exit destination from substitute care [e.g., reunification, adoption, guardianship, death, independence, runaway, detention]).

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare Multi-State Foster Care Data Archive

Content:	<p>The database includes both child and event records. The child record contains information about an individual child and contains the following: unique identifier, state, county, date of birth, gender, race/ethnicity. The event record is a separate record that exists for each event of interest that a child has experienced and contains a unique identifier, date of event, type of placement, and exit destination.</p> <p>Child maltreatment data are included.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>Varies by state: Alabama (1989–1998); California (1988–1998); Iowa (1995–1998); Illinois (1975–1998); Maryland (1987–1998); Michigan (1981–1998); Missouri (1982–1998); New Jersey (1985–1998); New York (1983–1998); North Carolina (1995–1998); Ohio (1990–1998); Wisconsin (1990–1998).</p>
Geographic Scope:	<p>The Archive currently maintains data from 12 states: Alabama, California, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Wisconsin.</p>
Type of Geographic Coding:	<p>County identifiers are available.</p> <p>The 1990 U.S. Census was used to indicate the percent of people in each county who lived within an urbanized area.</p> <p>Primary urban counties were identified by the largest child welfare system in their state.</p> <p>Secondary urban areas were identified as counties, other than those identified by the states as their primary urban area, with 75 percent or more of the residents living within an urbanized area.</p> <p>Non-urban areas were identified as the remaining counties that were not identified as either a primary urban area or a secondary urban area.</p>
Total Number of Records:	<p>As of 1998, the Archive included the placement records for over 1.3 million children placed into foster care.</p>
Total Number of Rural Records:	<p>Unknown</p>
Sampling Methodology:	<p>Not applicable. The Archive is a database constructed from information drawn directly from the administrative databases that state agencies use to manage and operate their child welfare programs.</p>

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare Multi-State Foster Care Data Archive

Rural Sampling Methodology: None specified

Use Restrictions: Currently, researchers must contact each state included in the Archive whose data they wish to use. Chapin Hall is in the process of working out arrangements to allow individual researchers to use the Archive directly.

Contact Information: University of Chicago
Chapin Hall Center for Children
1313 East 16th Street
Chicago, IL 60637
Phone: 773-753-5900
Fax: 773-753-5940
www.chapinhall.org

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

Source:	<p>Funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau.</p> <p>Maintained by Cornell University, College for Human Ecology, the Family Life Development Center.</p>
Sample:	<p>Data from the states participating in the NCANDS Detailed Case Data Component (DCDC) do not constitute a statistically representative sample of maltreated children in the United States; they show distributions similar to those found in studies using national data.</p> <p>DCDC: J file: all children included in a report of alleged maltreatment. K file: only children identified as victims.</p>
Data Type(s):	<p>The NCANDS consists of two components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Summary Data Component (SDC) is a compilation of key aggregate child abuse and neglect statistics <i>from all states</i>.2. The DCDC is a compilation of case-level information from those child protective services agencies able to provide electronic child abuse and neglect records.
Content:	<p>SDC: aggregate data on reports, investigations, victims, and perpetrators.</p> <p>DCDC: Two files exist: the J file contains data elements on cases of reported maltreatment and characteristics of children associated with these reports; the K file contains data collected on the victims of substantiated or indicated maltreatment, including information on types of maltreatment, child disabilities, family problems, services provided to victims, and characteristics of perpetrators.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>Date(s) of data collection: Annually.</p> <p>Frequency of collection: Each year since 1990, the Children's Bureau within DHHS publishes an annual report and analysis of the most recent NCANDS data. The most current year available is 1999.</p>
Geographic Scope:	State
Type of Geographic Coding:	County of report, county of household, state.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

Total Number of Records:	DCDC: 1999 (14 states submitted data)—J file: 783,467 K file: 227,064
Total Number of Rural Records:	<p>This information is not available in the documentation; however, a contact at NCANDS was able to identify the number of rural records available in the 2001 data set (not yet available for public use).</p> <p>Approximately 19.4 percent of DCDC files including both the J and K files records were rural counties (Beale Code definition) in 2001. The following 23 states archived their child maltreatment data and were included in the calculation: Arkansas, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming.</p>
Sampling Methodology:	<p>The SDC was revised in 1998 in response to provisions in the 1996 reauthorization of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) requiring states that receive the CAPTA Child Abuse and Neglect State Grant to submit an annual data report. Previously, states submitted data on a voluntary basis, so not all states participated or had data on every element.</p>
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None
Use Restrictions:	<p>Restricted Data: Special NCANDS Terms of Use Agreement required when ordering.</p> <p>A hard copy of the NCANDS Terms of Use Agreement must be signed and returned to the Archive before data can be released, which includes the following:</p> <p>Purpose: Noncommercial statistical research purposes and teaching. There are also requirements pertaining to confidentiality, acknowledgment, publications, copyright, access to others, errors, liability, and completion.</p>

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

**Contact
Information:**

For ordering information contact:

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
Attention: Data Orders
Family Life Development Center
Beebe Hall
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853

Or visit:

http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/NDACAN/Datasets/Abstracts/DatasetAbstract_NCANDS_General.html.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare

National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS)

Source:	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, and Administration on Children, Youth and Families, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.
Purpose:	<p>NIS studies are conducted every 10 years to meet congressional mandates included in the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1988 (P.L.100–294).</p> <p>They are conducted to provide estimates of the incidence of child abuse and neglect in the United States; examine these estimates in relation to various demographic factors; provide estimates of substantiated maltreatment cases that result in civil and criminal proceedings; and understand the coordination between Child Protective Services (CPS) agencies and non-CPS agencies in the report and investigation of incidents of maltreatment. Non-CPS agencies are community professionals with regular direct child/family contact. The categories of non-CPS agencies are law enforcement (police, sheriff, juvenile probation); medical services (hospitals, public health departments); education (public schools); and other services (mental health, day care, voluntary social services).</p> <p>The NIS aims to provide estimates of substantiated maltreatment through a sample of CPS agencies and non-CPS agencies. The sample includes Level 1: cases known to CPS; Level 2: cases known to other investigatory agencies; Level 3: cases known to professionals in schools, hospitals, and other major agencies; Level 4: cases known to other agencies and individuals (not documented); and Level 5: cases known to no one (impossible to document).</p>
Sample:	The NIS includes a nationally representative sample of counties (NIS-3 included 42 counties, of which two pairs of adjacent rural counties were sampled as pairs, resulting in 40 independent primary sampling units); all CPS agencies in the county, which provide information on all reported cases during the study period; a sample is drawn from each category of non-CPS agencies in each county; a sample of professionals from the non-CPS agencies participate (NIS-3 included 799 non-CPS agencies and 5,612 professionals).
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	<p>Administrative records</p> <p>CPS forms were family-level (all children in a household or family under investigation) and non-CPS forms were child-level.</p>

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS)

Content:	For the NIS-3, two files exist, the Main Public-Use file (available to researchers) and CPS-only file (also available but no rural distinction made). This documentation focuses on the Main Public-Use file only. Main Public-Use file: County, date of report to CPS, parent information, demographics (parent and child), type of maltreatment, severity of harm, nature of harm, parent role in maltreatment, harm standard requirements, and endangerment standard requirements.
Date or Frequency:	NIS-3: 1993–1995 NIS-2: 1986–1987 NIS-1: 1979–1980 Expected NIS-4: 2004–2008
Geographic Scope:	National
Type of Geographic Coding:	PSU: identifies the county and state Metropolitan status of counties: identifies case as major urban, urban, and rural.
Total Number of Records:	NIS-3: 64,018 data forms (3,154 CPS long forms [designed to collect details on cases]; 56,153 CPS short forms [designed to recognize duplicate reports concerning the same child]; 4,711 non-CPS forms).
Total Number of Rural Records:	The size of the rural sample is not reported; however, only four of the 42 counties in the NIS-3 were classified as rural.
Sampling Methodology:	A nationally representative sample of counties was drawn. All CPS agencies in these counties provided information on incident reports during the data collection period and a sample of these cases was drawn. A sample of non-CPS agencies from each category (described under Purpose) was drawn, and from these a sample of professionals within the agencies was drawn.
Rural Sampling Methodology:	None specified
Use Restrictions:	Data are available for public use.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare

National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS)

Comment: NIS-3 includes a number of sub-studies designed to improve the quality of information on final incidence studies (the Annualization Basis Study, the Analysis of Hidden Duplication Bias, and the New Sentinel Agency Categories Study).

Contact Information: Data are available from:
National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013-1182
Phone: 800-FYI-3366

The NIS-1, -2, and -3, along with User Guides, are available from:

National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect
Cornell University
Family Life Development Center
Ithaca, NY 14853
Phone: 607-255-7794
http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/NDACAN/Datasets_List.html.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare

National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW)

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families and Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

The study is being conducted through a contract with Research Triangle Institute, North Carolina, and subcontracts with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Caliber Associates of Fairfax, Virginia.

Purpose: NSCAW was authorized under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Its purpose is to provide detailed information on the experiences of children and families within the child welfare system, and to collect measures of well-being for this population. It is designed to address three primary research questions:

1. What placements and services do children experience while in the child welfare system?
2. What factors affect investigation, services, placements, and length of involvement?
3. What are the long- and short-term outcomes for children and families in the child welfare system in terms of safety, well-being, and permanence?

Sample: The target population for the NSCAW includes all children and families that enter the child welfare system.

The sample includes more than 5,400 children (ages 0 to 14) from 97 child welfare agencies nationwide, drawn from cases investigated or assessed by local child protective services agencies. It includes both children being served in their homes and those in out-of-home care, and was designed to allow in-depth analyses of subgroups of special interest (such as young children or adolescents in foster care) while providing national estimates for the full population of children and families entering the system. The core sample is supplemented by a sample of 700 children who have been in foster care for a longer period, to allow additional analysis of issues related to this group.

Although NSCAW's primary focus is the collection of child-level information directly from children, families, caregivers, caseworkers, and teachers on children's functioning, well-being, services, and outcomes, this study has also collected data from administrators in local and state child welfare agencies.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare

National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW)

Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	Multiple data types and modes of collection, including face-to-face interviews or assessments, telephone interviews, self-administered questionnaires, and collection of administrative and interview data. Unit of analysis varies by study component and includes child, state child welfare agency, and local child welfare agency.
Content:	The study includes information on child and family functioning and well-being, service needs and utilization, and agency- and system-level factors that are likely to be related to child and family outcomes. Child outcomes of interest include health and physical well-being, cognitive and school performance, mental health, behavior problems, and social functioning and relationships. Measures are selected to maximize the continuity of measurement over the study period and beyond, and, where possible, to allow comparison with findings from other relevant large-scale surveys.
Date or Frequency:	The NSCAW was carried out over a six-year period, from October 1997 through September 2003. The sample was selected from children and families who entered the child welfare system within a 15-month period (October 1999–December 2000). The first round of field data collection began in fall 1999; waves 2 and 3 took place 12 months and 18 months after the initial interviews, respectively. Planning also is under way for a 36-month followup. Both children who remain in the system and those who leave the system will be followed for the full study period.
Geographic Scope:	The sample is intended to represent the population of children and families that enter the child welfare system in the United States.
Type of Geographic Coding:	<i>Urban</i> is defined as greater than 50 percent of the population living in an urban area (73 percent of PSUs), whereas <i>rural</i> (27 percent of PSUs) is defined as all areas that did not meet this requirement.
Total Number of Records:	The child protective services sample includes 5,404 children, ages 0 to 14, drawn from 97 child welfare agencies nationwide. The second sample consists of an additional 727 children.
Total Number of Rural Records:	Not ascertained

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare

National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW)

Sampling Methodology: The NSCAW was a two-stage stratified sample design. At the first stage, the United States was divided into nine sampling strata, consisting of the eight states with the largest child welfare caseloads and the remainder of the United States. PSUs were selected within each of the nine strata. These PSUs were defined as geographic areas that encompass the population served by a child protective services agency. In most cases, these areas comprise a county or a group of counties. However, in larger metropolitan areas, smaller geographic areas were defined to facilitate sampling and data collection. These PSUs were chosen using a probability proportionate-to-size procedure so that any child who was investigated for child abuse and neglect would be included in the sample with equal probabilities (within strata and second-stage strata).

Rural Sampling Methodology: None

Use Restrictions: Three different versions of the NSCAW data are available to members of the research community who meet eligibility criteria and agree to the requirements of the data license.

The least restrictive version is known as the General Use Data. Identifying information and geographic detail have been removed from this version, and variables posing a risk of respondent disclosure have been recoded to make identification of individuals unlikely.

The other two versions have greater research utility. Geographic detail is present and fewer variables have been recoded, but these versions present a higher risk to respondent confidentiality. They are, therefore, made available only to researchers who can justify a need for high-level access and who are willing to follow additional application requirements. These restricted versions are known as the Restricted Release Data and the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) Restricted Release Data.

While all three versions of the NSCAW data require approval by an Institutional Review Board at the researcher's institution and close oversight by the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect in the form of a legally binding licensing agreement, the Restricted Release Data and the RTI Restricted Release Data also require preparation of an application and a data protection plan as well as willingness to cooperate with unannounced on-site inspections of the research facility.

II. SELECTED FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL DATA SOURCES

Child Welfare

National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW)

Contact

Information is available at: www.ndacan.cornell.edu.

Information:

Information is available from the Administration for Children and Families, at:
acf.dhhs.gov/programs/core/ongoing_research/acfwellbeing_intro.html.

Data are available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University, at:
<http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu>.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

State administrative data, though not designed or collected for research purposes, may be of particular value in rural studies. Administrative data include rural people and places, along with geographic identifiers to facilitate urban-rural and intra-rural comparisons. State administrative data can fill gaps in federal and nonfederal data sources by providing information about program participation and service receipt. In addition, under the right circumstances, many states are willing to share their administrative data. Of 25 states we contacted, all but two provided information on one or more of five types of administrative data sources we sought for this project.

State administrative data are useful for rural research because they include all program participants or service recipients, including those living in rural and urban areas. They generally include detailed geographic identifiers for each record, such as county, zip code, and even street address, all of which facilitate the identification of rural observations and their classification into multiple typologies. Although researchers would have to work closely with state agencies to take advantage of these identifiers while ensuring confidentiality, many state contacts indicated that they were willing to work with research partners on projects from which the state agency or its clients can also derive value. As described in the documentation, however, resource constraints often limit state agencies in their ability to provide data or data services. This suggests that researchers and their sponsors may benefit from creating research projects reflecting both researcher and agency priorities and, when possible, providing funds or other resources to their agency partners.

The data sources described in this chapter (60 sources are documented) also help fill gaps in federal and nonfederal data sources. Some states can provide WIA-related data currently

unavailable from federal sources. Some can provide data on TANF activities and program participation, sometimes including information on child care or transportation subsidies. Finally, although a few of the states we contacted prefer not to share certain data files they already provide to public-use federal data sources—such as the Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) or the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)—most will consider sharing these files. State files may include more detailed geographic identifiers for rural research and, sometimes, more data elements than the federal sources collect and report.

THE PROCESS OF DOCUMENTING STATE DATA

We followed a systematic procedure in identifying and contacting people knowledgeable about administrative data pertaining to the project’s three focal topics.¹ We sought multiple sources of data for each of the three topics and documented information on available data sources, including their content and requirements for use.

Selecting States

Because the project’s schedule and resources would not permit contacts to be made in all 50 states, MPR and ASPE prioritized states and selected the ones to be included in the compilation. Using the 2000 Census, we ranked states according to the proportion of their populations identified as rural and, secondarily, according to the proportion living below the poverty level. Twenty-two states with at least 30 percent rural populations were given first priority. Second priority was given to the 10 states with populations at least 25 percent rural or at least 11 percent living below the poverty level. MPR attempted multiple contacts in all

¹ For some states, we contacted people with whom MPR had preexisting relationships or to whom we were referred by various rural or substantive experts.

22 states in the first group and in three of the states in the second group, for a total of 25, 22 of which provided data source information for the compilation.

Contacting Knowledgeable State Informants

For each state, we began by contacting the main State Data Center. State Data Centers are official sources of demographic, economic, and social statistics produced by the Census Bureau. In some states, these centers also maintain state data sources, such as administrative databases. With only a few exceptions, however, the State Data Centers we contacted either did not maintain state administrative data or records or could provide information on only one or two such sources. In those situations, we used official state websites to determine which state departments administered WIA programs, TANF, Medicaid, substance abuse services, and child welfare services, and, within those departments, which divisions or other units had specific responsibility for these programs, and/or for administrative records, statistics, or research. MPR project staff then contacted state administrative personnel within each unit to find the person(s) who could inform us about the existence of data, the state's policy on or experience with providing administrative data for research, and descriptions of the data.

We were interested in ascertaining:

- How the state collected administrative data for relevant programs or services; and
- Whether the agency (1) had in the past provided current or past administrative data to individuals or entities outside the state for purposes of doing research or worked with researchers to provide information, perform analysis, calculate statistics, or develop reports for research; or (2) would consider doing these things in the future.

For each program or service for which data potentially were available, staff attempted to determine a description of the data, information as to the terms or conditions of their use, and a

point of contact for researchers. The information they received was transcribed onto data documentation forms.

Sources Sought for Documentation

Staff sought information on the following:

- **Work Supports**

- TANF administrative data indicating service receipt and/or participation in components of the state's welfare program (but excluding cash assistance)
- One-Stop or other Workforce Development System administrative data indicating service receipt or participation in One-Stop or WIA-sponsored activities or training
- Administrative data on the receipt of child care subsidies, transportation subsidies, or other work supports, either as part of One-Stop or TANF data, or in separate administrative data files or systems

- **Substance Abuse**

- Medicaid administrative data showing receipt of, claims, or reimbursement or payment for substance abuse treatment services for Medicaid clients
- Other administrative data showing referral to, receipt or provision of, or payment for substance abuse treatment, regardless of source of payment
- Administrative files or databases of substance abuse providers

- **Child Welfare**

- Child protective services administrative data, including reports of potential maltreatment, investigation and substantiation activities and outcomes, and other case records
- Foster care administrative data at the child or provider level
- Case-level adoptions data

All but two of the 25 states we contacted were able to identify administrative data relevant to the project's focal topics they could share with researchers or would consider sharing under appropriate circumstances (Table III.1). While some states will share only one such data source, others identified five or more sources they would consider providing for research.

TABLE III.1

STATE DATA SOURCES INCLUDED IN COMPILATION

State	Population Classified as Rural (Percent) ^a	Population Living Below Poverty (Percent) ^a	Total Rural Population (Thousands) ^a	Focal Topic Data Included in Compilation							
				Work Supports		Substance Abuse			Child Welfare		
				WIA	TANF	Medicaid	Other	Other			
Alabama	44.6	12.5	1,981		X		X				X
Alaska	34.4	6.7	216		X		X				X
Arkansas	47.5	12.0	1,269		X				X		
Idaho	33.6	8.3	434	X					X		
Indiana	29.2	6.7	1,776	X					X		
Iowa	38.9	6.0	1,139		X		X		X		X
Kansas	28.6	6.7	768						X		
Kentucky	44.2	12.7	1,788		X				X		X
Maine	59.8	7.8	762		X		X				
Minnesota	29.1	5.1	1,429				X		X		
Mississippi	51.2	16.0	1,457		X						X
Missouri	30.6	8.6	1,712				X		X		X
Montana	48.6	10.5	414						X		
Nebraska	30.2	6.7	518						X		
New Hampshire	40.7	4.3	503		X						
North Carolina	39.8	9.0	3,200		X		X		X		X
North Dakota	44.1	8.3	283	X					X		
Oklahoma	34.7	11.2	1,196	X					X		
South Carolina	39.5	10.7	1,585		X				X		X
South Dakota	48.1	9.3	363		X						X
Tennessee	36.4	10.3	2,069								X
Vermont	61.8	6.3	376	X							X
Wyoming	34.9	8.0	172		X						X

^aSource: *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2003*. 123rd ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003.

ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTER III

State data sources are documented alphabetically by state (Table III.1). For each state, work support data sources, if any, are presented first, beginning with WIA data, if available. Substance abuse treatment data appear next, beginning with Medicaid data. Child welfare data appear last.

To the extent possible for each state, the following information is provided for each data source in Chapter III:

- The agency that provides the data
- The purpose of the data source
- The general content of the records
- Any other focal conditions that might be addressed using the data source
- The population included in the data (in most cases, all program participants or service recipients or providers in the state)
- The unit of analysis (generally the individual client, episode, or provider)
- The type of geographic coding available
- The frequency of data collection or updating and historical time period for which data are available
- The total number of records
- The total number of rural records (if known)
- A summary of data availability
- Access requirements and use restrictions
- Contact information for inquiries about the data source

Several limitations affect the documentation of state data in this chapter. First, in comparison to federal and nonfederal data, little or no published documentation is available for state administrative data sources. Because of this, and because the data are not collected for

research or public use, less information about them is readily available. For instance, state informants were seldom able to estimate the number of rural records in their data.

Second, there is variability in the structure and content of data sources, both across programs within each state, and across states for each program or service type. Furthermore, in some states it was difficult to reach the multiple persons knowledgeable about each aspect of the data source we aimed to document. Therefore, the information available for each data source, and the specificity of the documentation, also vary.

For these and other reasons (such as possible changes in state data systems, policies, and personnel, including contacts identified for each state), the documentation provided herein should not be considered definitive for any of the sources described. The documentation mainly indicates that data sources pertinent to this project's focal topic may bear further investigation for use in research and provides a point of contact for further investigation.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALABAMA
Work Supports
Estimated Countable JOBS Administrative Data

Source:	Department of Human Resources, Family Assistance Division (FAD)
Purpose:	Administration of JOBS program, which provides employment services for the state's TANF recipients.
Content:	Employment status and other client and case information.
Population:	TANF recipients including open, deferred, and noncompliant cases.
Unit of Analysis:	One record per client for each month of receipt.
Type of Geographic Coding:	County and zip codes
Date or Frequency:	Data are processed monthly. After one year, only aggregate information is retained. Contact FAD for information.
Total Number of Records:	On average, there are 10,000–12,000 open cases per month.
Availability:	Data have been made available in the past.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Unknown
Contact Information:	Debbie Wood JOBS Program Operations JOBS Program Family Assistance Division Department of Human Resources 50 North Ripley Street Montgomery, AL 36130 Phone: 334-242-1773 Fax: 334-242-0513

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALABAMA Substance Abuse Medicaid Administrative Data

Source:	Medicaid Agency, Program Support Division, Office of Statistical Analysis
Purpose:	Administration of Medicaid program.
Content:	Meets federal government requirements for content, including eligibility information, demographics, and service receipt.
Population:	Medicaid enrollees
Unit of Analysis:	One record per client for each month of receipt.
Type of Geographic Coding:	Data contain county and zip codes; can be sorted by county.
Date or Frequency:	Data are processed monthly. Holdings: present year plus five years prior.
Total Number of Records:	Unknown
Availability:	Data have been made available in the past.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Upon request filed with the Office of Statistical Analysis. A number of terms of agreement will be applied.
Contact Information:	Theresa Carlos Associate Director of Statistical Analysis Program Support Division Medicaid Agency 501 Dexter Ave. Montgomery, AL 36130 Phone: 334-242-5000

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALABAMA
Child Welfare
Alabama Social Services Information System (ASSIST)

Source:	Department of Human Resources, Family Services Division
Purpose:	Administration of Child Protective Services program. ASSIST is Alabama's SACWIS system.
Content:	Data contents comply with federal requirements, including family characteristics, dates of case opening and closing, and demographics.
Population:	Children in the state who are reported victims of maltreatment.
Unit of Analysis:	Data are available by case, and by family.
Type of Geographic Coding:	FIPS county codes of local agency. Zip codes are not a mandatory field and are therefore not consistently provided.
Date or Frequency:	Data can be updated on a daily basis. ASSIST includes records from 2001 to the present for all cases beginning in 2001 or later. Data from the mid- to late 1980s until 2001, and for all ongoing cases beginning before 2001, are available in an older data system, the Family Services System (FSS).
Total Number of Records:	The Department of Human Resources serves approximately 20,000 children per year.
Availability:	Data have been made available in the past; availability is dependent upon the purpose of the research.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Restrictions existed in the past. Access is currently determined on a case-by-case basis.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALABAMA
Child Welfare
Alabama Social Services Information System (ASSIST)

Contact Information: Kim Desmond
Office of Data Management
Family Services Division
Department of Human Resources
50 North Ripley Street
Montgomery, AL 36130
Phone: 334-242-1773
Fax: 334-242-0513

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALABAMA
Child Welfare
Alabama Child Welfare Information System (ACWIS)

Source:	Department of Human Resources, Family Services Division
Purpose:	Administration of foster care program.
Content:	Placement type, permanency plan, individualized service plan, and special needs.
Population:	Children in Alabama's foster care system, and children adopted.
Unit of Analysis:	Child
Type of Geographic Coding:	FIPS county codes identify the local foster care agency. Zip codes are not a mandatory field; therefore, they are not consistently provided.
Date or Frequency:	Data can be entered daily as needed. Records exist from the mid- to late 1980s, to the present.
Total Number of Records:	In 2002, there were approximately 8,500 records. There are about 1.5 million total records.
Availability:	Data have been made available in the past. Availability is dependent on scope of the research.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Use restrictions exist and are determined on a case-by-case basis.
Contact Information:	Kim Desmond Office of Data Management Family Services Division Department of Human Resources 50 North Ripley Street Montgomery, AL 36130 Phone: 334-242-1773 Fax: 334-242-0513

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALABAMA Child Welfare Adoption Tracking System

Source:	Department of Human Resources, Family Services Division
Purpose:	Children are tracked on the Alabama Child Welfare Information System (ACWIS) until placed in permanent custody. Once the child is in permanent custody, the record is then transferred to the Adoption Tracking System.
Content:	Placement type, family characteristics, special needs, and adoption subsidy information.
Population:	Children in permanent custody of adoptive parents.
Unit of Analysis:	Child
Type of Geographic Coding:	FIPS county codes of the local agency (geographic identifiers are restricted due to confidentiality restrictions). Zip codes are not a mandatory field and therefore are not consistently provided.
Date or Frequency:	Data are entered into the system daily as needed. Records from the early to mid-1990s to the present are available.
Total Number of Records:	Unknown
Availability:	Data have been made available in the past; availability is dependent on the scope and purpose of the research. Strict confidentiality restrictions apply.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	There are strict restrictions on these data; their availability is limited.
Contact Information:	Kim Desmond Office of Data Management Family Services Division Department of Human Resources 50 North Ripley Street Montgomery, AL 36130 Phone: 334-242-1773 Fax: 334-242-0513

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALASKA
Work Supports
Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP)

Source:	Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Public Assistance, Program Integrity and Analysis
Purpose:	Administration of TANF.
Content:	Cash assistance (amount and duration of payment). Adult participation in work activities. Extensive demographics information. Other program participation (such as food stamps, Medicaid).
Population:	TANF recipients.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip codes, individual addresses.
Date or Frequency:	Data collection done monthly. October 1997 to present.
Total Number of Records:	Average 14,000 individuals per month. On average, 35 percent of the records are rural.
Availability:	Confidentiality restrictions exist, particularly with regard to individual indicators.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	The office has contracted work out before to independent researchers. This process involved a number of safeguards and use restrictions, including confidentiality agreements and agreements to use data for the sole purpose of the approved study.
Comment:	Three Tribal TANF programs exist within the state. Administrative data on these tribal programs are not processed through the state. The majority of Tribal TANF cases are rural.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALASKA
Work Supports
Alaska Temporary Assistance Program (ATAP)

Contact Information: Craig Kahklen
Research Analyst
Program Integrity and Analysis
Office of Public Assistance
Department of Health and Social Services
350 Main Street, Room 317
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: 907-465-3347

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALASKA Substance Abuse Medicaid

Source:	Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Public Assistance, Program Integrity and Analysis
Purpose:	Administration of Medicaid.
Content:	Substance abuse data that meet the federal TEDS requirements (individual eligibility and claims data include age, race, and disability status) are available in this data set.
Population:	Medicaid applicants and recipients.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Community indicators; can be tracked by county codes and zip codes; individual addresses may not be available.
Date or Frequency:	Data collection done monthly, early 1990s to present.
Total Number of Records:	Average size of the data set: 100,000 individuals per year (duplicated).
Availability:	Confidentiality restrictions exist.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	The office has contracted work out before to independent researchers. This process involved a number of safeguards and use restrictions (in the contract). Typically, these restrictions and safeguards are very strict.
Contact Information:	Craig Kahklen Research Analyst Program Integrity and Analysis Office of Public Assistance Department of Health and Social Services 350 Main Street, Room 317 Juneau, AK 99801 Phone: 907-465-2680

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALASKA Child Welfare Online Resources for the Children of Alaska (ORCA)

Source:	Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Office of Family Services, Office of Child Services
Purpose:	Administration of Child Protective Services (CPS)
Content:	ORCA: Demographics, child characteristics, family characteristics; medical and educational information may be included once the system is fully implemented. Data collected meet federal AFCARS requirements. NOTE: Other data elements may exist and be accessible once ORCA is fully implemented. NOTE: At the time this information was gathered (August–September 2004), the Office of Child Services was in a period of transition between the old data capture system (PROBER) and the new system (ORCA). PROBER contained data on child protective services and foster care; ORCA will contain these, plus data on adoption.
Population:	ORCA: All children for whom CPS agencies have received a referral.
Data Type(s) and Unit of Analysis:	PROBER [®] is child-based. ORCA will be case-based (many children in the same family/household may exist within one case).
Type of Geographic Coding:	PROBER does not provide reliable geographic coding. ORCA will have a number of ways to capture geographic coding, including zip codes, addresses, regional and district office codes.
Date or Frequency:	Data updated daily as needed. PROBER available through July 2004. (Beginning date for these PROBER records dates back to the mid-1990s.) Alaska DHSS expected to implement ORCA beginning fall 2004.
Total Number of Records:	PROBER: Average: 12,000–18,000 children per year. Total size of database: approximately 262,000 records.
Availability:	Confidentiality restrictions exist, particularly with regard to individual indicators; approval process in place.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALASKA
Child Welfare
Online Resources for the Children of Alaska (ORCA)

Access Requirements and Use Restrictions: Confidentiality restrictions exist, particularly with regard to individual indicators. An approval process is in place, but details were not provided.

Comment: CPS data were in a system called PROBER at the time we documented these data. However, Alaska DHSS expected to implement ORCA beginning in fall 2004.

ORCA is described as a more sophisticated system that is also expected to provide better data quality. Historical data in PROBER will not be transferred into ORCA except when they apply to ongoing cases or historical placement information that is needed for AFCARS reports.

Contact Information: Kristen Tromble
Research Analyst IV
Research Division
Office of Child Services
Department of Health and Social Services
130 Seward St., Room 4F
P.O. Box 110630
Juneau, AK 99811-0630
Phone: 907-465-3170
Fax: 907-465-3397

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALASKA Child Welfare Adoptions Database

Source:	Department of Health and Social Services, Office of Family Services, Office of Child Services
Purpose:	Administration of adoption program
Content:	Adoption subsidy information, and information required by AFCARS. Additional data elements that are also collected may become accessible once ORCA is fully implemented.
Population:	Adopted children; children eligible for adoption (cross-over with foster care data).
Unit of Analysis:	Child, family
Type of Geographic Coding:	Adoptions Database does not have reliable geographic coding. ORCA will have a number of ways to capture geographic coding, including zip codes, addresses, and regional and district office codes.
Date or Frequency:	Data are updated daily as needed. Data are available in the Adoptions Database from the late 1990s until fall 2004.
Total Number of Records:	Average: 200 adoptions per year.
Availability:	The data are available for research.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Confidentiality restrictions exist, particularly with regard to individual indicators. An approval process is in place; see contact information to obtain details on this process.
Comment:	Beginning in fall 2004, the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) expected to implement a new child welfare data system called Online Resources for the Children of Alaska (ORCA), which replace the Adoptions Database. DHSS does not expect to transfer the historical data from the Adoptions Database into ORCA; however, a final decision has not been reached. Adoptions data collection capacity is expected to be greater once ORCA is implemented.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ALASKA Child Welfare Adoptions Database

**Contact
Information:** Kristen Tromble
Research Analyst IV
Research Division
Office of Child Services
Department of Health and Social Services
130 Seward St., Room 4F
P.O. Box 110630
Juneau, AK 99811-0630
Phone: 907-465-3170
Fax: 907-465-3397

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ARKANSAS Work Supports Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) Recipient File

Source:	Department of Human Services (DHS), Division of County Operations, Office of Program Planning and Development
Purpose:	State uses the Recipient File to track participation in work activities by TANF recipients.
Content:	Case information for services including demographics, location including zip code, length of assistance, services received (cash assistance and supportive services), placement, and dates of entry and exit.
Other Focal Topics:	Substance abuse information is also collected from recipients to find those who need treatment prior to being able to participate in the TEA program.
Population:	Clients participating in a work activity.
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected monthly from recipients. Data are available in the TEA Recipient File from approximately 1999 to the present.
Total Number of Records:	The monthly average fluctuates between 9,000–10,000 cases.
Availability:	Data are available only with approval by DHS.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	To use the Recipient File, a researcher would need to file a consent form, with the name of the researcher's agency and the research purpose, with the exception of agencies already under a DHS agreement. Requests are subject to the approval of the DHS Director. Identifying information may be removed from the data for confidentiality reasons.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ARKANSAS
Work Supports
Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) Recipient File

Contact Information: Lorie Williams
Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA)
Arkansas DHS–Division of County Operations
Office of Program Planning and Development
P.O. Box 1437
Little Rock, AR 72203
Phone: 800-482-8988

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

ARKANSAS
Substance Abuse
Alcohol and Drug Management Information Systems (ADMIS)

Source:	Arkansas Department of Human Services (DHS), Division of Behavioral Health Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Data Management, Research and Reporting Section
Purpose:	Administration of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention (ADAP) programs
Content:	Admission and discharge information, demographics, treatment type, drug of use, length of stay, family history (composition, marital status, employment status, and living arrangements).
Population:	Clients receiving substance abuse treatment or prevention services, and providers of such services.
Unit of Analysis:	Client, by substance abuse treatment provider.
Type of Geographic Coding:	County
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected upon intake and at monthly billing. Data have been collected since fiscal year 1986.
Total Number of Records:	The total number of records for the most recent years are: Fiscal Year 2000 14,656 Fiscal Year 2001 15,496 Fiscal Year 2002 15,479 Fiscal Year 2003 14,334
Availability:	Administrative data are available.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Send request to DHS.
Contact Information:	Jo Thompson, Director Data Management, Research and Reporting Section Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Arkansas/DHS/Division of Behavioral Health Services Email: Jo.Thompson@arkansas.gov Phone: 501-686-9105

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IDAHO Work Supports Workforce Investment Act Management Information System (WIAMIS)

Source:	Idaho Department of Commerce and Labor (IDCL)
Purpose:	WIAMIS is the state's Workforce Investment Act (WIA) reporting system for internal management and payment processes, and for the management of client and financial information.
Content:	Comprehensive information on services, eligibility, demographics, location, family characteristics, and entry and exit.
Population:	Persons using WIA services.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code
Date or Frequency:	Information is collected at enrollment, as services change, and at exit from the system. Time period covered: July 2000 to present.
Total Number of Records:	The database contains fewer than 5,000 people per year.
Total Number of Rural Records:	Unknown, but could be determined by segregating the records into rural and non-rural. However, this may require some effort on the part of researchers who want to obtain these data. IDCL would not consider segregating much below a regional level (Idaho is divided into six Workforce Investment Areas), since there are too few people to maintain confidentiality.
Availability:	Yes, if affiliated with some form of government research.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data requests can be submitted to the contact person identified below. Data will be released to those individuals or organizations whose work has been either funded or requested by a government agency, and only after a nondisclosure agreement has been entered into with both the organization and the IDCL.
Contact Information:	Cheryl Brush Idaho Department of Commerce & Labor Email: cbrush@cl.idaho.gov Phone: 208-332-3570

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IDAHO
Substance Abuse
Substance Abuse Client Information System (SACIS)

Source:	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Health, Substance Abuse Services (SAS)
Purpose:	The data are collected to meet federal reporting requirements (TEDS).
Content:	Demographics, length of stay, insurance status, veteran status, income, source of income, and all data elements required by TEDS, including eligibility, location, family characteristics, program participation, and case opening and closing.
Other Focal Topics:	The data also identifying whether a substance abuse client is part of an active case in child protective services or with the child welfare system.
Population:	Data are collected on any client going through substance abuse treatment and eligible for publicly funded treatment.
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	Region, county, zip code
Date or Frequency:	Information is collected from clients at application, intake, and when services are provided. Data are entered each time a provider submits a bill to the state, usually every two weeks or monthly. Idaho has SACIS monthly records for fiscal years 1994 to 2004.
Total Number of Records:	Programs serve approximately 6,000 people per year. Around 3,000 new people enter into eligibility for public funding each year, and roughly 3,000 eligible clients exit care each year.
Availability:	The use of the data must be approved by SAS.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IDAHO
Substance Abuse
Substance Abuse Client Information System (SACIS)

Access Requirements and Use Restrictions: Approval of a public information request is required, and copying costs may also be imposed.

Contact Information: Pharis Stanger
State Director, Substance Abuse Program Manager
Email: stangerp@idhw.state.id.us
Phone: 208-334-4944

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

INDIANA Work Supports WIA Data Set

Source:	Indiana Department of Workforce Development
Purpose:	To meet federal data reporting requirements for WIA and maintain records of services delivered to clients.
Content:	Demographic information, dates registered and date services are terminated, wage, location services are rendered. Services vary by location, but generally include employment, training, and education services, veterans programs, unemployment information, and youth services.
Population:	All individuals using WIA services during the program year.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code information is available for individuals' residences.
Date or Frequency:	Data collection began in 1984.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 10,000 new records are added each year.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	To acquire a data set, researchers must send the purpose of the research, credentials, and professional affiliation information to the Indiana Department of Workforce Development for review. Data are available free of charge.
Comment:	Beginning in 2004, data will include more detailed information about services delivered to individuals. This data set includes data from JTPA (the federal job training program that preceded WIA) for years prior to the introduction of WIA.
Contact Information:	Patrik Madaras Director of Evaluation Indiana Department of Workforce Development 10 N. Senate Ave. Indianapolis, IN 46260 Email: pmadaras@dwd.state.in.us Phone: 317-232-8537 Fax: 317-233-2176

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

INDIANA Substance Abuse Community Services Data System (CSDS)

Source:	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, Division of Mental Health and Addiction (Indiana DMHA)
Purpose:	To maintain administrative records of services delivered to mental health and substance abuse clients, and to assist DMHA in their annual funding allocation processes.
Content:	<p>CSDS is a web-based data collection system (relational database) that includes administrative data for adult mental health, child mental health, substance abuse, and gambling services. CSDS includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enrollment database tables: demographics, functional data, Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS)- and TEDS-required data, and additional data such as living arrangement, education, employment, health insurance, and Medicaid ID number;2. Follow-up database tables: functional data, living arrangement, employment, DASIS- and TEDS-required data, among other items;3. Encounter (services) database tables: encounter begin and end dates, procedure (service) codes, among other items;4. Revenue database tables: Financial information such as types of coverage, including Medicaid, Medicare, and third-party payer.
Other Focal Topics:	Data can also be used to study work participation, employment, and children's services.
Population:	All individuals receiving substance abuse and mental health services funded by state and federal sources. Clients must have met financial and diagnostic eligibility criteria. Data are maintained only for individuals who are enrolled in the Indiana Hoosier Assurance Plan ("HAP"). See Indiana DMHA website at: http://www.in.gov/fssa/servicemental/ for information.
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	County code data are available.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

INDIANA Substance Abuse Community Services Data System (CSDS)

Date or Frequency:	Data are available back to 1997, but Indiana would hesitate to use or share these data due to possible quality problems. However, from July 1, 2000, to date, the data are fairly reliable.
Total Number of Records:	Total number served (adult mental health, child mental health, addiction, gambling): State Fiscal Year 2001: 84,674 State Fiscal Year 2002: 88,752 State Fiscal Year 2003: 96,874
Total Number of Rural Records:	Using the Census definition, for state Fiscal Year 2003, there were 69,135 urban and 27,739 rural records.
Availability:	These data are available to outside researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Those interested must provide a description of the research. Identifying client information, such as date of birth and identification number, may be removed.
Contact Information:	Paula J. Barrickman Asst. Deputy Director of Data Indiana Division of Mental Health & Addiction 402 W. Washington St., Room W353 Indianapolis, IN 46204 Email: Paula.Barrickman@fssa.in.gov Phone: 317-232-7877 Fax: 317-233-3472

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA

Work Supports

Promoting Independence and Self-Sufficiency Through Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (Promise JOBS)

Source:	Iowa Department of Human Services (IDHS) The Division of Financial, Health and Work Supports administers programs, and the Division of Data Management tracks clients and cases. The Iowa Department of Workforce Development maintains files.
Purpose:	Administration of employment and training activities through Promise JOBS for the Family Investment Program (FIP), which is Iowa's TANF program.
Content:	Promise JOBS contains many files, including a referral file; a components file, which shows the education and training activities of the clients; an expense file, which shows the child care and training expenses for each person; and an employment file, which tracks the client's record of employment. Individual-level records contain demographic items, while the case-level files have characteristics of the case, such as case income, benefit levels, and case composition.
Population:	Individuals receiving assistance from Promise JOBS.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual, case
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code
Date or Frequency:	Monthly files are created at system month end (22nd of the month) and at calendar month end. The month-end files contain the cases and individuals that are active on the last day of the month. Typically, there are three to four years of month-end files available; currently from 2001 to present.
Total Number of Records:	The referral file contains files for both active and inactive cases. The active file has about 16,000 records, while the inactive file has several hundred thousand.
Availability:	Data can be made available, but there are confidentiality restrictions.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA

Work Supports

Promoting Independence and Self-Sufficiency Through Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (Promise JOBS)

Access Requirements and Use Restrictions: Data can be provided upon approval of a written application to the Director of IDHS. Release of data is restricted according to state regulations. In addition, IDHS resource limitations may limit data availability.

Comment: IDHS can also provide FIP cash assistance data, along with data for Food Assistance, Medicaid, and Child Welfare Services. Clients in these systems can be linked from one system to another by state identification number.

Contact Information: Michelle Holst
Iowa Department of Human Services
Division of Financial, Health and Work Supports
Des Moines, IA
Email: mholst@dhs.state.ia.us
Phone: 515-281-7714

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA Work Supports Service Reporting System (SRS) and Purchase of Services System (POSS)

Source:	Iowa Department of Human Services (IDHS), Division of Behavioral, Developmental and Protective Services for Families, Adults and Children
Purpose:	Recording and documentation of child care services and payments.
Content:	<p>Contains child care use information for Family Investment Program (FIP), Food Assistance Programs, Promise JOBS, Medicaid, and Child Welfare Services. The Subsidized Child Care program in Iowa includes several types of care: Basic Care, Special Needs Care, Child Care Assistance, Protective Child Care, and Promise JOBS Child Care.</p> <p>SRS, an eligibility tracking system, indicates cases that have met both the financial and nonfinancial eligibility requirements. SRS also tracks client demographic information.</p> <p>POSS records the payments for child care services and tracks provider and service information.</p>
Other Focal Topics:	SRS and POSS also track services delivered on a group basis, such as foster care training and some miscellaneous services, such as foster care and Adoption Home Study cases.
Population:	Children and adults receiving subsidized child day care.
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code
Date or Frequency:	<p>SRS data are collected in real time. Data are available for four months back from the current month.</p> <p>POSS is run every day. Data are available from Fiscal Year 1991 to the present.</p>
Total Number of Records:	<p>SRS contains approximately 90,000 unduplicated records per month.</p> <p>POSS may contain up to approximately 700,000 records. It is cumulative. There is a record for every payment made during the time period that is tracked—typically one year, except for the most recent data file that contains up to 3 ¼ years.</p>

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA

Work Supports

Service Reporting System (SRS) and Purchase of Services System (POSS)

Availability:	Data can be made available; however, there are confidentiality restrictions.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data can be disclosed upon approval of a written application to the Director of IDHS. Release of data is restricted by state code. In addition, IDHS resource limitations may limit data availability.
Comment:	Clients in FIP, Promise JOBS, or receiving food assistance, Medicaid, or child welfare services can be linked from one system to another by state identification number.
Contact Information:	Michelle Holst Iowa Department of Human Services Division of Financial, Health and Work Supports Des Moines, IA Email: mholst@dhs.state.ia.us Phone: 515-281-7714

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA
Substance Abuse
Iowa Automated Benefit Calculation System (IABCS)

Source:	<p>Iowa Department of Human Services (IDHS)</p> <p>The Division of Financial, Health and Work Supports administers programs.</p> <p>The Division of Data Management tracks clients and cases.</p>
Purpose:	<p>Administration of Medicaid programs</p>
Content:	<p>Case information for Medicaid recipients, including contact information (address), demographics, program participation, and system entrance and exit.</p>
Population:	<p>Medicaid enrollees</p>
Unit of Analysis:	<p>Case, persons</p>
Type of Geographic Coding:	<p>County, zip code</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>Monthly files are created at system month end (the 22nd of the month) and at calendar month end.</p> <p>The month-end files contain the cases and individuals that are active on the last day of the month.</p> <p>Typically, three to four years of month-end files are available; currently they are from 2001 to the present.</p>
Total Number of Records:	<p>The Medicaid records number in excess of 200,000 monthly.</p> <p>Closed cases and case information on persons are kept in the monthly files until they have been out of the system for at least a year. Thus, the month-end files for cases usually contain several hundred thousand records, and the individual-level files may contain several million.</p>
Availability:	<p>Data can be made available; however, there are confidentiality restrictions.</p>
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	<p>Data can be disclosed upon approval of a written application to the Director of IDHS. Release of data is restricted by state code. In addition, IDHS resource limitations may limit data availability.</p>

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA
Substance Abuse
Iowa Automated Benefit Calculation System (IABCS)

Comment: Eligibility for Medicaid is tracked in a separate Title XIX eligibility monthly file, and the Title XIX indicator is passed to Iowa's Automated Benefit Calculation System. Iowa has a Medicaid Management Information System operated by a vendor that maintains Medicaid payment files.

Contact Information: Michelle Holst
Iowa Department of Human Services
Division of Financial, Health and Work Supports
Des Moines, IA
Email: mholst@dhs.state.ia.us
Phone: 515-281-7714

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA Substance Abuse Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS)

Source:	Iowa Department of Public Health, Division of Behavioral Health and Professional Licensure
Purpose:	Administration of substance abuse treatment services. Licensed facilities that provide driving under the influence (DUI) services or receive state funding are required to submit data to the Department of Mental Health. The Department of Public Health reports SARS data to TEDS. Information is also used to conduct trend studies for other state agencies.
Content:	Data are collected from 110 licensed treatment/assessment facilities. The facilities use four different forms to collect data: admit form, service form, discharge form, and a follow-up form (sent six months after discharge). The information collected includes referral source, arrest information, entry into and exit from system, services received, placement/diagnosis, demographics, location, employment information, drug use (frequency, method, and type), and payment source.
Population:	Persons who receive DUI or publicly funded substance abuse services.
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code
Date or Frequency:	Records are updated at admission (intake) screening, crisis screening, discharge, and at a six-month follow-up point. Data have been collected for fiscal years 1997 to the present.
Total Number of Records:	On average, the system includes combined screenings and admissions of 40,288 people per year.
Total Number of Rural Records:	Unknown; however, it may be possible to track the number of rural facilities from the agency level by breaking down the state of Iowa into geographic areas. Outreach agencies operate in rural areas for screening and intake purposes once or twice a month.
Availability:	De-identified data can be made available to outside researchers.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA Substance Abuse Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS)

**Access
Requirements and
Use Restrictions:**

All requests for data are subject to the approval of the Division Director and are approved on a case-by-case basis.

No blanket policy exists. The procedure is as follows: (1) agencies ask for specific data, (2) the Division Director makes the final decision on whether to release the data, and (3) the Department of Public Health then designs data queries.

**Contact
Information:**

Steve Schaller
Program Planner II
SARS Data Coordinator for the state
Iowa Department of Public Health
Division of Behavioral Health and Professional Licensure
Des Moines, IA
Email: sschalle@idph.state.ia.us
Phone: 515-281-4643

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA Child Welfare Child Welfare Information Systems (CWIS)

Source:	<p>Iowa Department of Human Services (IDHS)</p> <p>The Division of Behavioral, Developmental and Protective Services for Families, Adults and Children administers programs.</p> <p>The Division of Data Management, Bureau of Child Welfare Information Systems, tracks clients and cases.</p>
Purpose:	<p>Data are used for the administration of programs, monitoring of services, payment of services, case planning and monitoring, state and federal reporting, fiscal monitoring, and performance monitoring.</p>
Content:	<p>CWIS includes the Family and Children's Services System (FACS) and the Statewide Tracking Assessment Reports System (STAR).</p> <p>FACS contains information on five major child welfare services: foster care, adoptions, family-centered services, family preservation, and court-ordered services.</p> <p>STAR mainframe systems capture data for child protective services, including eligibility, demographics, location, family characteristics, program participation, utilization and expenditures, service and case opening and closing information, and information related to child abuse.</p>
Population:	<p>Children who are documented recipients of adoption, foster care, or in-home services, or who are the subjects of child abuse or neglect reports.</p>
Unit of Analysis:	<p>Child</p>
Type of Geographic Coding:	<p>County, zip code, judicial district, and IDHS service area.</p>
Date or Frequency:	<p>There are a variety of tracking systems used to collect information, with frequencies of collection of data varying from daily to annually.</p> <p>The state has child welfare data that includes monthly records for fiscal years 1995 to the present.</p>
Total Number of Records:	<p>An average monthly client file in FACS contains approximately 35,000 records for about 22,000 unduplicated clients.</p>

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

IOWA
Child Welfare
Child Welfare Information Systems (CWIS)

Availability:	Access may be granted on an individual basis, for legitimate research, under specific agreements.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requirements, use of CWIS data is strictly limited to the federally mandated requirements for administration of the program. Any users of CWIS data must comply with all applicable state and federal confidentiality requirements and must sign a State of Iowa confidentiality agreement. Re-release of any data accessed is strictly prohibited unless specifically authorized by the IDHS Child Welfare Administrator.
Comment:	Clients in FIP, Promise JOBS, or receiving food assistance, Medicaid, or child welfare services can be linked from one system to another by state identification number (SID).
Contact Information:	Laverne Armstrong Iowa Department of Human Services Chief Bureau of Program Supports and Protective Services Hoover State Office 5th floor Des Moines, IA 50319 Email: LARMSTR@dhs.state.ia.us Phone: 515-281-6802

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

KANSAS Substance Abuse Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Source:	Kansas Social and Rehabilitation Services
Purpose:	To meet federal TEDS data-reporting requirements, provide data for service administration, and assist in determining service needs and trends.
Content:	The data include demographic items such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, and substance abuse data, including primary, secondary, and tertiary substance, frequency of use, and age of first use; cost per unit of service; and tobacco use information (including age at first use).
Population:	Everyone in Kansas receiving services paid for by federal funds or through Medicaid, as well as fourth-time driving under the influence (DUI) clients and convicted nonviolent drug offenders.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Data include county and zip code information.
Date or Frequency:	Includes data collected since 1991.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 14,000 clients added each year.
Availability:	These data may be available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	These data may be available for research. Contact Social and Rehabilitation Services for more information.
Contact Information:	David Chapman Management System Analyst Social and Rehabilitation Services Policy Evaluation Research and Training Docking State Office Building 915 Southwest Harrison Street Topeka, KS 66612 Email: dwc@srskansas.org Phone: 785-296-7106

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

KENTUCKY Substance Abuse Community Mental Health Center's Client Event Data Set (CEDS)

Source:	Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
Purpose:	Data are collected for state and federal reporting requirements, including TEDS.
Content:	There are 71 different fields in CEDS, such as client demographics and family characteristics; clinical information, including services received or program participation, placement, and eligibility information; and case opening and closing information.
Other Focal Topics:	Data collected on child welfare and work supports in the data set include whether or not a person is receiving SSI, SSDI, or TANF and whether a client has received services from the Department of Social Services.
Population:	Clients who receive publicly funded substance abuse treatment services.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Region, county, zip code Community Mental Health Centers are identified by a site identifier, a provider identifier, or federal Inventory of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (I-SAT) numbers.
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected from clients at admission and discharge.
Total Number of Records:	Information on the total number of cases per year would need to be requested from the data set manager. According to the Internal Policy Analyst to whom we spoke, the data set manager can be contacted through the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. The Data Research Branch Manager position was vacant, however, at the time we collected this information.
Availability:	Kentucky has allowed researchers to use the data in the past and would allow information to be made available, as long as the information will be used in an appropriate manner.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	No identifying information will be included in data set. Researchers must have Institutional Review Board approval to use the data. There also is a copying cost for using the data.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

KENTUCKY
Substance Abuse
Community Mental Health Center's Client Event Data Set (CEDDS)

Contact Information: Karyn Hascal, Director
Amy Baker, Women's Treatment Coordinator
Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
100 Fair Oaks Lane, 4E-D
Frankfort, KY 40621-0001
Phone: 502-564-2880 or 3487
Fax: 502-564-7152

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MAINE Work Supports Additional Support for People in Retraining and Employment (ASPIRE)

Source:	Department of Social Services, Bureau of Family Independence
Purpose:	Work support data are collected in the same computer system as TANF. Administration of ASPIRE/TANF program, which provides employment services to TANF recipients.
Content:	ASPIRE: Eligibility, case opening/closing, work participation, employment history, location. TANF: Categories required by federal government, including eligibility, demographics, family characteristics, case opening and closing.
Population:	TANF recipients
Unit of Analysis:	Person; if a two-parent household, both parents.
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, town (zip code may not be available).
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected monthly. Data are available from 1996 to the present.
Total Number of Records:	Caseload size: 10,000 per year.
Availability:	Although data have never been released in the past, data could be released in the future dependent upon review of request.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Confidentiality restrictions exist. Submit requests to the Bureau of Family Independence Director for review.
Comment:	The system also contains indicators of the use of transportation services and child care vouchers.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MAINE

Work Supports

Additional Support for People in Retraining and Employment (ASPIRE)

Contact Information: Director
Bureau of Family Independence
11 SHS Whitten Rd.
Augusta, ME 04333
Phone: 207-287-2826
Fax: 207-287-5096

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MAINE
Substance Abuse
MaineCare Claims, Eligibility and Provider Data

Source:	Department of Social Services, Bureau of Medical Services
Purpose:	Administration of MaineCare program (Maine's Medicaid program).
Content:	Claims Eligibility information Provider information Prescription data Vital statistics Dual eligibility Other insurance
Population:	MaineCare enrollees as determined by Medicaid eligibility.
Unit of Analysis:	Member
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code, county code
Date or Frequency:	Claims are paid and processed weekly; eligibility is updated daily. The Maine Electronic Claims Management System (MECMS) is a new system that was implemented in fall 2004. Seven years of historical data (1997–2004) will be transferred to MECMS.
Total Number of Records:	5–6 million claims per year. Population of 300,000 enrollees.
Availability:	Raw data are for the sole purpose of program administration and cannot be released to the public, but data extraction may be possible.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Proposals must be submitted to the Director of the Bureau of Medical Services.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MAINE
Substance Abuse
MaineCare Claims, Eligibility and Provider Data

Comment: Another possible source of information on substance abuse and medical care specific to the rural population is:

Office of Rural Health
Maine Department of Human Services
State House Station 11
161 Capitol Street
Augusta, ME 04333-0011
Phone: 207-287-5427
Fax: 207-287-5431

Contact Information: Proposals must be submitted to:
Director
Bureau of Medical Services
11 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
Phone: 207-287-2674

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MAINE
Child Welfare
Maine Automated Child Welfare Information System (MACWIS)

Source:	Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Child and Family Services, MACWIS Unit
Purpose:	Administration of child protective services (CPS) and foster care program, and to track adoptions.
Content:	CPS: CPS reports (reported and investigated), date of safety assessments, child and family assessment, demographics, and location. Foster care: placement type (family or group home, for instance), length of time in care, legal status of child, foster home, date of safety and well-being assessments.
Population:	All children for whom a CPS report is received, children in foster care, and children adopted.
Unit of Analysis:	Person Families Date ranges
Type of Geographic Coding:	Organized by district Can also be organized by zip code
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected monthly. 2002 to the present Basic information (caseload numbers) available 1999 to present.
Total Number of Records:	Average data set size for CPS: 18,000 children per year; 9,000–10,000 appropriate/investigated cases per year. Average data set for foster care: at any given point in time: 2,800 children in care; 900 new children in any given year; 500 children exit care in any given year.
Availability:	The Department is responsive to requests. Some information has been made available, such as to KIDSCOUNT. However, staff capacity to work with researchers is limited.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MAINE
Child Welfare
Maine Automated Child Welfare Information System (MACWIS)

Access
Requirements and
Use Restrictions: There are confidentiality restrictions. Contact the MACWIS manager for additional details and procedures.

Contact
Information: Matt Rurel
 MACWIS Manager
 221 State Street
 Augusta, ME 04333
 Phone: 207-287-5060
 Fax: 207-287-5031

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

**MINNESOTA
Substance Abuse
Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS)**

Source:	Minnesota Department of Human Services
Purpose:	To maintain records of substance abuse services delivered to Medicaid clients.
Content:	Data include demographic information, who authorized the treatments, and the dates treatment begins and ends.
Population:	All clients receiving publicly funded substance abuse treatment services.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	County information is available, including county of residence, county authorizing service, and county with financial responsibility.
Date or Frequency:	Payments for services are collected every two weeks; information on service authorization is real time. Data are available from 2000–present.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 25,000 new placement records are added each year.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data are available to researchers free of charge. Researchers must apply to the department, specifying the purpose of the research and their credentials or affiliation.
Contact Information:	Troy Mangan Operations Manager Minnesota Department of Human Services Chemical Health Division 444 Lafayette Road North Saint Paul, MN 55155-3823 Email: troy.w.mangan@state.mn.us Phone: 651-582-1884 Fax: 651-582-1846

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MINNESOTA Substance Abuse Drug and Alcohol Normative Evaluation System (DAANES)

Source:	Minnesota Department of Human Services
Purpose:	To maintain records of substance abuse services delivered to individuals and meet federal data reporting requirements.
Content:	Meets federal TEDS data requirements.
Population:	All individuals receiving substance abuse treatment services in Minnesota, regardless of the source of funding (both public and privately funded services are included).
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	County-of-residence information is available.
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected during admittance and discharge. Information is imputed into DAANES periodically throughout the month. Usable data date back to 1991.
Total Number of Records:	DAANES includes 50,000 new records each year.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data are available to researchers free of charge. Researchers must apply to the department, specifying the purpose of the research and providing their credentials or affiliation. There are restrictions on how the data may be used.
Contact Information:	Troy Mangan Operations Manager Minnesota Department of Human Services Chemical Health Division 444 Lafayette Road North Saint Paul, MN 55155-3823 Email: troy.w.mangan@state.mn.us Phone: 651-582-1884 Fax: 651-582-1846

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSISSIPPI Work Supports Jobs Automated Work System (JAWS)

Source:	Mississippi Department of Human Services
Purpose:	To maintain records of TANF participants and meet federal data reporting requirements.
Content:	Contains service information, including date services are rendered, type of job, hours worked, wages, transportation, and child care services.
Population:	All TANF and food stamp recipients, as well as children and pregnant women on Medicaid.
Unit of Analysis:	Case and individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	County and zip code
Date or Frequency:	Data are continuous since October 1, 1996, but the data set goes back to 1987.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 19,000 TANF cases, consisting of about 45,000 individuals, are added to the data set each year.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Researchers may need to sign confidentiality agreements. To apply, researchers must provide information as to the purpose of the research, as well as their credentials and affiliation, for review by the Department of Human Services.
Contact Information:	Chris Christmas Director Mississippi Department of Human Services Division of Economic Assistance P.O. Box 352 Jackson, MS 39205 Email: cchristmas@mdhs.state.ms.us Phone: 601-359-4828 Fax: 601-359-4550

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSISSIPPI Work Supports

Mississippi Application Verification Eligibility Reporting and Information Control System (MAVERICS)

Source:	Mississippi Department of Human Services
Purpose:	To maintain records of TANF participants and meet federal data reporting requirements.
Content:	Demographic information, eligibility, reason for leaving the aid program.
Population:	All TANF and food stamp recipients, as well as children and pregnant women on Medicaid.
Unit of Analysis:	Case and individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	County and zip code
Date or Frequency:	Data are continuous since October 1, 1996, but the data set goes back to 1987.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 19,000 TANF cases, consisting of about 45,000 individuals, are added to the data set each year.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Researchers may need to sign confidentiality agreements. To apply, researchers must supply information as to the purpose of the research, as well as their credentials and affiliation, for review by the Department of Human Services.
Contact Information:	Chris Christmas Director Mississippi Department of Human Services Division of Economic Assistance P.O. Box 352 Jackson, MS 39205 Email: cchristmas@mdhs.state.ms.us Phone: 601-359-4828 Fax: 601-359-4550

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSISSIPPI Child Welfare

Mississippi Automated Child Welfare Information System (MACWIS)

Source:	Mississippi Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children Services
Purpose:	To maintain case records of child welfare services delivered to clients and meet federal data reporting requirements. Records are initiated by intake and processed through adoption.
Content:	Demographic data, case-planning data, service types, service dates, and reason for services.
Population:	Children, families, and vulnerable adults served by child protective services, foster care services, and adoption services. MACWIS interfaces with TANF and food stamps.
Unit of Analysis:	Data are organized by client (child, family, vulnerable adult).
Type of Geographic Coding:	County information is available by residence, jurisdiction, and location of service delivery.
Date or Frequency:	Data are updated daily and are available from October 2001.
Total Number of Records:	Unknown
Availability:	These data are available for research.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Researchers need to provide their credentials and information as to the purpose of their research.
Contact Information:	Robin Wilson Program Manager Mississippi Department of Human Services Division of Family and Children Services 750 North State Street Jackson, MS 39202 Phone: 800-345-6347

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSOURI Substance Abuse Medicaid Data Set

Source:	Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Purpose:	To maintain records of substance abuse services delivered to Medicaid participants.
Content:	Demographic information (such as age, race, and sex) and services received. Also, drug use arrests, if resulting in treatment participation.
Population:	All individuals in Missouri who received substance abuse services covered by Medicaid.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code and county
Date or Frequency:	Includes data from as early as 1999, updated daily.
Total Number of Records:	When information was gathered (August–September 2004), the state was in the process of automating the data. As a result, information on the number of records was not available.
Availability:	This data set is available to researchers after petitioning the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Requests for additional information should be submitted to Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.
Contact Information:	Dr. Andrew Homer Missouri Department of Mental Health Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse P.O. Box 687 Jefferson City, MO 65101 Phone: 573-751-4122 Toll-Free: 800-364-9687 TT Phone: 573-526-1201 Fax: 573-751-8224

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSOURI Substance Abuse Point of Service (POS)

Source:	Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Purpose:	To maintain records of state-funded substance abuse treatment services delivered to individuals.
Content:	Date, service, and amount of state funds expended for each service.
Population:	All individuals receiving substance abuse services funded by the state, including Medicaid participants receiving non-Medicaid services.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	County
Date or Frequency:	Since 1970s, updated monthly.
Total Number of Records:	There are an average of 2 million records per year. The records are by individual for each service they receive by provider and day.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers upon application to the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	The records are confidential and are only shared for approved research purposes. Approval protocols include standard the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations and federal and state confidentiality regulations.
Contact Information:	Dr. Andrew Homer Missouri Department of Mental Health Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse P.O. Box 687 Jefferson City, MO 65101 Phone: 573-751-4942 Toll-Free: 800-364-9687 TT Phone: 573-526-1201 Fax: 573-751-8224

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSOURI Substance Abuse Client Tracking Data (CTRACK)

Source:	Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Purpose:	To maintain a database of state-funded substance abuse services delivered to individuals.
Content:	Demographic information (age, race, and sex) and services received. Drug use and arrests if resulting in treatment participation.
Population:	All individuals participating in state-funded substance abuse treatment programs.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code
Date or Frequency:	Since 1995; updated daily.
Total Number of Records:	40,000 pairs of admission and discharge records.
Availability:	This data set is available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	The records are confidential and are only shared for approved research purposes. Approval protocols include the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations and federal and state confidentiality regulations.
Contact Information:	Dr. Andrew Homer Missouri Department of Mental Health Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse P.O. Box 687 Jefferson City, MO 65101 Phone: 573-751-4942 Toll-Free: 800-364-9687 TT Phone: 573-526-1201 Fax: 573-751-8224

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSOURI Substance Abuse Outcomes Web

Source:	Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Purpose:	To track the long-term outcome of individuals who complete substance abuse treatment services administered or funded by the state, including Medicaid services.
Content:	Data include patient demographic data, pre- and post-treatment measures, housing status, employment status, and diagnosis.
Population:	All individuals who complete treatment services funded by the state.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code
Date or Frequency:	The Outcomes Web is updated daily and includes data since 2003.
Total Number of Records:	40,000 records per year by individual and treatment episode.
Availability:	This data set is available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	The records are confidential and are only shared for approved research purposes. Approval protocols include standard the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations and federal and state confidentiality regulations.
Contact Information:	Dr. Andrew Homer Missouri Department of Mental Health Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse P.O. Box 687 Jefferson City, MO 65101 Phone: 573-751-4942 Toll-Free: 800-364-9687 TT Phone: 573-526-1201 Fax: 573-751-8224

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSOURI Child Welfare Child Protective Services Data Sets

Source:	Missouri Department of Social Services, Children's Division
Purpose:	To maintain records of child protective service cases, including payments to foster parents, placements of children in foster care, child abuse and neglect cases, and intensive services delivered to families.
Content:	Child abuse and neglect, intensive service cases, foster care and foster home data, and financial records of payments for services.
Population:	All children and families receiving abuse and neglect services, foster care services, and intensive care services from the Children's Division of the Missouri Department of Social Services.
Unit of Analysis:	Case
Type of Geographic Coding:	County and zip code
Date or Frequency:	Data are updated monthly and aside from the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) required purges, contain records dating back to 1985.
Total Number of Records:	Exact size is unknown, approximate sizes are shown below Abuse and Neglect several million Intensive Services thousands Vendors (foster parent record) hundreds Payments 15–16 million Foster Care thousands
Availability:	Data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	State law allows access to data if the proposed use is judged to be in the state's best interest. Researchers must be tenure track professors at an accredited university; occasionally, Ph.D. students get access through their professors. To apply for access to a data set, researchers must outline the research background, purpose, and hypotheses.
Comment:	Management staff mention that the data may be difficult to work with due to missing values and a lack of editing.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MISSOURI Child Welfare Child Protective Services Data Sets

**Contact
Information:** Lesleigh Pettit
Management Analyst Specialist
Children's Division
Missouri Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 88
Jefferson City, MO 65103
Phone: 573-522-8024

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MONTANA
Substance Abuse
Alcohol and Drug Information System (ADIS)

Source:	Department of Public Health and Human Services, Addictive and Mental Disorders Division						
Purpose:	To maintain records on individuals in state addictive disorders treatment programs.						
Content:	Demographics, type of care, primary drug, secondary drug, tertiary drug, frequency and route of administration, special circumstances (pregnancy status, criminal convictions), discharge date and reason, number of services, and follow-up data for those who complete treatment, including employment, maintenance treatment, and arrests.						
Population:	All individuals receiving care in state-run addiction treatment facilities.						
Unit of Analysis:	Individual						
Type of Geographic Coding:	County						
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected daily. The Department of Public Health and Human Services uses the data going back to 1991; data prior to that are not regularly accessed.						
Total Number of Records:	There are 119,758 records in the master file, but it is unclear what time period this represents. There were 8,685 total admissions in the state during Fiscal Year 2004.						
Total Number of Rural Records:	The Division classifies 31 of the state's 56 counties as 100 percent rural; another 8 are defined as being 50 to 99 percent rural. By this definition, the 119,758 records in the master file are distributed as follows: <table><tr><td>100 percent rural</td><td>10,962</td></tr><tr><td>50 to 99 percent rural</td><td>21,031</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Rural</td><td>87,765</td></tr></table>	100 percent rural	10,962	50 to 99 percent rural	21,031	Non-Rural	87,765
100 percent rural	10,962						
50 to 99 percent rural	21,031						
Non-Rural	87,765						
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.						
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	The entire data set is available, with date of birth and client ID numbers removed. Contact the Data Analyst with details of research intentions to obtain a cleaned data set.						

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MONTANA
Substance Abuse
Alcohol and Drug Information System (ADIS)

Comment: More information about the urban-rural definition in Montana can be found at: http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us/urban_rural.htm.

Contact Information: Mary Letang
Data Analyst
Addictive and Mental Disorders Division
P.O. Box 202905
Helena, MT 59620-2905
Email: mletang@state.mt.us
Phone: 406-444-9635
Fax: 406-444-9389

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MONTANA Substance Abuse Alcohol Court Treatment (ACT)

Source:	Department of Public Health and Human Services, Addictive & Mental Disorders Division						
Purpose:	These data are collected to maintain records of individuals who complete substance abuse treatment required by a court order.						
Content:	Demographic data, court number, blood alcohol level at the time of arrest, county of offense, and discharge data.						
Population:	All people in Montana convicted of driving under the influence (DUI), and treated in and released from state-run substance abuse treatment programs, after 1985.						
Unit of Analysis:	Individual						
Type of Geographic Coding:	County of arrest is included in the data set, but not county of residence.						
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected daily, but records include only those who have completed treatment, not those who have entered treatment or are currently in treatment. The Montana Department of Human Services uses the data going back to 1991; data prior to that are not regularly accessed.						
Total Number of Records:	The file contains 75,347 records. Of those, 5,124 have an admission date in state Fiscal Year 2004.						
Total Number of Rural Records:	The 75,000+ records in the data set are distributed as follows: <table><tr><td>100 percent rural</td><td>7,565</td></tr><tr><td>50 to 99 percent rural</td><td>13,048</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Rural</td><td>54,734</td></tr></table>	100 percent rural	7,565	50 to 99 percent rural	13,048	Non-Rural	54,734
100 percent rural	7,565						
50 to 99 percent rural	13,048						
Non-Rural	54,734						
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.						
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	The entire data set is available, with date of birth and client ID numbers removed. Contact the Data Analyst with details of research intentions to obtain a cleaned data set.						
Comment:	More information about the urban/rural definition in Montana can be found at: http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us/urban_rural.htm .						

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

MONTANA
Substance Abuse
Alcohol Court Treatment (ACT)

Contact Information: Mary Letang
Data Analyst
Addictive & Mental Disorders Division
P.O. Box 202905
Helena, MT 59620-2905
Email: mletang@state.mt.us
Phone: 406-444-9635
Fax: 406-444-9389

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NEBRASKA Substance Abuse Community Client Data Set

Source:	Nebraska Department of Behavioral Health
Purpose:	This data set is used for administration and planning of substance abuse treatment, and for submission to TEDS at the federal level.
Content:	The data set includes eligibility information, demographics, employment status, type of employment, location, including county code and zip code, number of persons in family, program participation, and admission and discharge data at service level.
Population:	Data are collected on clients who are registered or authorized for substance abuse treatment services.
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	State, region, county, zip code
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected from a client at admission to each service, then at discharge from each service. The state has several different data sets going back 20 years.
Total Number of Records:	From 1990 to 1998, the average size of a data set was 22,000 persons per year. From 1998 to present, the average size of a data set is 10,000 persons per year (17,000 records).
Availability:	Nebraska has made data available to researchers in the past and would allow information to be made available.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	No identifying information will be included in data set.
Comment:	The Department of Behavioral Health will be redoing the system, and adding child welfare and criminal justice data to the database, which they expect will improve the system and its data. They did not indicate when these changes will take place.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NEBRASKA Substance Abuse Community Client Data Set

Contact Information: Bob Bussard
Program Specialist
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Department of Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 95044
Lincoln, NE 68509-5044
Email: bob.bussard@hhss.state.ne.us
Phone: 402-479-5572

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NEW HAMPSHIRE Work Supports New Heights Computer System

Source:	Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Family Assistance
Purpose:	The New Heights Computer System is an integrated system that contains administrative data on a several programs, including the state TANF programs, the New Hampshire Employment Program, and the New Hampshire Family Assistance program (child only or disabled adults).
Content:	The New Heights Computer System includes all categories of information required by the federal ACF199 report, and many other data elements used as part of the integrated system, including income, disability, barriers to work, demographics, and program eligibility of other people in the household.
Population:	TANF and other service recipients or program participants
Unit of Analysis:	Case, person
Type of Geographic Coding:	District office indicator, zip code, address
Date or Frequency:	Data are input daily, interactively during the eligibility interview, at TANF eligibility re-determination every six months for the Employment Program, and annually for the Family Assistance program. The New Heights Computer System includes data from 1998 to the present. Any cases that were open when this system was implemented were transferred into it. An older system in place prior to the New Heights Computer System contains monthly reports from 1986 to 1997, but some months are missing.
Total Number of Records:	Average number of clients per year: 5,800 to 6,000
Availability:	Division has contracted previously with the University of New Hampshire for use of data, and would make data available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Confidentiality restrictions exist, but specifics are not available.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NEW HAMPSHIRE Work Supports New Heights Computer System

Comment: The New Heights Computer System is an integrated computer system that contains data on a number of other New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) programs including food stamps and Medicaid. Data can be cross-referenced across multiple programs.

Case notes included in the system contain information on barriers to employment. Substance abuse could possibly be determined through an examination of barrier resolution activities on a case-by-case basis.

Beginning in October 2004, more-detailed information is being collected on particular barriers to employment, including substance abuse.

Contact Information: Maryanne Bershok
Director
Division of Family Assistance
Department of Health and Human Services
129 Pleasant Street
Concord, NH 03301
Phone: 603-271-4238

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NORTH CAROLINA Work Supports, Substance Abuse, Child Welfare Client Services Data Warehouse (CSDW)

Source:	Department of Health and Human Services
Purpose:	Administration of various programs
Content:	List of data sources available through CSDW (as of May 2004): Work Supports: Adult Services, including TANF Data Collection (TDC), Employment Programs Information System (EPIS) for TANF, Work Participation Programs, Subsidized Child Care Substance Abuse: Public Health Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs (ADAP); Eligibility Information Systems (EIS) for TANF and Medicaid Child Welfare: Foster Care, Adoption, Central Registry, including Child Abuse/Neglect, Child Protective Services CSDW also has Child Support Enforcement data: the Automated Child Support Tracking System (ACTS), and the Integrated Payment and Reporting System Eligibility (IPRS).
Population:	Program participants, enrollees, and service providers
Unit of Analysis:	Varies
Type of Geographic Coding:	Varies
Date or Frequency:	Varies
Total Number of Records:	Varies
Total Number of Rural Records:	Varies
Availability:	The CSDW can make various types of social services administrative data available. Detailed information about each data set must be obtained from the agencies that collect the data. Interested researchers should contact CSDW for further information related to any of these data sources.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NORTH CAROLINA

Work Supports, Substance Abuse, Child Welfare Client Services Data Warehouse (CSDW)

Access Requirements and Use Restrictions: CSDW can make client-specific data available on a case-by-case basis. Privacy and security issues will be taken into account when granting access to data.

Comment: Data within the Client Services Data Warehouse can be merged by unique client identifiers.

Contact Information: Tom Palombo*
Department of Health and Human Services
Resource/Regulatory Management
Information Systems - Systems Operations
Email: Tom.Palombo@ncmail.net
Phone: 919-733-4460

*Contact Tom Palombo for Child Welfare and Work Supports data, as well as for combining universes of data.

Deborah Merrill**
Department of Health and Human Services
Resource/Regulatory Management
Information Systems
Email: Deborah.Merrill@ncmail.net
Phone: 919-715-7774

**Contact Deborah Merrill for Substance Abuse data.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NORTH DAKOTA Work Supports WIA Data Set

Source:	North Dakota Department of Labor, Job Service North Dakota
Purpose:	To maintain records of individuals receiving services administered by Job Service North Dakota, the state agency that administers employment-related programs, including WIA-funded services and unemployment insurance.
Content:	Demographic information, types of services used by individual, dates of service
Population:	Individuals using programs offered by Job Service North Dakota.
Unit of Analysis:	Individual
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code and county information can be made available, depending on the size of the sample in each zip code or county and the information about benefits received in the data set.
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected in real time, beginning July 1, 2000.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 2,000–2,500 new individuals are added to the database annually.
Availability:	Data may be available for research, but have never been requested in the past.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	A fee may be charged. Requests for data will be handled on an individual basis at the discretion of the executive director. Depending on the level of detail required in the data set, different geographic information is available. As North Dakota is sparsely populated in some areas, if only a handful of individuals in a given county or zip code are receiving services, specific information about the services they receive or their zip code information will be excluded in order to ensure confidentiality.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NORTH DAKOTA Work Supports WIA Data Set

Comment: Job Service North Dakota keeps data farther back than July 2000, but these data are not compatible with the current data set, as the WIA program was implemented in July 2000 and record-keeping standards changed at that time.

The data set also contains data on the following programs:
Senior Community Service Employment
Trade Adjustment Assistance
Wagner Peyser Services

Contact Information: Executive Director
Job Service North Dakota
P.O. Box 5507
Bismarck, ND 58506-5507
Phone: 701-328-2836
<http://www.jobsnd.com/index.html>

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NORTH DAKOTA Work Supports TANF Data Set

Source:	Department of Human Services
Purpose:	Administration of TANF program
Content:	Demographics, particularly information on race, as a large proportion of cases are American Indian; work participation, including employment status and training activities; family characteristics; and eligibility information.
Population:	TANF recipients in North Dakota
Unit of Analysis:	Individual/Case
Type of Geographic Coding:	County code, zip codes, area code.
Date or Frequency:	Data collected in real time. July 1997 to present.
Total Number of Records:	Monthly average of 5,000 unduplicated cases.
Availability:	Data may be available for research, but have never been requested in the past.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Researchers must receive approval from the Institutional Review Board (IRB). The procedures for obtaining de-identified data are less strict than for obtaining data with personal identifiers.
Contact Information:	John Hougen Director of Public Assistance TANF and Child Care Payment System Department of Human Services 600 East Boulevard Dept 325 Bismarck, ND 58505-0250 Phone: 701-328-2332 Email: sohauj@state.nd.us

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

NORTH DAKOTA Substance Abuse Substance Abuse Treatment Data Set

Source:	North Dakota Department of Human Services
Purpose:	The data are used to complete federal reporting to the Center for Substance Abuse and Treatment and to the State Legislature.
Content:	Demographic data, client ID, services received, admission and closing dates, units of service, diagnosis, three substances identified when entering treatment, referral source, employment, marital status, living arrangement, and veteran status.
Population:	All individuals receiving substance abuse services funded by the federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.
Unit of Analysis:	Provider, client
Type of Geographic Coding:	Most likely one or more of the following: 1. County codes 2. Provider
Date or Frequency:	1991 and forward, although some work would be required by the Department to prepare past databases.
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 2,000–4,000 unduplicated records per year.
Availability:	Data can be made available but staff do need some processing prior to release. Allow ample time prior to any request.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Interested individuals should submit a request, describing the research project, and provide the Department with a copy of any proposed publications prior to publication.
Contact Information:	Sue Tohm North Dakota Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services 600 South Second Street, Suite 1E Bismarck, ND 58504 Ph: 701-328-8920 Email: sotohs@state.nd.us

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

OKLAHOMA Work Supports WIA Service Link

Source:	Oklahoma Employment Securities Commission, Employment and Training Division
Purpose:	Administration of WIA program. WIA reporting to U.S. Department of Labor.
Content:	WIA Service Link includes eligibility information, demographics, location, family characteristics, program participation/services used, case-opening and -closing information, and outcome information.
Population:	WIA recipients
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	County code, zip code, Service Delivery Area, office.
Date or Frequency:	WIA Service Link includes quarterly and monthly records for fiscal years 2001 to present. Data are collected from clients at enrollment, update, and exit from the system.
Total Number of Records:	Average size of the data set is 10,500 clients per program year. About 10,000 to 11,000 clients enter the system each program year, and about 5,000 exit the system each program year.
Availability:	Available on a case-by-case basis.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Requests for data can be made through the Employment and Training Division. They are approved on a case-by-case basis. Requests for data will go through Oklahoma's Legal Division after being submitted to the Employment and Training Division. Client social security numbers will be removed if access is granted.
Comment:	Data are collected in the Economic Research and Analysis Division. Data are collected as web-based online case files.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

OKLAHOMA Work Supports WIA Service Link

**Contact
Information:** Robyn Coman
Program Officer
Oklahoma Employment Securities Commission
Employment & Training Division
Email: Robyn.coman@oesc.state.ok.us
Phone: 405-557-5218

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

OKLAHOMA Work Supports Family Support Services Data

Source:	Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS), Office of Planning, Policy, and Research
Purpose:	Administration of OKDHS services, including TANF, child care, and Medicaid, among others.
Content:	<p>Data on assistance programs include general information such as county; cash assistance eligibility, including for TANF and the state supplemental program for aged, blind, and disabled; food stamps and child care; family information shared across programs and specific to non-eligibility requirements of programs; third-party liability; child support enforcement across programs; data elements that record authorizations for long-term, postpartum, and short-term care; TANF Work; and SSI Disabled Children's Program (SSI-DCP).</p> <p>Case information, including referral dates, reason for assistance, entry into and exit from system, services received, placement, work participation, demographics, location, income.</p>
Other Focal Topics:	Medicaid data collected by this system could be used to study substance abuse.
Population:	TANF recipients, Medicaid enrollees, and recipients for food stamps, energy assistance, and child care subsidies.
Unit of Analysis:	Unit of analysis: may be either person or case for TANF, food stamps, Medical Services/Medicaid, Child Care, Adult Protective Services, Energy Assistance, and Refugee Services. Food stamp data relate to household rather than family.
Type of Geographic Coding:	County FIPS code, zip code
Date or Frequency:	<p>TANF data are available for the time period 1998 through 2003. Monthly data are available back to 2001.</p> <p>Data are collected at intake, at periodic reviews, and whenever the client reports a change in circumstances.</p>

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

OKLAHOMA Work Supports Family Support Services Data

Total Number of Records:	Monthly records for 2004: TANF cases: 14,201 TANF persons: 34,215 Child care authorizations by person: 57,337 Child care paid claims by recipient: 46,870 Food stamp cases: 162,843 Medicaid cases: 307,250
Availability:	Upon completion of an inter-agency agreement, which includes confidentiality requirements, OKDHS will extract data from its system and provide them in electronic format.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data may be used for any purpose that is for the betterment of the clients. In general, OKDHS can provide de-identified administrative data to the zip code level without restriction to a research organization. Client contact information can be provided when each person with access to the data signs a confidentiality agreement. Failure to ensure confidentiality under such an agreement is a crime. Client-identifying information, including name, address, and telephone number cannot be used except by persons who have signed a confidentiality agreement. Use of pictures requires the written permission of the client. Cost of the data would be determined in the inter-agency agreement and will be based on the type of data and the amount of time needed to run the data.
Comment:	OKDHS also has information on child protective services and child welfare. It is on an entirely different system, however, and an additional agreement will be needed for its use. Data regarding adult protective services are not automated. Information on all programs administered by OKDHS: Annual Reports from FY 1998 forward can be found at: http://www.okdhs.org/ioppr/default.asp?content=armenu&id=1 . Data tables for TANF, food stamps, Medicaid, and child care in Excel format can be requested from Marilyn Knott. Monthly data back to 2001 are also available in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin on the website at: http://www.okdhs.org/ioppr/default.asp?content=bulletin&id=11 . Tables are statewide and by county.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

OKLAHOMA Work Supports Family Support Services Data

Contact Information: Marilyn Knott
Administrator
Oklahoma Department of Human Services
Division of Planning, Policy, and Research
Email: marilynn.knott@okdhs.org
Phone: 405-521-2907

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

OKLAHOMA Substance Abuse Integrated Client Information System (ICIS)

Source:	Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS)
Purpose:	Data are collected for program administration and monitoring, quality improvement, and payment purposes.
Content:	Client data include information about demographic characteristics, living arrangements, employment, income, legal and marital status, language proficiency, education, disabilities, diagnoses, drugs of choice, and client assessment results. Service data include agency, staff and consumer identifiers, funding source, duration, and more than 50 possible services (including housing, inpatient care, outpatient care, counseling, crisis intervention and residential treatment) provided to clients by ODMHSAS-funded agencies.
Population:	Patients and substance abuse providers in Oklahoma.
Unit of Analysis:	Patients, service providers
Type of Geographic Coding:	County
Date or Frequency:	Client information is collected and reported as a contact, admission, update, record correction, or discharge transaction. Services are reported at least monthly. Records in ICIS are available from FY2000 to the present. An older database exists with data available from FY1989–1999 (the data points are comparable).
Total Number of Records:	An average of 17,000 substance abuse treatment clients (unduplicated) are served per year.
Total Number of Rural Records:	Approximately 60 percent of clients served reside in rural areas.
Availability:	De-identified data are available.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	De-identified data are accessible as staff time and resources permit.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

OKLAHOMA Substance Abuse Integrated Client Information System (ICIS)

Comment: A data query system is being developed that will allow access to the data through the departmental website (www.odmhsas.org). This feature started operating in October 2004.

ICIS also includes mental health and domestic violence clients, as well as those with co-occurring disorders (both substance abuse and mental illness).

**Contact
Information:** Mark Reynolds, Data Projects Manager
ODMHSAS
P.O. Box 53277
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-3277
Email: mreynolds@odmhsas.org
Phone: 405-522-3822

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH CAROLINA
Work Supports
CHIPlite Data Extract—Benefits and Program Data and
WNAT_PATS—Work Support System

Source:	Department of Social Services (SCDSS) Office of Family Assistance Data are available through the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS).
Purpose:	Administration of TANF
Content:	Benefits, program status, expense, income, resources, demographics, and address data.
Other Focal Topics:	Use of child care and transportation vouchers are indicated in the data.
Population:	TANF recipients
Unit of Analysis:	Person/month
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code It is possible to have the data sorted by census block through the ORS.
Date or Frequency:	Updated monthly 1988 to present case data 1993 to present person data Data in WANT_PAS are incomplete from 2001 to the present. Incomplete data will be entered and complete data should be available by 2005.
Total Number of Records:	July 2004: 16,852 cases, and 39,568 total recipients. The actual number of records is considerably higher, given the monitoring of program status changes over time.
Availability:	Data are available, but access will be governed by state and federal laws and regulations.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH CAROLINA
Work Supports
CHIPlite Data Extract—Benefits and Program Data and
WNAT_PATS—Work Support System

Access Requests must be approved by SCDSS; ORS then processes the data.
Requirements and There will be a fee for data processing.
Use Restrictions:

SCDSS regulations require that researchers must include in their application a description of their professional qualifications, and those of any assistants, a description of the project or field of study in which they are engaged, reasons for requesting access to the desired data, and requested dates of access.

Release of these data may be limited; dependent on scope of research.

Contact All requests for access to agency data for research purposes must be
Information: submitted to the SCDSS Director as follows:

Kim Aydlette
P.O. Box 1520
Columbia, SC 29202
attn: Dr. Marilyn Edelhoich

Email requests are also permissible. Direct any emails to Dr. Edelhoich:
medelhoich@dss.state.sc.us Office of Research and Statistics
Phone: 803-898-9940
<http://www.ors.state.sc.us>

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH CAROLINA Substance Abuse Medicaid Data System

Source:	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Available through the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS)
Purpose:	Administration of Medicaid
Content:	There are various components in the system, including Recipient Eligibility Files and Claims. Content includes information on eligibility—eligibility categories, claims, and diagnosis.
Population:	Medicaid enrollees
Unit of Analysis:	Person/month
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code It is possible to have the data sorted by census block through ORS.
Date or Frequency:	Updated monthly 1993 to present
Total Number of Records:	Approximately 700,000 unduplicated recipients each month, with all associated claims.
Availability:	Data are available, but access will be governed by state and federal laws and regulations.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Requests must be approved by DHHS; ORS then processes the data. There will be a fee for data processing.
Contact Information:	Contact ORS to request data. ORS will direct requests to the appropriate DHHS contact. Office of Research and Statistics Phone: 803-898-9940 http://www.ors.state.sc.us

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH CAROLINA
Substance Abuse
Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS)

Source:	Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services Available through Office of Research and Statistics (ORS).
Purpose:	Administration of drug and alcohol abuse services administered by DAODAS service agencies.
Content:	See comment below.
Population:	Persons who receive drug and alcohol abuse services through the DAODAS service agencies.
Unit of Analysis:	Person/month
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code It is possible to have the data sorted by census block through ORS.
Date or Frequency:	Updated monthly 1993 to present
Total Number of Records:	See comment below.
Availability:	Data are available, but access will be governed by state and federal laws and regulations.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Requests must be approved by DAODAS; ORS then processes the data. There will be a fee for data processing. DAODAS regulations require that researchers must include in their application a description of their professional qualifications, and those of any assistants, a description of the project or field of study in which they are engaged, reasons for requesting access to the desired data, and requested dates of access. Release of these data may be limited; dependent on scope of research.
Comment:	At the time the report was produced, ORS had just acquired the data set from DAODAS to be housed in the ORS data warehouse. ORS did not yet have detailed information about specifics of the data set, but indicated that the information would become available.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH CAROLINA
Substance Abuse
Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS)

Contact Information: Contact ORS to request data. ORS will direct requests to the appropriate DAODAS contact.

Office of Research and Statistics
Phone: 803-898-9940
<http://www.ors.state.sc.us>

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH CAROLINA Child Welfare State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) Criminal History Data System

Source:	State Law Enforcement Division Available through the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS)
Purpose:	This is a criminal justice database, not a child welfare database, but the contact at the state level indicated that data can be used as a source for child welfare cases when charges and indictments indicate cases of abuse and neglect.
Content:	Arrest date, charges (indicated by state code and a literal description), judicial disposition and incarceration with South Carolina Department of Corrections.
Population:	Persons arrested
Unit of Analysis:	Person/month
Type of Geographic Coding:	County, zip code It is possible to have the data sorted by census block through ORS.
Date or Frequency:	Updated monthly 1979 to present
Total Number of Records:	Unknown
Availability:	Data are available, but access will be governed by state and federal laws and regulations.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data are made available on a case-by-case basis.
Contact Information:	Contact ORS to request data. ORS will direct request to appropriate SLED contact. Office of Research and Statistics Phone: 803-898-9940 http://www.ors.state.sc.us

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH DAKOTA Work Supports TANF Access Database

Source:	Department of Social Services, TANF Work Program
Purpose:	Administration of TANF eligibility and TANF work program.
Content:	Data elements include all federal TANF reporting requirements, such as race/ethnicity, education, marital status, employment status, age, and eligibility.
Population:	TANF recipients
Unit of Analysis:	TANF eligibility: case with individual identifiers. TANF work program: individual.
Type of Geographic Coding:	Organized by county.
Date or Frequency:	Data are input daily; reports are generated monthly. Data accessible in ACCESS: current year and three previous years. Prior data are archived and not readily available.
Total Number of Records:	Fiscal Year 2004 monthly average of 1,039 parent cases.
Availability:	Availability dependent on need and staff time constraints.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Confidentiality restrictions and dependent on staff time constraints.
Comment:	Information on transportation vouchers are included in data, along with other information on support services.
Contact Information:	Jim Valnes TANF Work Program Administrator TANF Work Program Department of Social Services 700 Governors Drive Pierre, SD 57501 Phone: 605-773-4678

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH DAKOTA Child Welfare Family and Children Information System (FACIS)

Source:	Department of Social Services, Child Protective Services
Purpose:	Administration of child protective services, foster care system, and adoptions. System contains information on child protective services, adoption, and foster care.
Content:	Demographics, location, family characteristics, case load, case opening/closing, intake information, alternative care information, case management data, foster care inquiries, adoption inquiries, foster care licensing, adoption approvals, and Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) data.
Population:	Clients receiving CPS, adoption, or foster care services.
Unit of Analysis:	Client, person
Type of Geographic Coding:	Data are organized by office and district. Zip code and county code could be available.
Date or Frequency:	Data are input daily. Began using FACIS in November 1998. It was fully implemented in 2002.
Total Number of Records:	Unknown
Availability:	Availability dependent on need and staff time.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	There are confidentiality restrictions, and staff time may be limited.
Comment:	An older system exists and contains information on licensed foster care and adoption homes; however, this older program is gradually being phased out. The information from this system will not be transferred to FACIS; however, much of this information is currently collected in FACIS.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

SOUTH DAKOTA Child Welfare Family and Children Information System (FACIS)

**Contact
Information:** Kim Thomas
FACIS Specialist
Child Protective Services
Department of Social Services
700 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501
Phone: 605-773-3227

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

**TENNESSEE
Child Welfare
Child Protective Services Financials (Chip Fins)**

Source:	Department of Children’s Services
Purpose:	To maintain a record of payments by the state for foster care services.
Content:	Includes payment level and payee information.
Population:	All foster homes receiving payments from the state.
Unit of Analysis:	Foster care provider
Type of Geographic Coding:	County and zip code
Date or Frequency:	Since January 2000. Data are updated monthly.
Total Number of Records:	Unknown
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data for research are cleaned to remove identifying information. Researchers must fill out a request form specifying the purpose of the research and who will be working with the data, and agree to share the results of the research with the state.
Contact Information:	Department of Children’s Services Central Office Cordell Hull Building, 7th floor 436 Sixth Avenue North Nashville, TN 37243-1290

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

TENNESSEE Child Welfare Tenn Kids

Source:	Department of Children’s Services
Purpose:	To maintain a record of services delivered to children by the Department of Children’s Services.
Content:	Data include demographic information, as well as child placement, kinds of placement (foster care, adoption, residential treatment, group home, or adjudication), and dates of service.
Population:	Custodial children (dependent/neglect, unruly, delinquent); CPS referrals (children subject to CPS investigation); some noncustodial children (children on probation or in aftercare).
Unit of Analysis:	Child
Type of Geographic Coding:	County and zip code
Date or Frequency:	Files are updated daily. 2000 to present
Total Number of Records:	On average, 10,000 children are receiving services, with several entries in the database for each individual.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data for research are cleaned to remove identifying information. Researchers must fill out a request form specifying the purpose of the research and who will be working with the data, and agree to share the results of the research with the state.
Contact Information:	Department of Children’s Services Central Office Cordell Hull Building, 7th floor 436 Sixth Avenue North Nashville, TN 37243-1290 Ph: 615-741-9699

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

TENNESSEE Child Welfare Kids Tracks

Source:	Data collected by Department of Children’s Services Agencies (CSAs)
Purpose:	To maintain records of independent living and community-based services delivered by CSA, which are semi-public agencies that have a charter from the state legislature and are contracted by the Department of Children’s Services to provide out-of-custody services (services for children or families of children in a child welfare case who have <i>not</i> been removed from their homes and placed in the custody of the state, or are <i>not</i> currently in the custody of the state, because they are aging out of the foster care system or for other reasons).
Content:	Data include demographic information, services, family information, services required by family members, and dates of service.
Population:	Children identified as at risk who receive independent living or community-based services delivered by CSAs.
Unit of Analysis:	Child
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip codes and counties are included in the data set.
Date or Frequency:	Files are updated monthly. Dates of coverage are unknown.
Total Number of Records:	In Fiscal Year 2003–2004, approximately 13,000 children received CSA services.
Availability:	These data are available to researchers.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Data for research are cleaned to remove identifying information. Researchers must fill out a request form specifying the purpose of the research and who will be working with the data, and agree to share the results of the research with the state.
Comment:	There are 12 CSAs in Tennessee, each designated a specific geographic area, that maintain separate records of the services they deliver.
Contact Information:	Department of Children’s Services Central Office Cordell Hull Building, 7th floor 436 Sixth Avenue North Nashville, TN 37243-1290

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

VERMONT Work Supports WIA Participant Data

Source:	Department of Employment and Training, WIA Services
Purpose:	To comply with WIA statutory requirements at the federal level, provide data necessary for quarterly and annual reports, and maintain a clear record of a person's participation in the program for administrative and accounting records.
Content:	Client information on WIA services, including eligibility information, demographics, family characteristics, services received, program participation, and exit information.
Other Focal Topics:	Other data elements collected include substance abuse, child welfare (foster care), offender status, and TANF reciprocity. Records date back to 1983 and are kept on a back-up disk, but are very difficult to make available.
Population:	Recipients of WIA-funded services
Unit of Analysis:	Client
Type of Geographic Coding:	Zip code
Date or Frequency:	Data are collected at registration/eligibility determination (intake), when a change of services occurs, and at exit. Monthly records are kept from July 1999 to the present.
Total Number of Records:	The average number of records in the data set is 1,200–1,400 per year, with 700 to 800 exits and 500 actives.
Availability:	Client-specific data can be made available to researchers after approval of a written request.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

VERMONT Work Supports WIA Participant Data

**Access
Requirements and
Use Restrictions:**

Client-specific data can be released to researchers after a written request is submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Vermont's Department of Labor and Industry (DOLI) that states the purpose or intent of the data usage. An agreement must be made that the data will be kept confidential.

There are some confidentiality restrictions at the federal level. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act contains the requirements for the release of data. State laws will also apply.

Data must be used in such a way that individuals are not identified in publications. Vermont's DOLI may ask to see the publication before its release.

**Contact
Information:**

Tom Douse
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Labor and Industry
Email: tdouse@det.state.vt.us
Phone: 802-828-4100

Ted Kinnerson
Management Information Systems Coordinator
Department of Employment and Training, with WIA services
Email: tkinnerson@det.state.vt.us
Phone: 802-828-4166

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

VERMONT Work Supports Prevention, Assistance, Transition, and Health Access (PATH)

Source:	Vermont's Agency of Human Services, Department for Children and Family Services, Economic Services Division, Planning, Policy and Regulation
Purpose:	The administration of state and federal programs, including TANF, General and Emergency Assistance, Medicaid, and food stamps for state and federal reporting purposes.
Content:	Eligibility information, demographics, location, family characteristics, program participation, case opening and closing information, earned income, unearned income, work participation, and reasons for receipt of TANF. Also includes child care data, including use of child care services, amount of subsidies, types of care, length and location of care.
Population:	Individuals who receive various types of economic and support services including TANF, General and Emergency Assistance, Medicaid, and food stamps.
Unit of Analysis:	Person, case, or provider.
Type of Geographic Coding:	District, county, town.
Date or Frequency:	Data are updated monthly. PATH has monthly records for fiscal years 1970 to the present.
Total Number of Records:	The average number of unduplicated records is 160,000 per year.
Availability:	The Department will allow researchers to use data from the database, upon request.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

VERMONT

Work Supports

Prevention, Assistance, Transition, and Health Access (PATH)

Access Requirements and Use Restrictions: Data are aggregated by town, by county, and by district. However, if the number of recipients in a certain town is less than 10, the number will not be released.

The Department of Children and Family Services will release unaggregated data by person if there is a confidentiality agreement in place with the requesting organization or if it is required by the federal government.

Records on child care subsidies are being converted to a new system, which is scheduled for implementation during December 2004. A Data Dictionary will be available when the new system is completed; it can be shared with outside researchers.

Contact Information: PATH District and Division Information
Economic Services Division
Planning, Policy and Regulation
Central Office:
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671-1201
Phone: 802-241-2800

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

VERMONT
Child Welfare
Social Services Management Information System (SSMIS)

Source:	The Agency of Human Services, Department for Children and Families, Child Welfare and Youth Justice Division	
Purpose:	Administration of child welfare-related services.	
Content:	Case information for child protective services, foster care services, and adoption, including referrals or reports, investigation results, entry into and exit from system, services received, placement, demographics, and location.	
Other Focal Topics:	Data on child care subsidies are also in this database.	
Population:	Children who have received services for child abuse and neglect, foster care, or adoption.	
Unit of Analysis:	Person	
Type of Geographic Coding:	Town, county, and district code; zip code	
Date or Frequency:	Monthly records are kept either back to program inception or to the 1980s.	
Total Number of Records:	Average daily number of children in state custody:	1,550
	Annual number of children entering state custody:	800
	Average daily number of children placed out of the home:	1,325
	For 2003:	
	Total reports of maltreatment	2,779
	Substantiated reports	941
	Total victims	1,065
Availability:	The Child Welfare and Youth Justice Division will allow outside researchers to use administrative data if proposal is approved by an Institutional Review Board (IRB).	
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	Restrictions are determined on a case-by-case basis by approval from an IRB. In some cases, the number of observations may be too small per area to maintain confidentiality.	

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

VERMONT
Child Welfare
Social Services Management Information System (SSMIS)

Comment: Documentation that describes the data elements is currently under development.

Contact Information: Phil Zunder
Department for Children & Families
Phone: 802-241-2106
Email: pzunder@srs.state.vt.us

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

WYOMING
Work Supports
Eligibility Payment Information Computer System (EPICS),
and Jobs Automated System (JAS)

Source:	Department of Family Services (DFS)
Purpose:	Data are collected to determine eligibility for TANF, food stamps, medical assistance, and child care benefits, and to authorize and pay benefits for TANF, food stamps, and child care.
Content:	Demographics, benefit and issuance histories, case status. The data necessary to determine eligibility depend on the program being applied for (TANF, food stamps, Medicaid, or child care).
Other Focal Topics:	These data can be interfaced with the WYCAPS (Child Welfare) system and with POSSE (Child Support) system.
Population:	Clients and providers involved in receiving benefits for TANF, food stamps, Medicaid, and child care.
Unit of Analysis:	Collected per case and each person involved in the case. Data required to determine eligibility are collected for a household unit.
Type of Geographic Coding:	County code for each DFS office.
Date or Frequency:	Data are processed daily, Monday through Friday. System has been operational from 1988 to present for TANF, food stamps and Medicaid. The child care portion of the system has been operational since 1991.
Total Number of Records:	Active cases: TANF 395 Food stamps 10,323 Medicaid 34,869 Child Care 2,340
Availability:	Data have always been made available to researchers and will continue to be available provided the resources are available to retrieve what is being asked for if it is not readily available.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

WYOMING
Work Supports
Eligibility Payment Information Computer System (EPICS),
and Jobs Automated System (JAS)

Access
Requirements and
Use Restrictions: Wyoming currently provides only statistical data to outside sources. If the data are readily available there would be no cost to provide them, but if they are not currently reported by DFS, staff would weigh the time involved to determine whether the resources are available to provide data.

Contact
Information: Ellie Farris
IT Specialist
Department of Family Services
Email: Efarri@state.wy.us
Phone: 307-777-5373

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

WYOMING Substance Abuse Admit/Discharge System, and Wyoming Client Information System

Source:	Wyoming Department of Health, Substance Abuse Division
Purpose:	To profile substance abuse treatment clients, including length of treatment and client demographics, and to measure agency performance.
Content:	Demographics; admit/discharge dates; county; referral source; employment status; completed treatment; primary, secondary, and tertiary problem; how often client was using; the route of use; and the number of prior treatments.
Population:	People who access the state-funded substance abuse treatment system.
Unit of Analysis:	Person, by episode of care.
Type of Geographic Coding:	A provider code is included, which can be organized by county.
Date or Frequency:	Information is collected and input at admittance and discharge. Records exist for 1996 to the present.
Total Number of Records:	The database contains 38,850 records. There were 9,000 treatment episodes recorded for Fiscal Year 2004.
Total Number of Rural Records:	It is possible to sort data by county. The Department noted that all counties in Wyoming are considered either rural or frontier, where “frontier” is defined as fewer than one person per square mile.
Availability:	Data can be made available, as determined on a case-by-case basis.
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	There are confidentiality restrictions, and a state clearance process. All requests must be approved by the state, and use is determined on a case-by-case basis.
Comment:	Additional databases exist on tobacco cessation and underage drinking.

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

WYOMING
Substance Abuse
Admit/Discharge System, and Wyoming Client Information System

Contact Information: Allen Burden
Data Coordinator
Substance Abuse Division
Wyoming Department of Health
6101 Yellowstone Road, Room 259B
Cheyenne, WY 82202
Phone: 307-777-7094

III. SELECTED STATE DATA SOURCES

WYOMING Child Welfare Wyoming Child Adolescent Protection System (WYCAPS)

Source:	Department of Family Services (DFS)								
Purpose:	WYCAPS tracks clients and providers involved in the state child welfare agency for child abuse and neglect, juvenile justice, and adult protection services.								
Content:	WYCAPS is Wyoming's SACWIS system. Content includes client demographics, placement history, allegations/findings, court hearings, case planning, intake, assessments, payment histories, provider certification, alerts, case contacts, case narratives, and case closures.								
Other Focal Topics:	The system also tracks limited data on substance use as they relate to child abuse and neglect.								
Population:	Clients and providers involved in child abuse and neglect, juvenile justice, and adult protection cases.								
Unit of Analysis:	Data are collected on cases, persons, and incidents.								
Type of Geographic Coding:	WYCAPS is coded by DFS Office, county, and DFS district.								
Date or Frequency:	Data are processed daily. Files contain data from 1998 to the present.								
Total Number of Records:	<table><tr><td>Persons</td><td>154,154</td></tr><tr><td>Cases</td><td>65,128</td></tr><tr><td>Intakes</td><td>63,464</td></tr><tr><td>Placements</td><td>31,149</td></tr></table>	Persons	154,154	Cases	65,128	Intakes	63,464	Placements	31,149
Persons	154,154								
Cases	65,128								
Intakes	63,464								
Placements	31,149								
Availability:	These data have been made available to researchers in the past.								
Access Requirements and Use Restrictions:	DFS cannot estimate the future availability of this data source. Obtaining data requires a Memorandum of Understanding with the state. There are confidentiality restrictions. Contacts were uncertain whether costs would be imposed or the level of any possible costs.								
Contact Information:	Chad Shaver Statistician Department of Family Services http://dfsweb.state.wy.us/ Phone: 307-766-8633								