

## Secondary Databases by Topic

Secondary databases are an excellent way to conduct research with limited resources and to access quantitative data with large samples. Below are some available secondary databases and include links with instructions how to access them.

### Adolescents/Emerging Adults

#### Monitoring the Future

<http://monitoringthefuture.org/>

Monitoring the Future is an ongoing study of the behaviors, attitudes, and values of American secondary school students, college students, and young adults. Each year, a total of approximately 50,000 8th, 10th and 12th grade students are surveyed (12th graders since 1975, and 8th and 10th graders since 1991). In addition, annual follow-up questionnaires are mailed to a sample of each graduating class for a number of years after their initial participation. The Monitoring the Future Study has been funded under a series of investigator-initiated competing research grants from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, a part of the National Institutes of Health. MTF is conducted at the Survey Research Center in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

#### National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health

<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/projects/addhealth>

The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) is a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7-12 in the United States during the 1994-95 school year. The Add Health cohort has been followed into young adulthood with four in-home interviews, the most recent in 2008, when the sample was aged 24-32\*. Add Health combines longitudinal survey data on respondents' social, economic, psychological and physical well-being with contextual data on the family, neighborhood, community, school, friendships, peer groups, and romantic relationships, providing unique opportunities to study how social environments and behaviors in adolescence are linked to health and achievement outcomes in young adulthood. The fourth wave of interviews expanded the collection of biological data in Add Health to understand the social, behavioral, and biological linkages in health trajectories as the Add Health cohort ages through adulthood.

#### National Survey of Family Growth

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nsfg.htm>

The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) gathers information on family life, marriage and divorce, pregnancy, infertility, use of contraception, and men's and women's health. The survey results are used by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and others to plan health services and health education programs, and to do statistical studies of families, fertility, and health.

#### Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) monitors six types of health-risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death and disability among youth and adults, including—Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence  
Sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infection, Alcohol and other drug use, Tobacco use, Unhealthy dietary behaviors, and inadequate physical activity. YRBSS also measures the prevalence of obesity and asthma

among youth and young adults. YRBSS includes a national school-based survey conducted by CDC and state, territorial, tribal, and local surveys conducted by state, territorial, and local education and health agencies and tribal governments.

## Aging

### **Publicly Available Datasets for Aging-Related Secondary Analyses in the Behavioral and Social Sciences**

<http://www.nia.nih.gov/research/dbsr/publicly-available-datasets>

The databases included in this document have been supported entirely or in part by NIA. It is grouped by current archival status: (1) data sets archived at the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research Data Archive (ICPSR), available on CD, or through the Internet; (2) data sets expected to be archived in the future, but currently available through principal investigator (PI); (3) data sets not expected to be archived, but available through the PI; and (4) data sets expected to be archived, but currently unavailable.

## Disabilities

### **Disability Data Resources**

<http://www.dol.gov/odep/pubs/fact/data.htm>

Who are people with disabilities? What do we know about people with disabilities? How many individuals with disabilities use assistive devices? How many people with disabilities are working? What are people with disabilities' demographics? These are just a few of the questions that are asked every day as we develop and implement programs and strategies to combat the high unemployment rate of persons with disabilities. Numerous resources are available to provide statistical data to answer these questions and provide information on other disability related topics. Many resources now post their information on Web sites, which makes researching disability data readily accessible and fast. Outlined below is information on some of the data resources regarding people with disabilities.

### **National Longitudinal Transition Study-2**

<http://www.nlts2.org/>

NLTS2 was funded by the U.S. Department of Education and documents the experiences of a national sample of students who were 13 to 16 years of age in 2000 as they moved from secondary school into adult roles. It focused on a wide range of important topics, such as high school coursework, extracurricular activities, academic performance, postsecondary education and training, employment, independent living, and community participation, and produced information of interest to many audiences, including state and local education agencies, the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Department of Education, parents, teachers, researchers, advocates, and policy-makers.

### **National Database for Autism Research**

<http://ndar.nih.gov/ndarpublicweb/aboutNDAR.go>

NDAR is an extensible, scalable informatics platform for ASD relevant data at all levels of biological and behavioral organization (molecules, genes, neural tissue, behavioral, social and environmental interactions) and for all data types (text, numeric, image, time series, etc.). NDAR was developed to share data across the entire ASD field and to facilitate collaboration across laboratories, as well as interconnectivity with other informatics platforms. Sharing data, associated tools, and methodologies, rather than just summaries or interpretations of them, can accelerate research progress by allowing re-analysis of data, as well as re-aggregation,

integration, and rigorous comparison with other data, tools, and methods. This community-wide sharing requires common data definitions and standards, as well as comprehensive and coherent informatics approaches.

## Children

### **National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect**

<http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/index.html>

The mission of the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) is to facilitate the secondary analysis of research data relevant to the study of child abuse and neglect. By making data available to increasing numbers of researchers, NDACAN seeks to provide an accessible and scientifically productive means for researchers to explore important issues in the child maltreatment field.

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

[http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/ndacan/Datasets/Order\\_Forms/NSCAW\\_Acquiring\\_Data.html](http://www.ndacan.cornell.edu/ndacan/Datasets/Order_Forms/NSCAW_Acquiring_Data.html)

The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW) is a series of longitudinal studies sponsored by the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. These congressionally mandated, \$80-million projects are the most comprehensive studies ever undertaken of the child welfare system. NSCAW is the first national study that examines child and family well-being outcomes in detail and seeks to relate those outcomes to their experience with the child welfare system. The NSCAW I and II studies have been carried out over a 14-year period since September 1997. The current contract extends work through February 2013.

## Health

### **National Health Interview Survey**

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) has monitored the health of the nation since 1957. NHIS data on a broad range of health topics are collected through personal household interviews. For over 50 years, the U.S. Census Bureau has been the data collection agent for the National Health Interview Survey. Survey results have been instrumental in providing data to track health status, health care access, and progress toward achieving national health objectives.

## Justice

### **Bureau of Justice Statistics**

<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/fjsrc/>

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, through its Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center (FJSRC), compiles comprehensive information describing suspects and defendants processed in the federal criminal justice system. The Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics (FCCPS) tool is an interface that can be used to analyze federal case processing data. Users can generate various statistics in the areas of federal law enforcement, prosecution/courts and incarcerations, and based on title and section of the U.S. Criminal Code. Data are available for the years 1998-2009.

## Neighborhoods

### **Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods**

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/PHDCN/about.jsp#phdcn>

The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) is an interdisciplinary study of how families, schools, and neighborhoods affect child and adolescent development. It was designed to advance the understanding of the developmental pathways of both positive and negative human social behaviors. In particular, the Project examined the pathways to juvenile delinquency, adult crime, substance abuse, and violence. At the same time, the Project also provided a detailed look at the environments in which these social behaviors take place by collecting substantial amounts of data about urban Chicago, including its people, institutions, and resources. The Project's design consisted of two major components. The first was an intensive study of Chicago's neighborhoods, particularly the social, economic, organizational, political, and cultural structures and the dynamic changes that take place in the structures over time. The second component was a series of coordinated longitudinal studies that followed over 6,000 randomly selected children, adolescents, and young adults to examine the changing circumstances of their lives and the personal characteristics that might lead them toward or away from a variety of antisocial behaviors.

## Substance Use

### **National Survey on Drug Use and Health**

<https://nsduhweb.rti.org/>

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs) and mental health in the United States. NSDUH is sponsored by the [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#) (SAMHSA), an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service in the [U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](#) (DHHS).

### **Project Match**

<http://www.commed.uchc.edu/match/>

No single treatment approach is effective for all persons with alcohol problems. A more promising strategy involves assigning patients to alternative treatments based on specific needs and characteristics of patients. Project MATCH was a multisite clinical trial designed to test a series of a priori hypotheses on how patient-treatment interactions relate to outcome. Two independent but parallel matching studies were conducted, one with clients recruited from outpatient settings, the other with patients receiving aftercare treatment following inpatient care. Patients were randomly assigned to *Twelve-Step Facilitation*, *Cognitive-Behavioral Coping Skills*, or *Motivational Enhancement Therapy*. Subjects were followed at 3-month intervals for 1 year following completion of the 12-week treatment period and were evaluated for changes in drinking patterns, functional status/quality of life, and treatment services utilization. Interaction effects with selected patient characteristics were studied. Project MATCH was designed to provide a rigorous test of the utility of patient-treatment matching in general and has important implications for clinical practice.

## **Additional Places to Find Secondary Databases**

### **NYU IRB**

<http://www.nyu.edu/about/policies-guidelines-compliance/policies-and-guidelines/ucaih-policy-on-publicly-available-and-de-identified-data.html>

### **Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research**

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/>

### **Health Services Research Information Central**

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hsrinfo/datasites.html>