



The Diversity, Racial Equity, and Inclusion Scholars Program¹

Program Overview

NORC at the University of Chicago is pleased to announce the Diversity, Racial Equity, and Inclusion (DREI) Scholars Program, an opportunity for advanced doctoral students, postdocs, and early career scholars to engage in critical research under the supervision of NORC expert staff, build DREI research skills, learn strategies to develop culturally responsive methodologies and authentic community engagement, and participate in a robust mentoring and career networking program. The program advances the skills of emerging research scientists, data scientists, statisticians, and methodologists pursuing diversity, disparities, equity, and inclusion research as it relates to one or more dimensions including race, ethnicity, national origin, language, color, disability, gender, age, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, veteran status, and family structures. More broadly, the program seeks to expand the pipeline of historically underrepresented populations pursuing social science research.

2022 DREI Scholars Program

The 2022 DREI Scholars program will prioritize applications focused on how race/ethnicity impacts outcomes and processes or topics that reflect the intersectionality between race/ethnicity and other minoritized identities (e.g., race/ethnicity and disabilities, race/ethnicity and gender bias).

Program Goals

The research scholars will use existing NORC datasets (see Appendix A) and conduct equity-focused, secondary data analyses to inform programs, policies, and services that promote the social and economic well-being of diverse populations. The program will:

TRAIN AND SUPPORT THE NEXT GENERATION OF DIVERSE SCHOLARS.

Mentorship: The research scholars will collaborate with and be mentored by NORC DREI expert researchers who will help guide, refine, and support the implementation of the secondary data analysis project. The scholars will also receive support and mentorship from other NORC experts, such as those in statistics and methodology.

FOSTER THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION.

Collaboration and Networking: The research scholars will participate in weekly calls with their NORC mentors and share their research data analytic plans and findings with NORC's DREI Research Collaborative, a panel of DREI subject matter experts at NORC.

¹ This announcement is a call for scholars external to NORC to apply to the program.

2022 Call for Applications

PROGRAM AIMS

NORC is interested in funding DREI research that has *at least one* of the following aims:

1. Describe how structures and other societal contexts frame the experiences of diverse individuals in the United States.
2. Understand strengths within diverse communities in the United States that promote success and well-being.
3. Identify important within-group variation that is key for enhancing programs in diverse communities in the United States.
4. Examine how racism impacts racially and ethnically diverse communities and individuals in the United States.

FUNDING

NORC will fund up to four research scholars in 2022. Each scholar will receive **\$7,500** for a **5-month engagement**, starting in July and ending in December. The estimated time commitment is approximately one day per week.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. Current enrollment in a doctoral program (i.e., those currently in their third year or higher of a PhD, PsyD, EdD program), a postdoc, or an early career scholar (up to five years post-doctoral).
2. A strong documented interest in researching topics related to diversity, disparities, equity, and inclusion.
3. Scholars with research or professional training and experience related to diversity, disparities, equity, and inclusion are encouraged to apply.
4. Scholars from populations historically underrepresented in research and academic fields (e.g., those with racially/ethnically diverse backgrounds, first-generation graduate students) and those from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs), and institutions that primarily serve minorities are strongly encouraged to apply.
5. Applicants do not need to be U.S. citizens.

Application Requirements

DEADLINE EXTENDED! Applications are due by midnight CT on Tuesday, June 21, 2022. Applications should include the following clearly labeled components (see [Appendix B](#) for more on application formatting criteria):

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Answer the questions under each section.

- **Research interests:** Description of your background and interest in research concerning the experiences of diverse individuals in the United States or the evaluation of programs to mitigate bias, disparities, or inequities. Answer the following questions:
 - How has your background (i.e., culture, race, ethnicity) including any lived experiences with systems of oppression, impacted your research?
 - Why are you interested in pursuing research under at least one of the NORC DREI Scholars [Program aims](#)?
- **Professional experience:** Description of your research experiences directly related to the research you propose to complete as part of the NORC DREI Scholars Program.
 - What training or experiences have you had that will allow you to successfully complete your proposed research?
 - What training or experience are you most interested in getting as a NORC DREI Scholar?
- **Professional goals:** Description of your professional goals and how the NORC DREI Scholars Program will help you achieve those goals.
 - Professionally, where do you aim to be in 10 years?
 - How will the NORC DREI Scholars Program help you reach your professional goals?

RESEARCH STATEMENT

Answer the questions under each section.

- **Proposed research description:** A description of your proposed study, which should align with the DREI-focused [program aims](#).
 - How does your proposed research meet the [program aims](#)?
 - Why is your proposed research important? What evidence and theory from existing literature support the need for your proposed research?
 - How could your research benefit diverse groups/populations?
 - How could your proposed research fit within our current social climate? What are the potential social and/or policy implications of your proposed research?
 - How can your proposed research be carried out using one of the NORC datasets listed in Appendix A?
- **Research questions:** Clear, concise, and answerable research questions that are aligned to the [program aims](#).
 - What are your research questions?
 - What are your hypotheses for each research question? What evidence supports your hypotheses?
- **Analysis plan:** A description of your proposed analyses including:
 - What are your proposed analyses?
 - How do the proposed analyses address each of your research questions?
 - What is your experience with the proposed analyses? Can you complete the proposed analyses within the six-month project period?
 - What variables do you plan to include in each of your proposed analyses? Please list the specific variable names and labels from one of the datasets listed in Appendix A.

RESUME OR CURRICULUM VITAE

Current resume or curriculum vitae (CV) containing a short list of your training, publications, presentations, and professional experiences most **relevant** to your proposed research.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

One letter of recommendation from a current advisor or supervisor addressing:

- Your relevant background and qualifications, including training and research experience.
- Professional development goals, interests, or needs pertinent to the DREI-focused purposes of this program.
- Verification of your year level, postdoc, or current position.
- Advisor's or supervisor's willingness to provide you with the necessary support.

SUBMISSION

Format your application using the requirements outlined in [Appendix B](#). Submit the research statement, personal statement, resume/CV, and recommendation letter as a **single** PDF attachment via email to NORC-DREI-Research-Collaborative@norc.org with "NORC Research Scholars 2022" in the subject line.

Application Review

NORC will evaluate applications according to the criteria in [Appendix C](#). NORC will select final applicants and notify them by **early July 2022**.

Contact Information and Questions

Please email questions to NORC-DREI-Research-Collaborative@norc.org with "NORC Research Scholars 2022" in the subject line. *No phone calls, please.*

NORC's Commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

NORC is deeply committed to engaging in culturally responsive methodologies and authentic engagement processes with diverse communities to conduct research that informs practical, evidence-based strategies to reduce inequality at the intersections of race, ethnicity, social class, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, and geographic location.

[Visit our Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Research Portfolio](#)

THE NORC DIVERSITY, RACIAL EQUITY, AND INCLUSION RESEARCH COLLABORATIVE

The DREI Research Collaborative is a NORC investment in growing the portfolio of DREI-focused research, evaluation, and best-practice methodologies; increasing the use of existing data to address policy-relevant questions on DREI issues; and expanding the pipeline of emerging scholars whose DREI research will inform programs, policies, and services. Click on the links below to learn more about our team.



Michael López
Vice President, Education & Child Development



Margaret Hargreaves
Senior Fellow, Health Care Evaluation



Chandria Jones
Senior Research Scientist, Public Health



Rebecca Berger
Research Scientist, Education & Child Development



Ashani Johnson-Turbes
Vice President and Director, Center on Equity Research



Vince Welch
Associate Director, Center on Equity Research



Wesley Williams
Senior Research Director II, Education & Child Development



Maria Espinoza
Research Associate I, Education & Child Development

About NORC at the University of Chicago

NORC at the University of Chicago conducts research and analysis that decision-makers trust. As a nonpartisan research organization and a pioneer in measuring and understanding the world, we have studied almost every aspect of the human experience and every major news event for more than eight decades. Today, we partner with government, corporate, and nonprofit clients around the world to provide the objectivity and expertise necessary to inform the critical decisions facing society.

Appendix A. Available Datasets

We have done our best to provide the public use data files for each study below. It is important to note that **we will not fund projects that reference the use of restricted data.**

National Survey of Early Care and Education

The National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE) is a nationally representative study that characterizes the use and availability of early care and education (ECE) in the United States. The NSECE is funded by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) in the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In 2012, the NSECE gathered information from households with young children, center-based and home-based providers, and individuals working with children in center-based classrooms to assemble the first comprehensive national portrait of ECE use and availability since the early 1990s. A new round of the NSECE took place in 2019 to help shed light on how the ECE landscape had changed since the initial study. In March 2020, about a year after the 2019 NSECE data were collected, the COVID-19 pandemic struck the United States. This national emergency has had an enormous impact on the ECE sector, but consistent, representative data are not available to help us understand that impact. OPRE has contracted with NORC to conduct a follow-up study with providers and classroom staff to learn more about how the pandemic has affected the ECE community and what assistance is most needed to help us recover.

Project Page and Data Documentation: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/national-survey-of-early-care-and-education.aspx>

Public Use Files: <https://www.childandfamilydataarchive.org/cfda/pages/cfda/nsece.html>

Survey of Doctorate Recipients

The Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR) is sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The SDR is a survey of science, engineering, and health doctorate recipients who earned their degrees from institutions within the United States. This study is the only comprehensive source of data on the careers of science, engineering, and health doctorate holders from U.S. institutions. It provides key data on the education and training, work experience, career development, and demographics of this important population. Data collection for the 2003-2017 SDR was contracted to NORC. The SDR sample is selected from the Doctorate Records File (DRF), a record of all research doctorate recipients from U.S. universities since 1920. The DRF is updated annually based on data collected by the Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED), sponsored by the NSF, the NIH, and four other federal agencies. From 1997 through 2016, data collection for SED was contracted to NORC. The SDR employs a trimodal data collection approach, collecting data using a self-administered online questionnaire, self-administered paper questionnaire (via mail), and computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI). Published data products for each round of the SDR include Information Briefs and Detailed Statistical Tables. As of the 2010 cycle, the SDR provides estimates for the doctorate population residing in the United States and abroad.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/survey-of-doctorate-recipients.aspx>

Data Documentation and Public Use Files: <https://ncesdata.nsf.gov/datadownload/>

Survey of Earned Doctorates

The Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED) is a federal agency survey for the National Science Foundation (NSF) and five other federal agencies (National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Education, National Endowment for the Humanities, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration). The SED gathers information annually from approximately 55,000 new U.S. research doctorate graduates about their educational histories, funding sources, and post-doctoral plans. Each year SED data are added to a larger historical

record of doctorate-degree graduates, the Doctorate Records File (DRF). Begun in 1920, the DRF contains annual information used to track the number of graduates in various fields; the educational paths of scientists, engineers, and humanists; movement of graduates into the labor market; and similar information. A study related to the SED is the NSF Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR), which tracks the employment history and research productivity of members of the labor force as they move through their careers in research and practice.

Project Page: [https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/survey-of-earned-doctorates-\(sed\).aspx](https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/survey-of-earned-doctorates-(sed).aspx)

Data Documentation: <https://nces.nsf.gov/pubs/nsf21308/survey-description>

Public Use Files: <https://nces.nsf.gov/pubs/nsf22300/data-tables>

Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey

Since its inception in 1991, the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) has served as an invaluable source of information for administering, monitoring, and evaluating the Medicare program. A leading source of information on Medicare and its impact on beneficiaries, the MCBS provides important information that is not otherwise collected through Medicare operational or administrative data. The survey plays an essential role in monitoring and evaluating beneficiaries' health status and health care policy. The MCBS collects comprehensive data on beneficiaries' health insurance coverage, health care utilization and costs, access to care, and satisfaction with care, as well as special interest topics, including drug coverage, knowledge about the Medicare program, and housing characteristics. Data from the MCBS are used to inform policy and program advancements in Medicare, including the creation of new benefits such as Medicare's Part D prescription drug benefit. MCBS data and estimates are vital in the production of highly visible publications, including by the Congressional Budget Office, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, the Federal Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Office of the Actuary. MCBS data are published in a wide array of peer-reviewed journals, including Health Services Research, Journal of General Internal Medicine, Health Economics, American Journal of Managed Care, Health Affairs, and the New England Journal of Medicine. The MCBS is a continuous, multi-purpose longitudinal survey, representing the population of Medicare beneficiaries ages 65 and over and beneficiaries ages 64 and below with certain disabling conditions, residing in the United States. It is sponsored by the Office of Enterprise Data and Analytics (OEDA) of CMS. The MCBS has been continuously conducted since 1991, completing more than 1.2 million interviews since its inception. Most interviews were conducted in-person in households and facilities using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data collection switched to phone in 2020, with nearly all interviews conducted by phone through 2021. In 2022, multimode data collection will be implemented as a design change. Community interviews will be primarily conducted in-person with a smaller percentage by phone, while nearly all facility interviews will be conducted over the phone. NORC conducts the full range of MCBS survey activities, including sampling, data collection, processing, editing, imputation, and delivering files to CMS for final processing and dissemination.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/the-medicare-current-beneficiary-survey-.aspx>

Data Documentation: <https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Research/MCBS/Codebooks>

Public Use Files: <https://www.cms.gov/research-statistics-data-and-systems/downloadable-public-use-files/mcbs-public-use-file>

Bottom Line 2019 Follow-up Survey

With support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, NORC conducted a contemporary follow-up survey to provide further evidence about the effects of the Bottom Line advising and mentoring program. This study was conducted in partnership with Bottom Line and researchers at the University of Virginia and Texas A&M University. For more than 20 years, Bottom Line has been helping students navigate college access and college success pathways. This study sought to better understand the program's effects on improving general life outcomes for youth by conducting a follow-up survey in 2019 of the 2015 high school graduation cohort who were originally included in

the multi-cohort, randomized controlled trial (RCT) of the Bottom Line college advising program. This cohort was, on average, 22 years old at the time of the 2019 follow-up survey. Those pursuing bachelor's degrees were in their senior year of college or just graduated, but all were at the critical juncture of early adulthood as they embarked on careers, advanced their education, started families, and pursued their life course. The 2019 Follow-up to the College Application Process Survey (2019 CAPS) assessed health, psychosocial well-being, career goals, career preparation, financial literacy, attitudes towards educational attainment, and civic engagement of youth who did and did not receive Bottom Line program services. These measures intentionally went beyond traditionally studied educational outcomes. General life and social measures are critical for both Bottom Line and program investors to fully understand the program's impact on improving the overall well-being and life outcomes of youth from low-income backgrounds as they become adults in our American society. Data collection for 2019 CAPS was conducted from April to July 2019. A methodology report and public use data file (PUF), along with a codebook and user's guide, are available for download.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/bottom-line-2019-follow-up-survey.aspx>

Data Documentation: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/bottom-line-2019-follow-up-survey.aspx>

Public Use Files: <https://www.norc.org/PDFs/CAPS%20PUF/2019%20CAPS%20PUF.zip>

College to Career Transition in Chicago

The University of Chicago Consortium on School Research and NORC are conducting a three-year project (October 2018-September 2021) that will provide much-needed evidence on the college to career transition for young people (ages 18-24) in the seven-county Chicagoland area, particularly for students from low-income backgrounds. The project will rely on administrative data from agencies in Illinois and survey data collected to learn more about these issues. Specifically, we will explore these three aspects of the college-to-career transition, especially investigating differences by race/ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, and first-generation students. The funders are a collection of Chicago foundations, Circle of Service, CME, Crown, Gorter, Chicago Community Trust, Kaplan, Steans, and Pritzker Traubert.

1. **Degree Attainment** - Using administrative data from community colleges and four-year institutions, we will answer several questions about the path to attaining certificates and degrees. How many students who enroll earn a bachelor's degree or an associate's degree in the Chicagoland region, and what is the time to completion? In what areas of study are students earning degrees?
2. **Transitions for College to the Workforce** - Using administrative data, we will then follow students as they leave college and enter the workforce. What percent of college graduates are employed? How much time elapses between completion and employment? What industries are graduates employed in? What are their wages? Using survey data, we will learn more about the quality of their employment. How many hours per week are graduates employed? What kinds of benefits do they have? To what extent is employment aligned with majors or programs?
3. **Job Search Experiences** - Using survey data, we will also examine the resources used to locate employment. Among the unemployed or underemployed, what type of jobs and industries are respondents seeking employment in? What are their challenges?

The project will combine the collection and analysis of administrative and survey data to discover the potential variability in returns based on advantage, institution attended, and fields of study. The research will produce two policy reports—one on education outcomes and one on pathways to employment. The project will also compose one-pagers and infographics targeted to specific audiences. Throughout the project, there will be engagement with the advisory group, which consists of members of the local business and higher education communities. These groups provide feedback on the direction of the research and interpretation of the findings.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/understanding-the-college-to-career-transition-in-chicago.aspx>

Data Documentation: Email NORC-DREI-Research-Collaborative@norc.org for the codebook

National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), sponsored and funded by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, is the youth-focused component of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) Program—a set of surveys used to gather information on the labor market experiences of American men and women. The NLSs are conducted jointly by the Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR) and NORC.

The U.S. Department of Labor began the NLS in the mid-1960s with surveys of four separate groups: older men, mature women, young men, and young women. Research based on the data from these four cohorts serves as a basis for the accumulated knowledge on which social and economic policy is formulated. These surveys provide much of what we know about the return on investments in schooling, career progression, job turnover, hours of work, and wages of the U.S. labor force. Government agencies and academic institutions regularly use the data and findings of these longitudinal surveys in their recommendations to—and testimony before—Congress.

The NLSY79 is a nationally representative sample of 12,686 young men and women who were ages 14-22 when they were first surveyed in 1979. Removal of the oversamples of poor whites and military reduced the sample to about 9,600. These individuals are in their 50s and 60s. Since their first interview, respondents have transitioned from school to work and from their parents' homes to becoming parents and homeowners themselves. Data collected yearly from 1979 to 1994, and biennially from 1996 to the present, chronicle these changes and provide researchers an opportunity to study in great detail the experiences of a large group of adults who can be considered representative of American men and women born in the late 1950s and early 1960s and living in the United States in 1979. One of the record-setting elements of the study is that nearly 80 percent of the living respondents participate each year of the survey. Few longitudinal studies have maintained the cooperation of the panel in such representative numbers without using sample replacement.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/national-longitudinal-survey-of-youth-1979.aspx>

Data Documentation: <https://www.nlsinfo.org/content/cohorts/nlsy79/using-and-understanding-the-data/nlsy79-documentation>

Public Use Files: <https://www.nlsinfo.org/investigator/pages/search?s=NLSY79>

National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), sponsored and funded by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, is the youth-focused component of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) Program—a set of surveys used to gather information on the labor market experiences of American men and women. The National Longitudinal Surveys are conducted jointly by NORC and the Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR). The U.S. Department of Labor began the National Longitudinal Survey Program (NLS) in the mid-1960s with surveys of four separate groups: older men, mature women, young men, and young women. Research based on the data from these four cohorts serves as a basis for the accumulated knowledge on which social and economic policy is formulated. These surveys provide much of what we know about the return on investments in schooling, career progression, job turnover, hours of work, and wages of the U.S. labor force. Government agencies and academic institutions regularly use the data and findings of these longitudinal surveys in their recommendations to—and testimony before—Congress.

The NLSY97 is a nationally representative sample of 8,984 young men and women born from 1980-1984 and living in the United States in 1997. Sample members were ages 12-17 when they were first surveyed in 1997. As of 2020, sample members are ages 36-40 years old. Since their first interview, respondents have transitioned from school to work and from their parents' homes to becoming parents and homeowners themselves. Data were collected yearly

from 1997 to 2011 and biennially from 2013 to the present, with approximately 79.4 percent of original living sample members participating in the most recent, 19th round of interviews in 2019.

The NLSY97 includes a variety of supplemental data collections that are publicly available. Supplemental data include a parent survey and an administration of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) during the first round in 1997; high school transcript data collected in 1996 and 2000; and college transcript data collected in 2012. In addition, two surveys of local high schools were conducted in areas where NLSY97 respondents reside. These data are available under restricted use arrangements.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/national-longitudinal-survey-of-youth-1997.aspx>

Data Documentation: <https://nlsinfo.org/content/cohorts/nlsy97>

Public Use Files: <https://nlsinfo.org/investigator/pages/search?s=NLSY97>

General Social Survey

Since 1972, the General Social Survey (GSS) has been monitoring societal change and studying the growing complexity of American society. The GSS is NORC's longest-running project and one of its most influential. The GSS gathers data on contemporary American society to (1) monitor and explain trends and constants in attitudes, behaviors, and attributes; (2) examine the structure and functioning of society in general as well as the roles played by relevant subgroups; (3) place American society in comparative perspective and develop cross-national models of human society; and (4) make high-quality data easily accessible to scholars, students, policymakers, and others with minimal cost and waiting. GSS topics include national spending priorities, marijuana use, crime, intergroup relations, social and economic life, lifestyle, civil liberties, subjective well-being, and confidence in institutions. Since 1988, the GSS has also collected data on sexual behavior, including number of sex partners, frequency of intercourse, and extramarital relationships.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/general-social-survey.aspx>

Data Documentation: <http://gss.norc.org/Get-Documentation>

Public Use Files: <https://gss.norc.org/get-the-data>

National Immunization Surveys

The National Immunization Surveys (NIS) are a group of telephone surveys sponsored and conducted by CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD). Administered by NORC at the University of Chicago since 2005, the NIS is one of the largest telephone surveys in the nation and its data are considered the gold standard for public health surveillance on immunization rates. The NIS produces high-quality estimates on the rate of immunization among children in the U.S., considered a critical contributor to the prevention of childhood diseases. The NIS-Child consists of an interview conducted by telephone with households randomly selected and screened for the presence of young children. Respondents are asked a series of questions about the vaccinations received by selected children (including recommended seasonal flu and COVID-19 vaccines), as well as questions about the availability of health insurance and selected demographic information. Respondents are also asked for permission to contact the children's health providers for the sole purpose of obtaining immunization records, providing an important supplement to the household report. NORC then sends an Immunization History Questionnaire via mail to these health providers – many of whom have previously participated in the NIS over the years and respond at exceptionally high rates.

In response to the need for improved surveillance on teen immunization rates, CDC expanded the use of the NIS sampling frame in 2008 to screen households for the presence of teens between 13-17 years of age. NORC has continued to administer the NIS-Teen interview, which is comparable to the traditional NIS and includes a request for permission to obtain immunization records from the teen's health providers. NORC also provides additional support to CDC in the form of a series of NIS-Flu Surveys, conducted at key points in the flu season and producing real-time estimates on the rate at which the population is receiving recommended flu shots.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/national-immunization-survey.aspx>

Data Documentation and Public Use Files:

NIS-Child: [NIS-Child Data Tables for 2015 to Present | CDC](#)

NIS-Teen: [NIS-Teen Data and Documentation for 2015 to Present | CDC](#)

National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP)

The health of older adults is influenced by many factors. Among them, social support and personal relationships remain some of the least understood. The National Social Life, Health, and Aging Project (NSHAP) is a longitudinal, population-based study of health and social factors, aiming to understand the well-being of older, community-dwelling Americans by examining the interactions among physical health and illness, medication use, cognitive function, emotional health, sensory function, health behaviors, social connectedness, sexuality, and relationship quality. NSHAP provides policy makers, health providers, and individuals with useful information on and insights into these factors, particularly on social and intimate relationships. The study contributes to finding new ways to improve health as people age. In addition to the NSHAP investigative team, the NSHAP Fellows Program provides training and support to promising health and aging scholars committed to the development and dissemination of NSHAP. Fellows are nominated and selected by the investigative team to participate in a two-year term. Five former NSHAP Fellows are now part of the first cohort of NSHAP Fellow Alumni.

Project Page: <https://www.norc.org/Research/Projects/Pages/national-social-life-health-and-aging-project.aspx>

Data Documentation and Public Use Files:

Wave 2: <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACDA/studies/34921>

Wave 3: <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACDA/studies/36873>

Teenagers' Math Mindsets and Experiences Studying Math Project

On behalf of the Gates Foundation, NORC conducted a nationally representative study of teens ages 13-17 and their math identity, mindset, and course-taking behaviors. The sample was drawn from the AmeriSpeak® Teen Panel and was supplemented with an additional sample of Black and Latinx teens as well as teens from five states the Foundation targets for its interventions. NORC also surveyed a subsample of parents. NORC engaged teens during the survey development process (through cognitive interviews to review the survey items) and during the analysis/reporting cycle (through focus groups to review the preliminary findings). The goal of this project was to develop a measure that the Foundation may use to monitor its multiple investments in addressing equity issues in mathematics among teens in the U.S.

Data documentation: Email NORC-DREI-Research-Collaborative@norc.org for the codebook

Appendix B. Application Formatting Requirements

All applications must include the following sections and conform to the space allocations listed below.

Section	
Personal Statement	
Research interests	1 page, double spaced
Professional goals	1 page, double spaced
Professional experience	1 page, double spaced
Research Statement	
Project description and research questions	3 pages, double spaced
Analysis plan	2 pages, double spaced
Resume/CV	N/A
Letter of recommendation	N/A

Use the following when formatting your research and personal statements:

- 12-point Times New Roman or 11-point Arial
- Double spacing
- The style guide commonly used in your field for references and in-text citations (e.g., APA)
- The style guide commonly used in your field for headings and subheadings (e.g., APA)

Appendix C. Application Scoring Criteria

NORC staff will use the following to score all applications.

	Points
Research interests	15
Professional goals	15
Professional experience (based on personal statement and resume/CV)	15
Proposed research description	15
Research questions	15
Analysis plan	15
Overall writing quality and organization of the application	5
Recommender's assessment of the applicant's relevant research background, interests and experiences, pursuits, and accomplishments thus far, and professional development goals	5
Total	100