Metadata for Complex Information

Lisa Neidert
IASSIST 2013
Data Source? Easy

Suicide, White Men

Suicide, White Women
Data Source?

State Legislation Restricting Judicial Consideration of Foreign or Religious Law, 2010-2012

Click on a state to read about the legislation proposed or enacted there to ban the use of foreign or religious law in state court decisions. On the Bill Details tab, click on a bill number to read additional bill details on the state legislatures’ websites.
Data Source?
State Legislation Databases

Voter ID

Immigration
Purchasing, possession, and registration

Licensing laws require an individual to obtain a permit to purchase, or a license to possess, some types of guns. Licensing laws are most effective when combined with gun registration, allowing law enforcement officials to trace crime guns and illegal firearms. These laws aim to limit the purchase and possession of illegal guns.

Note: The firearms regulated by licenses, permits and registration vary by state. Check local regulations for more details. The District of Columbia does not have specific licensing or permitting as its laws include in the registration process.
Traditional values: The US South

Guardian: Gun Laws

Guardian: Same-sex Marriage
Map of the percentage vote for G.W. Bush in the presidential elections of 2004 by county

Vote (%)
- 73.1 to 92.0
- 64.7 to 73.0
- 57.8 to 64.6
- 50.7 to 57.7
- 40.9 to 50.6
- 9.3 to 40.8

Data compilation: Lisa Neidert & Ron Laathaeghe, Population Studies Center, U. of Michigan
Cartography: Didier Willaert, Interface Demography, Brussels Free University (VUB)
What Your Beer Says About Your Politics
Data for Culture Wars
Ballot Measures Database

Search our database by state or topic area for more detailed information.

Database Description
Each entry contains the following information:

Ballot Number: This is the number or letter the measure is designated with on the ballot.
Open Data Policy:
Managing Information as an Asset

Attachment

This attachment provides definitions and implementation guidance for M-13-13, Open Data Policy—Managing Information as an Asset.

I. Definitions:

Data: For the purposes of this Memorandum, the term “data” refers to all structured information, unless otherwise noted.¹⁵

¹⁵ Structured information is to be contrasted with unstructured information (commonly referred to as “content”) such as press releases and fact sheets. As described in the Digital Government Strategy, content may be converted to a structured format and treated as data. For example, a web-based fact sheet may be broken into the following component data pieces: the title, body text, images, and related links.
Creating Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST</th>
<th>YR</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Strict</th>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Ballot Language</th>
<th>Vote: Percent Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Nov 3</td>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>Citizen initiative</td>
<td>Maine Question 1 Do you want to reject the new law that lets same-sex couples marry and allows individuals and religious groups to refuse to perform these marriages?</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Nov 2</td>
<td>No privileges for unions</td>
<td>Citizen initiative</td>
<td>Prop 2 - Amend the state constitution to provide that &quot;the union of one man and one woman in marriage shall be the only agreement recognized as a marriage or similar union for any purpose.&quot;</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Aug 3</td>
<td>Marriage is between man and woman</td>
<td>Citizen initiative</td>
<td>Amendment 2 - That to be valid and recognized in this state, a marriage shall exist only between a man and a woman.</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Marriage Amendments: 1998-2012

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Marriage_amendment_animation.gif#filelinks
Ballot Language Differences
## North Carolina, Amendment 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SFIPS</th>
<th>CFIPS</th>
<th>CNAME</th>
<th>FOR</th>
<th>AGAINST</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>Alamance</td>
<td>18,996</td>
<td>10,681</td>
<td>29,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>003</td>
<td>Alexander</td>
<td>9,542</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>11,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>005</td>
<td>Alleghany</td>
<td>2,534</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>3,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>007</td>
<td>Anson</td>
<td>3,972</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>5,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>009</td>
<td>Ashe</td>
<td>6,277</td>
<td>3,860</td>
<td>8,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>037</td>
<td>011</td>
<td>Avery</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>5,323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Momma’s Got the Pill”: How Anthony Comstock and *Griswold v. Connecticut* Shaped US Childbearing

*By Martha J. Bailey*

The 1960s ushered in a new era in US den
significantly lower fertility rates and smalle
changes remains a matter of considerable a
cratic variation in the language of “Coms
1800s, to quantify the role of the birth cont.
years after the contraceptive pill appeared e
vides new evidence that it accelerated the p
(JEL J12, J13, K10, N31, N32)

Reexamining the Impact of Family Planning Programs
on US Fertility: Evidence from the War on Poverty
and the Early Years of Title X

*By Martha J. Bailey*

Almost 50 years after domestic US family planning programs began, their effects on childbearing remain controversial. Using the county-level roll-out of these programs from 1964 to 1973, this paper reevaluates their shorter and longer term effects on US fertility rates. I find that the introduction of family planning is associated with significant and persistent reductions in fertility driven both by falling completed childbearing and childbearing delay. Although federally funded family planning accounted for a small portion of the post-baby boom US fertility decline, my estimates imply that they reduced childbearing among poor women by 19 to 30 percent. (JEL I38, J12, J13, J18)
United States Formation Map

1804

- Creation of Territory of Orleans.
- Expansion of Mississippi Territory.
- Assignment of Upper Louisiana (as District of Louisiana) to Indiana Territory.
Big Data – what’s the big deal?

Posted on 19 April 2013. Tags: Big Data, data, data management

Big Data, small data, data management – these are all new buzz words in academic libraries. But what exactly does this all mean and are there differences in types of data? What is the role of the librarian in all of this?

Gail Steinhart: Research Data and Environmental Sciences Librarian at Cornell’s Mann Library, has been delving into the world of data management. For this blog post, I asked her some questions to solve some of the mysteries surrounding data management and libraries.

Jill Wilson: How would you define, or describe, data librarianship?

Gail Steinhart: There are a couple of flavors of data librarianship. One type focuses on helping people find and use data. Libraries have had GIS librarians and social science data librarians doing this kind of work for quite some time. A newer flavor of data librarianship has more to do with working with researchers to manage, document, share, and preserve research data. The widespread and relatively recent interest in this type of data librarianship has a lot to do with emerging mandates from research funders that require grant recipients to share data and to describe their plans for data management in grant proposals. NSF has had a data management plan requirement for grant proposals for a little over two years (see http://www.nsf.gov/od/eia/policy/dmp.jsp), and more recently, the White House and Office of Science and Technology Policy announced that all federal agencies with at least $100 million in R&D expenditures have to develop policies to promote free and open access to research data (see http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/02/22/expanding-public-access-results-federally-funded-research). At Cornell, we frequently hold grant applicants write data management plans, connect them with useful data management services, recommend repositories where they might deposit their data, consult on metadata creation, and so on.

Wilson: It seems Big Data is the term that has been garnering a lot of attention, but what about smaller scale