
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

May 1985

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEYS

Mary Grace Kovar
National Center for Health Statistics

The measurement of the health and nutritional status of the U.S. population and the subsequent monitoring of changes in that status over time have been the goals of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys. These surveys share a common purpose: the collection and utilization of data that can be obtained best or only by direct physical examination, clinical and laboratory tests, and related measurement procedures. This information, which cannot be furnished by the people themselves or by the health professionals who provide their medical care, is of two kinds. The first is data that permit analyses of the prevalence of specifically defined diseases or conditions of ill health. The second type of information consists of measurements intended to reveal the distribution of particular parameters such as blood pressure, visual acuity, and serum cholesterol level.

The first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, referred to as NHANES I, was initiated in 1970, with data collection beginning in April 1971. These respondents from NHANES I were reinterviewed in 1983 as part of the "NHANES I" Epidemiologic Followup Survey. A second Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) was begun in February 1976 and completed in February 1980. NHANES I and NHANES II consisted of probability samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population. In 1982-84, "Hispanic HANES" (or HHANES) was conducted. This survey was directed to persons in families having one or more members of Mexican-American, Cuban, or Puerto Rican origin or descent who live in the Southwest, Dade County, Florida, and the metropolitan New York area. Data collection for a third major national survey, NHANES III, is scheduled to begin in 1988.

Methods and Content—Household interviewing during NHANES II was conducted by Bureau of the Census personnel. However, NCHS health professionals did the interviewing, examining, testing, and measuring in the

mobile examination centers. These data collection teams consisted of specially trained interviewers and examiners, including physicians, nurses, dietitians, and medical, laboratory, and X-ray technicians.

Much attention has been devoted to the question of the response rate in the NHANES program. The difficulties faced have led to a variety of innovative measures, including a policy of remunerating examined persons. Both NHANES programs succeeded in obtaining household interview data on about 99 percent of the sample population. Detailed health data appear in the medical history questionnaires which were completed by around 90 percent of the selected sample persons. Finally, approximately 72 percent of the sample persons were given examinations.

The kinds of information collected in the NHANES and other examination survey programs are so varied and extensive that they can only be broadly illustrated here. With respect to nutrition, four types of data are included: 1-Information concerning dietary intake gathered from 24-hour recall interviews and food frequency questionnaires; 2-Hematological and biochemical tests; 3-Body measurements, an especially important battery in connection with infants, children, and youths, where growth may be affected by nutritional deficiencies; 4-Variety signs and symptoms of nutritional deficiency.

The health (as distinguished from nutrition) component of the NHANES program includes screening examinations, tests, and questionnaires, which have been developed to obtain a measure of prevalence levels of specific diseases and conditions. These vary with the particular program and have included such conditions as chronic rheumatoid arthritis and hypertensive heart disease. A major element in the health component of NHANES I was an assessment, using index conditions, of unmet health needs. For the index conditions the examination established whether or

not emphysema or another chronic respiratory disease was present. At the same time, information was obtained from the examined person with respect to self-perceived health needs and actions taken in seeking medical care. Important normative health-related measurements, such as height, weight, and blood pressure, are also obtained.

In NHANES II the nutrition component remained nearly identical to that fielded previously except for additional emphasis on nutritional anemias. From an early analysis of the NHANES I data, it was decided to focus the nutritional examination elements on an anemia-related assessment approach. This involved the addition of certain medical history items and a more tailored set of laboratory determinations. Less was done in the area of health care needs and instead, an emphasis was placed on the effects of the environment upon health, an interest which will probably be continued in future programs. Data were gathered to measure the levels of pesticide exposure, the presence of lead and other trace elements in the blood, and the amounts of carbon monoxide present in the blood. In the medical area, primary emphasis in NHANES II was placed on diabetes, kidney and liver functions, allergy, and speech pathology.

Uses of Data—The large body of data contained in the NHANES surveys presents a truly unique opportunity for researchers who are studying the health and nutrition of the U.S. population. Each year many thousands of persons are studied from all different socioeconomic backgrounds, providing a diverse set of respondents with very different histories. Approximately 55,000 persons have been examined since the inception of the program in 1970.

Most evaluations of household interview surveys indicate that diseases and conditions are underreported. People may not know they have the condition, they may not know its precise name, or they may not want to talk about it. A review of the literature shows that in most studies on sensitive health problems there were large, average, negative reporting biases. The diseases were studied because they were socially embarrassing health problems where underreporting would be most likely, and the expected underreporting was found. However, the authors of such evaluations suggest that the method of questioning might be the problem. Respondents were asked to report their health problems aided by some probe questions. A desirable level of medical detail would be unlikely to be reported on surveys with only general questions.

In the NHANES, people have an extensive interview, including a medical history designed to uncover evidence of certain diseases, before they go to the examination center. Two of the target conditions in the NHANES II of 1976-80 were elevated blood pressure and diabetes. Of the people ages 25-74 years found on examination to have elevated blood pressure (160 mmHg and/or 90 mmHg), 60 percent of the men had said during the interview that they had never been told that they had high blood pressure; 40 percent of the adult women said they hadn't (NCHS, AD 84). About 50 percent of the adults found to have impaired glucose tolerance, had said that they'd never been told they had diabetes. If these estimates from one survey are applicable to another survey with a different questionnaire structure, then the prevalence estimates from the household interview survey for some of the major chronic conditions are only about half what would be found on careful examination.

The diverse nature of the NHANES data attracts a wide variety of users: policy makers and planners in Federal, State, and local health agencies; health workers in the fields of nutrition, child health, pediatrics, anthropology, medical education, and health research; industrial groups, including automobile manufacturers; authors of texts and reference materials used by medical schools and health workers; and researchers studying the effects of alcohol intake on health or analyzing epidemiological studies that examine geographic patterns in morbidity.

ICPSR Holdings of NHANES Data—At this time, ICPSR is distributing 18 files in the NHANES I series and 10 files from the NHANES II series. The number of records (people examined) in the files ranges from over 20,000 in the nutrition-related files to 3,060 from the Near and Distant Vision examination component. Many of the files have been processed by ICPSR staff specifically trained to work on data collections pertaining to aging and health issues; others have been released as received from the original sources. Funding for the processing has been received from the National Institute on Aging which in turn sponsors the ICPSR archive, the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA). In the future, in addition to NHANES I and NHANES II, ICPSR will also be distributing the other NHANES collections, the Hispanic NHANES, the NHANES I Epidemiologic Followup Survey, and, when completed, NHANES III.

(This article was excerpted from various NCHS publications by ICPSR, with permission of the author.)

SPSS CONTROL CARDS NOW AVAILABLE FROM ICPSR

ICPSR is producing SPSS control cards for Class I and II collections processed by the Archive in 1985. These control cards, available as separate files, are oriented toward the SPSSx software but can also be used (with minor modifications) with SPSS Version 9. The files of control cards are being produced by ICPSR staff from the OSIRIS-format codebooks, using computer software written specifically for that purpose. Two alternate versions of SPSS control cards are available: one version describes the logical record data file, and the other documents the 80-character card-image

version of each data file. Either (or both) of these files will be sent upon request with data ordered.

ICPSR plans to produce SPSS control cards for Class I and II collections that it processes in the future. In addition, control cards will be prepared for the more heavily-requested Class I and II collections released in 1984 and in earlier years. The staff would welcome suggestions (from Official Representatives and data users) for data collections that should be given priority for SPSS control card production.

Miller, Warren E. and the National Election Studies;
**AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY,
1984 (ICPSR 8298)**

This is the eighteenth in a series of studies of American national elections produced by the Political Behavior Program of the Survey Research Center and the Center for Political Studies of the Institute for Social Research, and it is the fourth study to be conducted under the auspices of a National Science Foundation grant providing long-term support for the National Election Studies.

The 1984 Election Study has two components:

**CONTINUOUS MONITORING, JANUARY 11, 1984-
DECEMBER 31, 1984**

The aim of the Continuous Monitoring Study was to examine the impact of the election campaign on voters' perceptions, beliefs, and preferences. Interviews were conducted by telephone throughout the year in 1984, beginning on January 11 and concluding on December 7. A total of 46 separate cross-section samples were selected by a random digit dialing design, and an average of 76 respondents were interviewed in each of the 46 sample "weeks" (which actually had a duration of 17 days in order to allow all of the interviews to be conducted). In total, 3496 interviews were conducted for the Continuous Monitoring Study.

(A previous release in the January 1985 **Bulletin** contained the data for January 11-June 19. This release completes the data for the year.)

Although the survey instrument was very much the same from one sample "week" to the next, some questions were deleted and other questions added during the course of the campaign, as some issues became irrelevant and others more relevant. There are 13 versions incorporated into this release of the dataset.

Respondents were questioned about their knowledge of the candidates' issue positions and their opinions and evaluations of the candidates, as well as about their own issue positions, political interest, and political activity. Standard demographic variables on each respondent are also included. ICPSR has added a frequencies addendum to the codebook released by the NES Study Staff.

The data are available in card-image and OSIRIS formats. There are approximately 730 variables for 3496 respondents. Class II

PRE- AND POST ELECTION SURVEY

Interviews were conducted in person prior to the 1984 election with 2257 respondents from 45 primary areas of the 1980 NORC/SRC sampling frame. For the post-election wave, half of the respondents were randomly assigned to be re-interviewed in person, and the other half to be re-interviewed by telephone using a shortened version of the questionnaire. In total, 1990 respondents were included in the post-election survey.

The focus of the survey was the 1984 Presidential election. Respondents were asked about their involvement and interest in the campaign, whether and how they voted, the nature and extent of contact with their U.S. Representative, and about their knowledge of issue positions held by candidates for Congress.

A number of questions dealt with President Reagan's performance in office. In addition, the respondents were asked to evaluate both Reagan's and Mondale's personal qualities and their own feelings toward them.

New items in the 1984 Election Study, most of which had been piloted in 1983, include economic individualism and egalitarian items and group identification items.

Other variables include feeling thermometers, party identification, major national problems, attitudes on a number of social and political issues, and personal data on employment, income, religion, age, education, and marital status. The data are available in card-image and OSIRIS formats. There are approximately 1020 variables for 2257 respondents. Class IV

NOTE: As this **Bulletin** went to press, the ICPSR version of the Pre-and Post-Survey was nearing completion, but will probably not be ready for release for several weeks. The ICPSR version will include field and sampling variables not currently included in the NES Study Staff version, and will also include a series of occupation variables recoded to separate data on "head of the family" from data on "spouse of R." The ICPSR release will include a machine-readable OSIRIS codebook. Individuals interested in the ICPSR version of the Pre- and Post-Survey should call the ICPSR HOTLINE at 313/763-3486 for up-to-date information on its status.

Shanas, Ethel;

NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE AGED [UNITED STATES], 1962 (ICPSR 7687)

This survey of the aged in the United States contains information on the health, economic status, living arrangements and family relationships of the people aged 65 years and older. The emphasis of the survey was on the general physical capacity of older people, the relationship of physical capacity to economic conditions, employment and retirement patterns, housing and family and social relationships. The survey was designed to produce national estimates of the needs of older persons particularly of the services which facilitate continued independent living arrangements.

The data were collected and analyzed on grants from the National Institute of Mental Health and the Community Health Services Division of the U.S. Public Health Service. The survey was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center and was part of a three-nation study in Denmark, Great Britain and the United States. It is the second of three national surveys of the aged conducted by Dr. Shanas in 1957, 1962 and 1975.

The data were collected in a structured interview with a national sample of 2,442 persons, aged 65 and over, living in private households during May through August 1962. The sampling design was a five-stage area probability sample. Selection of sampling units at each stage was based on 1960 population estimates. The sample appears to provide a good representation of the universe sampled with regard to age and sex.

The dataset consists of 2442 records and 447 variables. The data are available in both card image and OSIRIS formats. Class I

Related Publications:

Shanas, Ethel. "National Survey of Aged." DHHS Publication No. (OHDS) 83-20425. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health and Human Services. 1982.

Shanas, Ethel, Peter Townsend, Dorothy Wedderburn, Henning Friis, Paul Milhoj and Jan Stehouwe. "Old People in Three Industrial Societies." New York: Atherton Press.

Rabier, Jacques-Rene, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart;

EURO-BAROMETER 21: POLITICAL CLEAVAGES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, APRIL 1984 (ICPSR 8263)

The European Community continues its series of periodic data collections with this study of public attitudes in its ten member nations. Respondents were interviewed in March and April, 1984.

The monitoring of attitudes on European integration, life satisfaction, and social goals undertaken in previous Euro-Barometers was continued in this data collection. Respondents were asked questions regarding the European Community, specifically which nations they would prefer not be members of the Community. Respondents were also questioned concerning their consumer attitudes and buying habits, particularly concerning foreign products.

The codebook is machine-readable and the dataset is available in either card-image or OSIRIS format, the latter having a logical record length of 304 characters per case. There are 262 variables for 9,746 respondents. Class I

Bureau of Labor Statistics;

COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1919 (ICPSR 8299)

This is the second release of the 1917-1919 Cost of Living study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which interviewed over 12,000 families of wage earners or salaried workers in 99 cities located throughout the United States. The first release of this study (see the January 1985 **ICPSR Bulletin**) included 2,603 interviews from cities of the "Old South."

The current release includes these as well as 2,011 additional interviews from cities in the "Upper Border" states, the "Trans-Mississippi South", and the states of the "West North Central" region. Cities in these regions include: Charleston, WV; Corsicana, TX; Dallas, TX; Davenport, IA; Des Moines, IA; Duluth, MN; El Paso, TX; Grand Island, NE; Houston, TX; Little Rock, AR; Kansas City, KS; Kansas City, MO; Minneapolis, MN; Oklahoma City, OK; Omaha, NE; St. Louis, MO; St. Paul, MN; Virginia, MN; Wichita, KS; and Wilmington, DE.

All interviews for the current set of 4,614 cases are contained in one data file, with each data record (corresponding to an interview) containing 6,942 characters of information. Interviews conducted in other cities will be released over the next several months. Class II

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) (Wave I Relational File and Wave I Rectangular File) (ICPSR 8317)

The SIPP Wave I is the first in an ongoing series of surveys designed to provide a major expansion into the kind and amount of information available to analyze the economic situation of households and persons in the U.S.

The Wave I relational file was first announced in the January 1985 *ICPSR Bulletin*. Please refer to that issue for a complete description of this collection. However, the data were being modified by the Census Bureau and could not be distributed until this time.

A rectangular file for Wave I is also now available from ICPSR. This version of the data file contains one logical record for each sampled person, and includes information on the household and family of which the person was a part during each month of the reference period. Characteristics of the person and each source of income received during the period are also included in each record.

The SIPP Wave I Relational File consists of 255,238 data records, each with a logical record length of 1,600 characters. In addition to the data file, a separate "dictionary" file is also available. The SIPP Wave I Rectangular File consists of 53,276 records each with a logical record length of 5,352 characters. A separate "dictionary" file is available for the Wave I Rectangular file as well. The data files in the SIPP collection are quite large: the Wave I Relational file requires three 6250 bpi reels of tape, while the Wave I Rectangular file is stored on two 6250 bpi reels. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A (PUERTO RICO) (ICPSR 8071)

The universe of this file is all persons and housing units in Puerto Rico. This summary statistics file, produced from the 1980 census, primarily contains sample data inflated to represent the total population. In addition, the file contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts of persons and housing units. Every person and housing unit in Puerto Rico was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information such as: household relationship, sex, age, marital status, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, tenure, vacancy, value, rent, and units in structure. There is one data file containing 38,035 records each with a logical record length of 2,016. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARDS (FIPS) 55, [1984] (ICPSR 8346)

Each geographic entity listed in this collection is identified by a unique two-character State code and a five-character numeric place code. Areas of the United States covered are the fifty States, the District of Columbia, and all outlying territories with significant self-administration. An exhaustive list is included of incorporated places, census designated places (CDP's), primary county divisions (such as townships, New England towns, and census county divisions), recognized Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages and counties. The listing also includes unincorporated places, military bases, National parks, airports, and ground transportation points. A two-character class code distinguishes over 70 entity types. Each entity is identified by the county or counties in which it is located. All categories and military bases are identified by Congressional District, and in most cases, by metropolitan statistical areas. Incorporated places, CDP's and Indian and Alaska Native areas are cross-referenced to U.S. Bureau of the Census files. Zip codes are provided for all Post Offices.

There are fifty-seven data files in this collection, one for each State, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. The collection consists of 161,158 total records each with a logical record length of 132 characters. Class IV

Burnham, W. Dean *et al.*;
PARTISAN DIVISION OF AMERICAN STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1834-1985 (State-Level Data: 1983-1985) (ICPSR 0016)

These data provide an enumeration of the number of seats held by major and minor parties in both houses of all U.S. state legislatures since 1834. Party identification of the state governor in each legislative session is also provided. The information is stored in OSIRIS format with differing units of analysis. The *state-level* file, with one record per state, contains 17 variables for which data are reported each year; it is currently being updated with data for 1983-85. The *time-series* file, with year as the unit of analysis, contains 951 variables, 17 per state per year, and provides data from 1834 through 1974.

The data from 1834 to 1968 were collected by W. Dean Burnham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Data for subsequent years have been added by ICPSR staff. Class II

Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics;
**BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS PROFILE
DATA, [1968-1978] (ICPSR 8075)**

The Bureau of Justice Statistics File (PROFILE) System was designed for the automated storage and retrieval of information describing BJS-sponsored programs. Two types of data elements are used to describe the projects in this file:

1. Basic data. These elements include the title of the grant, information regarding the location of the grantee and the project, critical funding dates, the government level and type of grantee, financial data, the name of the project director, and indication of the availability of reports, and appropriate identification numbers.

2. Program descriptors. These elements, which form the program classification system, describe the key characteristics of the program—its subject, its primary and secondary activity, whether it affects a juvenile or adult problem, and what specific crimes, clients, staff, program strategies, agencies, equipment or research methods are to be used or affected by the project. There are approximately 77,000 records in the data file with a total of 34 variables. Each record has a logical record length of 2154 characters. Class IV

Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission;
**PENNSYLVANIA SENTENCING DATA, 1977,
1980, 1983 (ICPSR 8327)**

The Pennsylvania Sentencing Data have information on sentencing decisions for three years, 1977, 1980, and 1983. The 1977 data are based on individual 12% random samples of sentences selected from each of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. The data include sentences imposed for felonies and misdemeanors, excluding Driving Under the Influence. There are 2,907 cases in the 1977 data. The 1980 data were collected in 23 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. The sampling strategy varied by county and a description is included in the codebook. There are 2,023 cases in the 1980 data. The 1983 data are based on sentencing guideline forms submitted to the Commission by sentencing judges. There are 16,569 cases in the 1983 data. Variables in the three files include defendant's sex, race, age, prior record, offense charge, sentences imposed, weapon usage, victim information, and socioeconomic status of the defendant. The logical record length of the data is 80 characters. Class IV

Innes, Christopher A.;
**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS EXTRACT: PER-
SONAL CRIME LONGITUDINAL FILES, 1976-
1982 (Assault Victim Experiences and Victim
and Non-Victim Responses) (ICPSR 8315)**

The National Crime Survey (NCS) collects data on personal and household victimization through an ongoing national survey of households and household members. The National Crime Survey program was originally intended to achieve four primary objectives: to develop detailed information about victims and consequences of crime, to estimate the numbers and types of crimes not reported to police, to provide uniform measures of selected types of crimes, and to permit comparisons over time and types of areas. Only data for robbery and assaults are included in this dataset. Items included are time and place of occurrence; injuries suffered; medical expenses incurred; number, age, race, and sex of offender(s); relationship of offender(s) to victim; marital status, employment, military experience, and residency.

There are two data files contained in two separate codebooks; one contains data on assault victims and the other contains data for both victims and non-victims. The assault victim file has 5,846 records, each of which has a logical record length of 914 characters; the victim and non-victim file has 108,245 cases each with a length of 530 characters. Class II

Chabotar, Kent;
**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL JUS-
TICE NEEDS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR
8362)**

In 1983, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored a survey by ABT Associates that was designed to identify the highest priority needs for management and operational improvements in the criminal justice system. Six groups were surveyed: judges and trial court administrators, (N=234); corrections officials, (N=275); public defenders, (N=78); police, (N=403); prosecutors, (N=273); and probation/parole officials, (N=184). Over 1400 persons responded to the mail survey, or 61% of those surveyed. Selected respondents were then contacted by telephone in order to clarify their expressed problems and needs.

The codebook includes the mailed questionnaire sent to each of the six groups in the study as well as a copy of the telephone interview guide. Variables in this study include background information on the respondents and their particular agencies, financial resources available to the agency, and technical assistance, research, and initiative programs used by the agency. There are six files in this dataset, all of which have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

CBS News and *The New York Times*;

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION SURVEY, 1984: ELECTION DAY NATIONAL SURVEY (ICPSR 8373)

These surveys are part of an ongoing data collection effort in which CBS News and *The New York Times* are equal partners. Interviews were conducted with respondents in each state as they left their polling places on election day, November 1984. Respondents were asked about their vote for President, political party ID, and opinions on several issues such as the U.S. budget deficit, national tax policies, and characteristics of the candidates which influenced voting. The survey also includes state-specific questions which were of interest to the voters in each state. The data are weighted.

These data and documentation are distributed by ICPSR in the form as received from the principal investigators. The data reside in one physical file in card-image format with a record length of 80 characters. There are 9174 cases. Class IV

CBS News;

CBS NEWS ELECTION DAY SURVEYS, 1984: STATE SURVEYS (ICPSR 8368)

These data are the result of "exit" surveys conducted at the polls in 18 states on election day 1984. Respondents were asked about their choice of candidates in the presidential and senatorial contests, as well as their opinions on a number of political topics. The data and documentation are being made available by ICPSR in the same format as provided by the principal investigator. There are 18 physical files of data; the number of cases ranges from 779 in New Hampshire to 2642 in California. The data are in card image format with a record length of 80 characters. Other states included in the study are Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia. Class IV

The New York Times;

THE NEW YORK TIMES NATIONAL SURVEYS, 1983 (ICPSR 8366)

This study consists of three national surveys conducted by telephone in June and November 1983. Two of the surveys, conducted June 13-18 and November 18-22, are concerned primarily with attitudes towards the United States government, indicators of patriotism, and respondents' tolerance of civil liberties in hypothetical situations. These surveys are located in two separate files and contain a total of 2,238 cases.

The third survey was conducted November 11-20 and explored attitudes of American women towards traditional sex role models, attitudes toward women in the work force, and experiences of respondents in the work force in terms of salary, responsibility, and promotion. A series of social, political and economic questions was also asked. This survey consists of 1098 cases.

Data and documentation for these surveys is distributed by ICPSR in the form as received from the principal investigator. The record length for all cases is 214 characters; the data contain dashes and ampersands. Class IV

Behavioral Research Institute;

NATIONAL SURVEY OF YOUTH, 1976: [UNITED STATES] (Wave I) (ICPSR 8375)

This dataset contains parent and youth data for the first wave of the National Youth Survey. Youths and one of their parents or legal guardians were interviewed in early 1977 about events and behavior occurring during calendar year 1976. Included is information on demographics and socioeconomic status of respondents, disruptive events in the home, neighborhood problems, parental aspirations for youth, labelling, integration of family and peer contexts, attitudes toward deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, community involvement, and drug use.

The National Survey of Youth was supported by the Center of Studies of Crime and Delinquency, NIMH, and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data are contained in one file which has a logical record length of 80 characters. There are 11 cards per case. Class III

THE ICPSR BULLETIN WILL PUBLISH AGAIN IN THE FALL

This is the last issue of the **Bulletin** until fall. We will resume publication after vacation and the first issue should reach those on the mailing list in late October and early November. We publish only during the academic year and we hope this issue got to you before you left campus for the summer. During the summer the latest additions to our series list will be announced on the ICPSR HOTLINE which can be reached by calling 313/763-3486 any time.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1983: ESTIMATES OF NONCASH BENEFIT VALUES (ICPSR 8332)

The focus of this particular data collection is on the value of noncash benefits received by some of the participants in the March 1983 Current Population Survey. The collection is a supplement to that dataset, also known as the Annual Demographic File. Monetary value estimates are given for five types of noncash benefits (food stamps, school lunches, public or subsidized rental housing, Medicaid, and Medicare) using three valuation approaches: the market value approach, the recipient or cash equivalent approach, and the poverty budget share approach. The survey deals mainly with labor force data. Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are provided for members of each sample household. Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year while demographic data refer to the time of the survey.

The universe for the survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base. A probability sample was used in selecting housing units. The data are contained in one data file consisting of 300,423 records each with a logical record length of 390 characters. There are approximately 334 variables in this collection. The file structure is hierarchical. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, OCTOBER 1983: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 8361)

Data from this collection are provided as a source of official government statistics on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Demographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included. Additional information on school enrollment includes: current grade if attending a public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two or four year institution, year last attended a regular school, year graduated from high school, student mobility and time spent on homework by elementary and high school students, and noncollegiate postsecondary enrollment.

The universe consists of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. The probability sample selected consists of approximately 71,000 households. The collection consists of one rectangular data file containing 167,502 records and approximately 325 variables. The logical record length of the file is 480 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1982: AFTER-TAX MONEY INCOME ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8324)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1983: AFTER-TAX MONEY INCOME ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8330)

These collections are modified March 1982 and 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) microdata files formed by expanding the March CPS format to include estimated taxes paid (Federal and State individual income taxes, property taxes on owner-occupied housing units, Social Security taxes, retirement taxes) and after-tax money income. As such, they are supplements to the Annual Demographic Files for 1982 and 1983. The estimates of after-tax money income found in these files were derived by simulating the amount of taxes paid by sample households on the March CPS microdata files. The data sets include monthly labor force data and supplemental data on work experience, types and amounts of "before tax" money income received during the previous calendar year, and migration. Data are also furnished for nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch program participation, employer-provided group health insurance plan, employer-provided pension plan, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin are provided for members of each household.

The civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living in housing units, and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base provide the universe for these surveys. The 1982 data collection consists of one data file containing 300,388 records each with a logical record length of 414 characters. The 1983 collection has 300,423 records with logical lengths of 420 characters. The file structures are hierarchical. There are approximately 326 variables in the 1982 file and 314 variables in the 1983 file. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics;
HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1971 (ICPSR 8336)

HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1972 (ICPSR 8337)

HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1973 (ICPSR 8338)

HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1974 (ICPSR 8339)

HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1976 (ICPSR 8340)

The Health Interview Survey (HIS), one of a series of continuous samples and interviews of the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States, contains information on the social, demographic, and economic aspects of illness, disability and medical services. Information on the utilization of medical care facilities is collected for medical and dental care, hospitalization, preventive care, nursing care, prosthetic appliances, and self-care. The data collections were prepared by the Census Bureau and the initial processing done by the National Center for Health Statistics. Each of the data collections has five files and is Class IV.

1971 SURVEY

	Persons	Doctor Visits	Condition	Hospital	Household
# of Records	134,502	25,393	68,441	17,714	45,422
# of Variables	110	82	112	92	56

The logical record length of each of the five files is 486 characters.

1972 SURVEY

	Persons	Doctor Visits	Condition	Hospital	Household
# of Records	132,891	100,245	63,714	17,553	46,149
# of Variables	113	101	130	126	57

The logical record length of each of the five files is 464 characters.

1973 SURVEY

	Persons	Doctor Visits	Condition	Hospital	Household
# of Records	120,493	23,169	51,401	16,140	42,135
# of Variables	130	84	127	105	57

The logical record length of each of the five files is 464 characters.

1974 SURVEY

	Persons	Doctor Visits	Condition	Hospital	Household
# of Records	116,287	22,058	37,453	15,692	41,314
# of Variables	130	83	100	103	56

The logical record length of each of the five files is 478 characters.

1976 SURVEY

	Persons	Doctor Visits	Condition	Hospital	Household
# of Records	113,178	21,550	58,346	15,239	41,559
# of Variables	114	77	125	102	53

The logical record length of each of the five files is 480 characters.

Schleiter, Mary Kay;
NATIONAL STUDY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, PHYSICIAN PRACTICE STUDY, PHASE III, 1981 (ICPSR 8301)

This national sample of residents and fellows in training during 1976-1977 was funded by the Health Resources and Services Administration under contract #232-80-0032, and by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation under grant #5970. The data collection describes the practice of young internists in order to understand the determinants of different practice styles, especially the relationship between training and practice, and to compare the practices of four groups of physicians: general internists with traditional residencies, general internists who received their residency training in special primary care tracks, family physicians, and subspecialty internists. The study provides information about the current positions, activities, patients and physician-patient relationships, demographic characteristics and family backgrounds, and educational training histories of a cohort of young physicians.

The collection consists of six files. The following chart shows the number of records, variables, and the logical record lengths of each file. All are Class IV.

	# Records	# Variables	LRECL
Patient Questionnaire	889	178	638
Locator-Screener	1,598	102	307
Physician Questionnaire	691	288	865
Inpatient Encounter	3,420	146	876
Outpatient Encounter	14,539	124	744
Physician Sample	691	3	20

Related publication:

Schleiter, Mary Kay;
A National Study of Internal Medicine—Phase III: Analysis of 1976-1977 Resident Cohort Currently in Practice, Final Report. Chicago: National Study of Internal Medicine, The University of Chicago, 1984.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
GEOGRAPHIC BASE FILE/DUAL INDEPENDENT MAP ENCODING (GBF/DIME), 1980 (ICPSR 8378)

There are two parts to this data collection: the Geographic Base File is a map in a form that can be read by a computer, and Dual Independent Map Encoding is a method of representing map features numerically for processing by computer. These files have been created for most metropolitan areas. GBF/DIME does not contain individual house addresses, names, or other means of identifying individuals, and it does not contain statistical information. This collection provides a means to structure, compare, and display data, and relate this information to small geographic areas.

In the SMSA collection there are 278 files (one per SMSA). The size of the files varies from 3,000 to 226,000 records with a total of 6,904,310 SMSA records in all. Selected MSA data are also being released: currently available MSA data are contained in 47 files with 218,218 total MSA records. The remaining 14 MSA files are forthcoming and more may be prepared in the future. The files are arranged by SMSA and MSA four digit code numbers with the same documentation used for both the SMSA files and the MSA files. There are 50 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
SPECIAL PROGRAM INFORMATION TAPE (ICPSR 8372)

This collection of computer programs and test data files was compiled by the Census Bureau for use with the Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME) Files (ICPSR 8378), described in this **Bulletin**.

This collection consists of a total of 52 separate datasets. The datasets are grouped into five categories: SPIT Tape Datasets, UNIMATCH System Datasets, ADMATCH System Datasets, EASYMAP System Datasets, and EASYCORD System Datasets.

The SPIT Tape Datasets include such programs as GRIDS, CARPOOL, AND DACS. The Grid-Related Information Display System (GRIDS) can map files if their data characteristics are unknown to provide a quick view of the data for analysis and can also map files where complicated data manipulation is required. Car pool (CARPOOL) is a computerized candidate matching program which generates individualized lists of candidates for car pools. The DIME Area Centroid System (DACS) consists of two

programs designed to calculate areas and locate centroids of user-specified blocks, tracts, block groups, or other local areas defined in a GBF/DIME File. There are 17,601 total records in the 11 files which constitute the SPIT Tape Datasets. The logical record length of each file is 80 characters.

The UNIMATCH System Datasets consist of UNIMATCH AND ZIPSTAN files. UNIMATCH is a generalized record-linkage system. UNIMATCH differs from ADMATCH because it is a "matching language" through which the user can define a matching algorithm suitable to the task and then execute this algorithm to complete the application. The Generalized Address Standardizer (ZIPSTAN) is a computer program designed to facilitate one special application of the UNIMATCH record-linkage software system. That special application is the linkage of records on the basis of street address. ZIPSTAN acts as a preprocessor of the raw street addresses, converting all addresses into a form suitable for input to UNIMATCH. There are 37,682 total records in the 15 files which constitute the UNIMATCH System Datasets. The logical record length of each file is 80 characters.

The ADMATCH System Datasets contain ADMATCH, which is a computer-assisted address matching system. The ADMATCH system consists of two separate computer programs, the Preprocessor and the Matcher, supplemented by a standard computer sort operation. The purpose of the Preprocessor program is to create a standardized street address format to be used by the Matcher program. There are 15,057 total records in the 12 files that constitute the ADMATCH System Datasets. The logical record length of each file is 80 characters.

The EASYMAP System Datasets contains EASYMAP, an easy-to-use computer mapping system which creates shaded area maps for statistical display. There are 108,302 total records in the 7 files that constitute the EASYMAP System Datasets. The logical record length of each file is 80 characters.

The EASYCORD System Datasets consists of EASYCORD which is an easy-to-use map coordinate producing system. It is designed to produce coordinate files that can be processed by computer mapping software such as EASYMAP and GRIDS. It is also designed to provide computed landmass areas, area centroid, and area adjacency information which can be input to statistical analysis programs such as SPSS, SAS, and BMD. There are 4,788 total records in the 7 files that constitute the EASYCORD System Datasets. The first 5 files in this category have logical record lengths of 80 characters. The last two records in this category have logical record lengths of 300 characters and 120 characters, respectively. Class IV

Bell, Raymond *et al.*

LEARNING DEFICIENCIES AMONG ADULT INMATES, 1982: LOUISIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND WASHINGTON (ICPSR 8359)

The National Institute of Justice sponsored this study of 1,065 prison inmates in Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Respondents were administered an academic achievement test and an individual intelligence test. Two screening tests were also given to certain respondents. Testing was completed between January 1982 and January 1983. Specifically, the following seven groups of variables were examined:

1. Demographic variables: age, sex, race, employment history, physical condition.
2. Criminal justice variables: offenses committed, prior institutionalization, juvenile adjudication.
3. Educational background variables: years of formal education, academic and vocational participation while incarcerated, previous diagnoses, and prior test results.
4. Family background variables: childhood home situation, death of parents, number of siblings, childhood problems.
5. Academic achievement variables: as measured by the Tests of Basic Education.
6. Ability variables: as measured by the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised.
7. Disability variables: as measured by the Mann-Suiter Disabilities Screening Test.

The data are contained in one file that has a logical record length of 100 characters. Class IV

Wright, James and Peter Rossi;

ARMED CRIMINALS IN AMERICA: A SURVEY OF INCARCERATED FELONS, 1983 (ICPSR 8357)

The data for this study were collected using self-administered questionnaires given to a non-probability sample of incarcerated felons in ten states. There are 1,874 completed cases (surveyed persons) included in this data collection with approximately 600 variables. Each case has 10 records of information. The codebook contains information about questionnaire wording, responses, coding of the data, column location and frequencies. More specifically, the original questionnaire wording is included as well as values for missing data.

These data are contained in one file, with SPSS control cards in a second file. Information in the data include socioeconomic status of the inmate, prior criminal record, drug use, weapon usage, family history, and demographic information on the inmate. The logical record length of the data file is 89 characters; the SPSS control card file has 80 characters. Class IV

Goldcamp, John S., and Michael R. Gottfredson;

JUDICIAL DECISION GUIDELINES FOR BAIL: THE PHILADELPHIA EXPERIMENT, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8358)

The purpose of this study was to test the utility of a first version of bail guidelines. Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the National Institute of Corrections, an experimental research approach was selected. A sample of judges, based upon a stratified quota sampling design, were selected from the Philadelphia Municipal Court. Eight judges were randomly selected to use guidelines or be "experimental judges"; and eight were randomly selected to be nonguidelines or "control judges." Data were taken from defendant's files and include number of suspects involved, number of different offenses charged, most serious injury experienced by the victim(s), preliminary arraignment disposition, amount of bail, socioeconomic status and demographics of the defendant, prior criminal history, and reason for granting or denying bail.

There are two files in this data collection. The first contains SPSS control cards and the second contains data for the 1,920 cases; each case has 10 records of data. Both files have logical record lengths of 80 characters. Class IV

Feeney, Floyd;

ARRESTS WITHOUT CONVICTION, 1979-1980: JACKSONVILLE AND SAN DIEGO (ICPSR 8180)

This data collection includes information on robberies and burglaries in two cities, Jacksonville, Florida and San Diego, California. The unit of analysis is defendants of felony cases. There are five files in the data set: Jacksonville robberies, (N=200); San Diego robberies, (N=200); San Diego burglaries, (N=219); Jacksonville burglaries 1, (N=200); and Jacksonville burglaries 2, (N=200). The Jacksonville burglaries are divided into two separate files which, after merging, form the complete data set.

Information on each defendant includes demographics, socioeconomic status, criminal history, weapon usage, relationship to victim, trial procedures, and disposition. The logical record length of each file varies: Jacksonville robberies, 1355; San Diego robberies, 1392; San Diego burglaries, 1332; Jacksonville burglaries 1, 660; and Jacksonville burglaries 2, 915. Class IV

Moscow State University;

AGRARIAN TYPOLOGY OF PROVINCES OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY (ICPSR 8380)

This study consists of data describing agricultural organization, production, and land management in 50 provinces of East European Russia at the turn of the century. Data are derived from the first universal census of the population (1897), statistics on landowners (1905), and the Cavalry Censuses of 1896 and 1899-1900. The agricultural model is presented in terms of the number of agricultural workers per place of employment, land allotment per capita, ratio of land leased to peasants to investment property, the per capita collection of crops and sown area, productivity of livestock, and cost of land and crops. The data are provided in 19 variables; the study is available in OSIRIS format, Class III

National Opinion Research Center;

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY [UNITED STATES] AND GERMAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ALLBUS) COMBINED FILES, 1982 (ICPSR 8365)

As part of a program of cross-national research, the General Social Survey (GSS) undertook in 1982 a collaboration with the Zentrum fuer Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen, (ZUMA), of the Federal Republic of Germany. The project was funded by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. SEC-8118731.

This collection explores the attitudinal similarities as well as differences between the two countries on a range of social issues. A common set of questions was included on both the 1982 GSS and ALLBUS. These common items included questions on such topics as job values, abortion, anomia, and subjective social class. The ALLBUS also contained several GSS items that were *not* contained on the 1982 GSS, but have been used on the GSS in recent years.

This collection consists of three files, all supplied to ICPSR by NORC. The first contains SPSSX control cards, and includes 454 records each with a logical record length of 80 characters. The second file includes 80-character raw data records; there are four physical records for each of the 4,497 cases in the collection, for a total of 17,988 records. The third file is an SPSSX Export file which has 16,699 records, each with a logical record length of 80 characters. The collection includes 134 variables. Class IV

Moscow State University;

STATE FARMS IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA, 1917: DISTRICTS AND PROVINCES (ICPSR 8377)

This collection contains district and province level data from the All-Russian Agricultural and Land Census of 1917 to provide indicators of farm management, production and consumption in revolutionary European Russia. Information is provided on collective land management and agricultural organization at both the province and district level which existed in European Russia between the revolutions of 1905 and 1917. The data allow for analysis of agricultural organization and resource allocation in both private and state enterprises. A total of 26 variables provide information on the portion of privately-owned farms used for livestock and crops, amount of land rented, the amount of arable and sown land measured in desyatina, the number and type of farm tools, and the use of privately-owned, arable landholdings.

The study is made available in two parts. Part 1 contains data on 21 provinces only; part 2 contains information on 332 districts and 37 provinces. Districts comprising the provinces in part 1 are also contained in part 2. Information is provided on the same 26 variables in both parts. A three-part case I.D. is attached to each record in both files and contains a province code, district number, and case I.D. The data are available in OSIRIS format. Class III

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

INTERNATIONAL DATA BASE, WORLD POPULATION: 1983 EXTRACT (ICPSR 8320)

This aggregate data collection is an extract of the International Data Base (IDB), a computerized central repository of demographic, economic, and social data for all countries of the world. Data available in this collection include total midyear population estimates and projections (1950-1985); percent urban population; estimates and projections of crude birth rate, crude death rate, net migration rate, rate of natural increase, and annual growth rate; infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth by sex; percent literate by sex; and percent of the labor force in agriculture.

The data are organized as a series of statistical tables uniquely identified by compiling agency, country code, and table number. Each row in a table represents a record and each column represents a data field. The universe consists of all persons in 202 countries. The extract consists of one rectangular file containing 9,879 records and approximately 99 variables. The logical record length of the file is 296 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1975
(ICPSR 8371)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1979
(ICPSR 8349)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1983:
FERTILITY AND BIRTH EXPECTATIONS (ICPSR
8321)

Data from these collections are provided as a source of official government statistics on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Demographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included.

A fertility supplement to the 1975 survey includes additional statistics on marital and birth history, and birth expectations. Data cover dates of first and most recent marriages; number, date of birth, and sex of children ever born; and number of additional children women expect to have.

The universe for 1975 consists of all persons 14 years old and over in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. The probability sample selected consists of approximately 55,000 households. The collection consists of one rectangular data file containing 98,806 records each with a logical record length of 600 characters. There are approximately 138 variables dealing with labor force activity and demographics, and approximately 109 variables dealing with fertility.

Additional questions for the 1979 survey were asked of women 14-59 years of age to obtain information on their birth history and birth expectations. Data for this supplemental group include the total number of children born, date of birth of the first and the most recent child, and date of first marriage. Women 18-34 years of age also were asked the number of additional children they expect to have, and the number they expect to have within the next five years. Data shown for husbands include such items as age, race, education, employment status, and occupation. Total family income is also provided.

The universe for 1979 consists of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. The probability sample selected consists of approximately 76,700 households. The collection consists of one rectangular data file containing 160,921 records and approximately 250 variables. The logical record length of the file is 600 characters.

For the 1983 survey, additional questions were asked of women 15-59 years of age to obtain information on their childbearing and future birth expectations. Data for this supplemental group include the total number of children born, date of birth of the first and the most recent child, and date of first marriage. Women 18-44 years of age also were asked the number of additional children they expect to have.

The universe for 1983 consists of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. The probability sample selected includes approximately 71,000 households. The collection has one rectangular data file containing 168,015 records and 75 variables. The logical record length of the file is 480 characters. All three files are Class IV.

U.S. Dept. of the Interior;
NATIONAL RECREATION SURVEY, 1982-1983:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8296)

Respondents' recreational habits are examined in this study. Questions concerning participation in recreational activities include outdoor recreational activities enjoyed, favorite activities, and amount of time and money spent on activities. The study also probes respondents' reasons for not participating in recreational activities. Questions cover pollution, access, safety, time, money, personal health, and lack of information. The use of national parks is also studied. Demographic questions include living quarters, motor vehicles owned, telephone use, income, ethnicity, race, sex, age, education, and employment.

The data collection consists of one file containing 6,270 records with a logical record length of 1,380 characters. There are approximately 725 variables. Class IV

UPS DELIVERIES: BE SURE ADDRESSES ARE CORRECT

Since the majority of ICPSR shipments are sent by United Parcel Service (UPS) please be sure that you include your building and room number in your address if you do not have a street address. This will facilitate the delivery of your packages. If you are unsure of the address that ICPSR has in the files for you, please feel free to check with us. Also, if you are sending packages to ICPSR via UPS, please note that our street address is not the same as our post-office box mailing address. Send UPS packages to ICPSR, 426 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Additions to Holdings

ICPSR

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH/
APRIL 1979 MATCH FILE (ICPSR 8345)**

This match file is comprised of records for six rotation groups common to the March and April 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS). Demographic data such as age, sex, race, marital status, household relationship, educational attainment, and Spanish origin for each household member are included. Comprehensive data are provided for persons 14 years old and over on employment status, occupation, and industry. Variables also include number of weeks worked, number of hours per week worked, reason for not working full time, total income, income components, and residence on March 1, 1975. Data on alimony and child support are provided for females 18 years old and over. These data highlight alimony and child support arrangements made at the time of separation or divorce, amount of payments actually received, and value and type of any property settlement.

The universe consists of all persons in the noninstitutionalized population of the United States living in housing units. A probability sample was used in selecting housing units. The estimates are based on data obtained from the March 1979 and April 1979 Current Population Surveys. The collection consists of one hierarchical data file which has 192,365 records each having a logical record length of 420 characters. There are approximately 200 variables. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**GENERAL REVENUE SHARING, 1982 POPU-
LATION ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8333)**

All functioning general-purpose governmental units compose the universe of this data set. This aggregate data collection includes the name of each governmental unit, total population as of April 1, 1980, per capita income in 1979, July 1, 1982 population estimates, and per capita income estimates for 1981. Information included is for all counties, incorporated places, and functioning minor civil divisions (MCD's) in twenty specified States.

The collection consists of one rectangular file containing 40,517 records and 15 variables. The logical record length is 90 characters. Class IV

Related publication:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
*PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental and
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.* U.S. Government
Printing Office.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1983:
PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLAN COVER-
AGE (ICPSR 8335)**

This May survey contains comprehensive data on employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Supplemental data provide information on pension and retirement plan coverage through employer- or union-sponsored retirement plans as well as individual retirement plans (IRAs) and Keogh's. Data pertaining to employer- or union-sponsored pension or retirement plans include availability, membership, employee contribution, and distribution of benefits. Additional information is provided on the availability of retirement plans established with the individual's own funds through payroll deduction and the value of the deduction. Data pertaining to IRAs and Keogh accounts include the number of years the individual has had the account and its current value. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are also included.

The universe consists of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households. There are approximately 160 variables. The study is comprised of one rectangular data file containing 168,216 records and having a logical record length of 678 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
**ANNUAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1977 [UNITED
STATES]: TRAVEL-TO-WORK [SMSAs] (ICPSR
8322)**

This data collection provides summary data on means of transportation to work and time of departure for work for workers by census tract of residence and census tract of work. The questions on travel-to-work were asked of all members of the household 14 years old and over who had a job during the week prior to interview. Interviews were conducted from April 1977 to February 1978. Funding was provided by the U.S. Dept. of Transportation.

The sample was taken from households in the Annual Housing Survey, 1977 SMSA file. The sample of housing units used was drawn from units enumerated in the 1970 census and updated to include units constructed since 1970. The collection consists of 20 data files, one for each SMSA represented. There are 94,783 total records in the collection. The number of records ranges from 1,255 for Saginaw, Michigan to 13,340 for Los Angeles, California. Each file contains approximately 65 variables and has a logical record length of 372 characters. Class IV

Kirschner Associates, Inc.;

FOOD SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS USED IN PROVIDING NUTRITION SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY (ICPSR 8347)

The funding for this study was a grant by the Administration on Aging. The data file contains information gathered from January through April 1981 on nutrition projects serving the elderly. This sample was intended to be statistically representative of all nutrition projects across the United States funded through Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965. This sample, which was stratified according to the rural or urban character of the project and its predominant delivery system (a total of ten categories), represented approximately ten percent of all nutrition projects in operation at the time. Variables in the dataset include project characteristics, sample site characteristics, meals served, number of meals served and prepared and participant/visitor contributions during two-day test period, background information on delivery systems, project-level labor and administrative costs, meal site labor and administrative costs, central kitchen labor and administrative costs, and capital expenses.

There is one file containing 10,491 records with a logical record length of 80 characters. There are approximately 1,800 variables. The collection is in card image format. Class IV

National Center for Health Statistics;

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH, CYCLE III, 1982 (ICPSR 8328)

This collection examines fertility, family formation, contraception, and related issues. The study consists of data covering a wide range of background characteristics, a number of measures of fertility and contraception, measures of fecundity and birth expectations, use of family planning services, and marital history. Also included are detailed data from pregnancy histories. Variables in the dataset cover date of first intercourse, abortions, sex education, births and pregnancies, adoptions, contraceptive background, sterility and subfecundity, births intended and expected, family background and education, marital history, and child care. Demographic data include income, occupation, race, and religion.

Interviews were conducted in respondents' homes with 7,969 women 15-44 years of age regardless of marital status. The data are contained in one file consisting of 21,737 records. The logical record length is 1,500 characters and there are approximately 640 variables. Class IV

Wozny, Mark C., and Jon E. Burkhardt;

CONTINUATION OF SERVICES FUNDED UNDER TITLE III OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965 (ICPSR 8246)

This collection examines the fates of services funded under Title III of the Older Americans Act if and when that source of funding is terminated. The main objectives of the study were to investigate the pattern of continuation of projects funded under the Title III program, and the importance of various factors contributing to the continuation of Title III projects. Members of State agencies, area agencies and service providers in representative planning and service areas were interviewed. The study examines the extent to which projects actually had their Title III funds terminated, the providers' responses to termination, the actions precipitated by continuation at reduced levels, the extent of budgetary reductions, the impact of Title III funding termination on client group composition, and the effects of project types and services on project continuation.

The study was funded by the Administration on Aging under Grant No. 90-A-1301. A total of 426 organizations that had received Title III funds for service projects for the elderly were interviewed. The study covered 33 Planning and Service areas in 24 States and represented all ten Federal regions. This collection consists of three data files based on the three types of questionnaires used. The Service Provider Questionnaire file contains 4,056 records and approximately 100 variables. The Area Agency Questionnaire file contains 36 records and 30 variables. The State Unit Questionnaire file contains 24 records and 20 variables. The logical record length of each file is 80 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM, 1982 POPULATION ESTIMATES (ICPSR 8383)

This aggregate data collection provides the April 1, 1980 total corrected census population figures and the July 1, 1982 population estimates for all counties in the United States. The collection consists of one rectangular file containing 3,138 records and 6 variables. The logical record length is 48 characters. Class IV

Related publication:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census; *Current Population Reports*. "Local Population Estimates." P-26 series. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Temple, Mark;
**MARION COUNTY [OREGON] YOUTH STUDY,
1964-1979 (ICPSR 8334)**

This is an investigation of the young men in Marion County, Oregon between the years of 1964 and 1979. The subjects were interviewed in a twelve-wave panel study beginning in their sophomore year of high school and continuing to age 30. The original base population was determined through a large scale survey of the county's youth, the male portion consisting of 1227 individuals. The first wave, conducted in the high schools in 1964, consisted of a 200-item questionnaire. The second wave, the first in the longitudinal design, involved face-to-face interviews with a 225-item instrument. The ten subsequent waves of the study were conducted by mail, at nearly year intervals. The interview schedules are concerned with the issues of coming of age such as family relations, school performance, educational plans, dating, drinking, drug use, military service, delinquency, offenses and dispositions (civilian and military), and Vietnam experiences.

The collection consists of a data file that has been organized so that each of the 1227 respondents is represented by 36 separate records. This results in a total of 44,172 records, each with a logical record length of 162. The first 22 records contain data on 800 distinct variables gathered in the 12 waves of interviews. Records 26-28 are for the 17 variables associated with the juvenile and adult offense data. There are 15 socio-economic variables, gathered for the "random sample group" only, which are found in record 29. The last seven records contain 400 variables which concern Careers and Vietnam Experiences. Class IV

Peterson, Joseph L., Steve Mihajlovic, Michael Gilliland;
**FORENSIC EVIDENCE AND THE POLICE, 1976-
1980 (ICPSR 8186)**

The data in this collection focus on adult cases in the serious crime categories of homicide (and related death investigations), rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, burglary, and arson. Data for four cities are included in this dataset: Peoria, Chicago, Kansas City, and Oakland. A sampling approach was used in Chicago, Oakland, and Kansas City, the largest jurisdictions, while all crimes processed by the crime laboratory in Peoria were included.

Three sources are used for this data collection: police, court and laboratory records. The primary source is police case files. These files consist of all reports submitted by police personnel during an investigation of a suspected criminal offense, including the initial report taken by the responding patrol officer, the detective's reports, all follow-up

supplemental reports, statements taken from witnesses and possible suspects, arrest reports, a detailed report describing the evidence collected by the evidence technician, and other documents.

Crime laboratory reports are also included in this dataset. These files contain information identifying the evidence submitted, the examiner's work sheets and notes, photographs, the final laboratory results of the scientist's examinations, and often notes made by the scientist of conversations with investigating officers. Finally, prosecutor or court files were reviewed for information regarding the dispositions of suspects who were arrested and formally charged. The records provide the initial and final charges filed against the defendant, the manner in which the case was adjudicated (dismissal, guilty plea, final case), the final case outcome, and the sentence given the defendant.

There are eight files in this dataset. Each of the four cities has one file for cases with physical evidence and one file for cases where physical evidence was not collected or examined. The number of cases varies in the files, with the total number of cases being 2,659 and the approximate number of variables being 120. Each file has a logical record length of 80. Class IV

Sechrist, Robert P.;
**PROHIBITION MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED
STATES, 1801-1920 (ICPSR 8343)**

The prohibition movement was a major force in its various facets throughout the nineteenth century. These data were gathered for use in modelling the diffusion of prohibition in the United States. The growth of the movement is frequently associated with the growth of other movements for which there is even less geographic documentation. Knowledge of the relationship between the movements can aid researchers in estimating the spatial extent of allied movements.

Information on the prohibition status of counties in the United States from 1801 to 1920 is contained in this dataset. For each county in the continental United States prohibition status is recorded annually from its date of creation or 1801, whichever came later. State level prohibition status is also identified.

The collection consists of one file containing 3,026 records and 123 variables. The logical record length of this file is 131 characters. Class IV

U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1981 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 8348)

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1982 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 8360)

These summary statistics files provide data on the total number of establishments, mid-March employment, first quarter and annual payroll, and the number of establishments by employment-size classes for all business establishments with one or more paid employees. Data are tabulated by detailed kinds of business based on the 1972 revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) designations. The datasets contain data broken down by State and County, as well as U.S. Summary data. Data are provided for most of the economic divisions of the economy including agricultural services, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade,

finance, insurance, real estate, and services. Data are not included for agriculture production, railroad, government, or household employment. Data were extracted from the Bureau of the Census Standard Statistical Establishment List (SSEL).

Both data collections consist of eleven data files and one reference file. The reference file contains the two, three, and four digit SIC titles and codes. This file contains 1,143 records each with a logical record length of 60 characters. U.S. Summary data are contained in one file with 1,140 records each with a logical record length of 330 characters. There are approximately 54 variables in the U.S. Summary file. State data for 1981 are contained in one file with 47,400 records and a logical record length of 300 characters. The 1982 file has 47,880 records. There are approximately 59 variables in both State files. The remaining nine files consist of County data. The number of records in the County files ranges from 32,460 to 166,980 for 1981 and 33,240 to 172,530 for 1982, each with logical record lengths of 150 characters. Each of the nine files, which are rectangular in format, has approximately 30 variables. Class IV

Revisions/Updates

Social Security Administration;
RETIREMENT HISTORY LONGITUDINAL SURVEY, 1977 (ICPSR 7931)

Released previously at Class IV, an updated version of this data collection is now available. Standard machine-readable documentation has been generated. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to OSIRIS missing data values. Both OSIRIS and card image formats are available.

The data collection contains 7993 cases, 1193 variables and a record length of approximately 3780 characters. There are 914 surviving spouses. Class I

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research;
UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1982 [33rd-36th Plenary Sessions] (ICPSR 5512)

General Assembly roll call data and codebooks for the 33rd-36th Plenary Sessions of the United Nations have been corrected to reflect the Singer-Small Nation Number coding scheme listed in Melvin Small and J. David Singer, *Resort to Arms* (Beverly Hills, Ca.: Sage Publications, 1982). Data are available in both Osiris and card-image format. Machine-readable codebooks accompany these data files. Class I

FORTHCOMING...

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will be available in the coming weeks. They are either being processed at this time or are expected imminently; they are NOT currently available for use. Researchers may order them when they are announced in future issues of the **Bulletin**.

American National Election Study, 1984
(Class I version)

General Election Data for the United States,
1968-1984 (1984 data)

Survey of Income and Program Participation
(SIPP) (Wave II Relational File and Wave II
Rectangular File)

Census of Governments, 1982: Finance File and
Employment File

Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys: 1969 and 1973
(revised versions)

Other Announcements

UPDATES TO ICPSR'S LIST OF SERIAL HOLDINGS

Here are the newest additions to our list of serial holdings. These data collections were released in the March and May **Bulletins** and are being added to the complete list which was published in the January 1985 **Bulletin**. Annotating that list will create an up-to-date record of all of ICPSR's serial datasets.

American National Election Study, 1984: Pre-Election and Post-Election Survey Files

Annual Housing Survey, 1977 [United States]: Travel-to-Work [SMSAs]

Annual Housing Survey, 1983: National Core File

Annual Survey of Governments, 1982: Finance Statistics

CBS News Election Day Surveys, 1984: State Surveys

CBS News/*New York Times* Election Survey, 1984: Election Day National Survey

Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A (Puerto Rico)

Detroit Area Study, 1978: A Study of the Family

Euro-Barometer 21: Political Cleavages in the European Community, April 1984

General Election Data for the United States, 1968-1983

Health Interview Survey, 1971

Health Interview Survey, 1972

Health Interview Survey, 1973

Health Interview Survey, 1974

Health Interview Survey, 1976

Health Interview Survey, 1979: Home Care Supplement

Health Interview Survey, 1980: Home Care Supplement

Health Interview Survey, 1980: Smoking Supplement

Health Interview Survey, 1981

Mortality Detail Files, 1968-1978 [Volume I] and 1979-1980 [Volume II]

Mortality Detail File: External Cause Extract, 1968-1978, 1979-1980

National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1982 (Mature Women, 1982)

National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III, 1982

Partisan Division of American State Governments, 1834-1985 (State-Level Data: 1983-1985)

Referenda and Primary Election Materials

Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1977

The *New York Times* National Surveys, 1983

United Nations Roll Call Data, 1946-1982 (32nd and 37th Plenary Sessions and (33rd-36th Plenary Sessions)

World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators III, 1948-1982: Domestic Political Events Data (ICPSR 7761)

Notes and Errata

There is an error in the description in the **Guide to Resources and Services** for the CENSUS DATA FOR PLANNING AND SERVICE AREAS, 1980: UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO (ICPSR 8004). It mentions 318 variables and the correct number is 322; it also mentions 674 Planning and Service Areas, and it should be 679. Also, the description in the **Guide** for the NATIONAL DATA BASE ON AGING [U.S.]: 1981 (ICPSR 9036) reveals that there are 8,091 cases in the fourth file, but there are actually 37,628 cases in this file.

The national file of GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1983 (ICPSR 0013) has been updated by adding the county level vote totals for Governor for the state of Georgia in the 1982 election.

Users of AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1982 (ICPSR 8130) will want to note that a revised description of the data collection and sampling procedures is now available. For this addendum to the codebook, contact ICPSR Member Services, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

The data collection STATE COURT STATISTICS, 1978-1980 (ICPSR 8280) which was released in the March 1985 **Bulletin** had an incorrectly stated Principal Investigator. The correct wording is Court Statistics and Information Management Project, National Center for State Courts.

THE BULLETIN IS MULTI-COLORED. WHY?

The colors on the **Bulletin** are not a mistake, an aberration, or a printer's error. From now on each of our four yearly issues will have its own color so there will be an easy way to tell which is which: green for October, red for January, blue for March, and gold for May. These colors even look good together.

In addition to being more colorful, the **Bulletin** is also more widely read than before. We are quite willing to have even more readers so if you know of a colleague who would like to start receiving the **Bulletin** in the fall, please write to Editor, **ICPSR Bulletin**, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Include name, title, campus address, city, state and zip.

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS (1984-1985)

Samuel A. Kirkpatrick, Chair Arizona State University	John Modell Carnegie-Mellon University
Richard W. Boyd Wesleyan University	Elinor Ostrom Indiana University
John de Vries Carleton University	Mildred A. Schwartz University of Illinois, Chicago
Gary Jacobson University of California, San Diego	Charles Lewis Taylor Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Martin L. Levin Emory University	Herbert F. Weisberg Ohio State University

ICPSR ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

Hubert M. Blalock, Jr.
University of Washington

Philip E. Converse
University of Michigan

Heinz Eulau
Stanford University

Norval D. Glenn
University of Texas, Austin

M. Kent Jennings
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of Michigan

Warren E. Miller
Arizona State University

Center for Political Studies

Philip E. Converse, Director
(313)763-1347

ICPSR STAFF

ICPSR ADMINISTRATION

Jerome M. Clubb, Executive Director
(313)764-2570

Carolyn L. Geda, Director,
Management and Administration
(313)764-2570

ARCHIVE STAFF

Michael W. Traugott, Director,
Resource Development
(313)764-5199

Erik W. Austin, Director,
Archival Development
(313)763-5010

Janet Vavra, Technical Director
(313)763-5010

Patricia Green,
Archival Assistant Director
(313)763-5010

COMPUTER SUPPORT

Peter M. Jofitis, Acting Director
(313)763-3482

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Henry Heitowit, Director
(313)764-8392

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For twenty years, the Consortium has acquired data collections which it then processes, documents, and makes available to the social science community. Scholars at the Consortium's 300 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; non-affiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR'S holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.

May 1985 Vol.V, No.4

ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor MI 48106

24-Hour Hotline: 313/763-3486

Susan E. Wyman, Editor

PLEASE NOTIFY US OF ADDRESS CHANGES
IF YOU WISH TO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE
YOUR ISSUES OF THE **BULLETIN**

The **ICPSR Bulletin** is published four times per academic year to inform the Official Representatives at the member campuses, the ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of the data collections most recently released or updated by ICPSR and to keep readers informed of activities occurring at ICPSR, the University of Michigan, and other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

Subscription Price:
\$15 per year

ICPSR Bulletin 19

Featured Article

"National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys"	000
Mary Grace Kovar, National Center for Health Statistics	

Additions to Holdings

Agrarian Typology of Provinces of European Russia at the Turn of the 20th Century	3
American National Election Study, 1984	12
Annual Housing Survey, 1977 [United States]: Travel-to-Work [SMSAs]	3
Armed Criminals in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons, 1983	14
Arrests Without Conviction, 1979-1980: Jacksonville and San Diego	11
Bureau of Justice Statistics Profile Data, [1968-1978]	11
CBS News Election Day Surveys, 1984: State Surveys	6
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Election Survey, 1984: Election Day National Survey	7
Continuation of Services Funded Under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965	7
Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-1919	15
County Business Patterns, 1981 and 1982 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State, and County Data	4
Current Population Survey, March/April 1979 Match File	17
Current Population Survey, March 1982: After-Tax Money Income Estimates	14
Current Population Survey, March 1983: Estimates of Noncash Benefit Values and After-Tax Money Income Estimates	8
Current Population Surveys: June 1975 and June 1979	8
Current Population Survey, June 1983: Fertility and Birth Expectations	13
Current Population Survey, October 1983: School Enrollment and May 1983: Pension and Retirement Plan Coverage	13
Euro-Barometer 21: Political Cleavages in the European Community, April 1984	8
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55, [1984]	4
Federal-State Cooperative Program, 1982 Population Estimates	5
Food Service Delivery Systems Used in Providing Nutrition Services to the Elderly	15
Forensic Evidence and the Police, 1976-1980	15
General Revenue Sharing, 1982 Population Estimates	16
General Social Survey [United States] and German Social Survey (ALLBUS) Combined Files, 1982	14
Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME), 1980	12
Health Interview Surveys: 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1976	10
International Data Base, World Population: 1983 Extract	9
Judicial Decision Guidelines for Bail: The Philadelphia Experiment, 1981-1982	12
Learning Deficiencies Among Adult Inmates, 1982: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington	11
National Assessment of Criminal Justice Needs, 1983: [United States]	11
Marion County [Oregon] Youth Study, 1964-1979	6
National Crime Surveys Extract: Personal Crime Longitudinal Files, 1976-1982	16
National Recreation Survey, 1982-1983: [United States]	6
National Study of Internal Medicine, Physician Practice Study, Phase III, 1981	13
National Survey of the Aged [United States], 1962	9
National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III, 1982	4
National Survey of Youth, 1976: [United States] (Wave I)	15
Pennsylvania Sentencing Data, 1977, 1980, 1983	7
Partisan Division of American State Governments, 1834-1985 (State-Level Data: 1983-1985)	6
Prohibition Movement in the United States, 1801-1920	5
Special Program Information Tape	16
State Farms in European Russia, 1917: Districts and Provinces	10
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) (Wave I Relational File and Wave I Rectangular File)	12
The <i>New York Times</i> National Surveys, 1983	5
1980 Census [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A (Puerto Rico)	7
Revisions/Updates	5
Retirement History Longitudinal Survey, 1977	17
United Nations Roll Call data, 1946-1982 (33rd-36th Plenary Sessions)	17
Notes and Errata	18
Other Announcements	18

ICPSR

Bulletin
