
ICPSR Bulletin

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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Research Resources for Investigating Family Living Conditions: The Cost of Living Surveys, 1888-1936

**How many pounds of coffee did your family purchase last year?*

**What kind and how much fuel did you use to heat your home?*

**How much money did you spend on books, newspapers, and magazines?*

**What expenses did you incur for medical care?*

**What was your occupation and how many weeks were you employed last year?*

These and hundreds of questions like them were asked of thousands of American families as part of systematic investigations of living conditions in the United States. What may surprise many researchers is that these investigations were conducted long before the advent of sample survey data collection (usually assumed to date from the 1940s and 1950s, or from the late 1930s at the earliest.) The questions above are examples of those used in a seminal series of national studies conducted over the last century by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Original materials from several of these surveys, beginning with the first such national investigation undertaken in 1888, have been or are being converted to computer-readable form by ICPSR. Datasets containing family-level information from these "surveys" or investigations are being compiled as research resources of incredible richness and detail. Two such research datasets have already been prepared and are available for use: **COST OF LIVING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, 1888-1890 (ICPSR 7711)**, and **COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917-1919 (ICPSR 8299)**. Conversion of information from the latter collection into computer-readable form was supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Currently, funding from NEH is also supporting the automation of original protocols from a third survey, conducted in 1935-1936. Research data from this survey will become available in the coming months.

The data contained in these collections describe segments of the American population at specific time periods and provide exhaustive information on such diverse subjects as family structure, expenditures for numerous food and nonfood commodities, fertility patterns, the work experiences of all family members,

and diets and general health. They are indeed windows on the eras of the late nineteenth century, World War I, and the Great Depression. Moreover, taken together, these collections enable researchers to investigate the changes which have occurred in the United States and in the conditions of life for a major component of its population over one of the most tumultuous half centuries of American history.

The 1888-1890 Study

The first systematic national survey of living conditions in the United States was conducted from 1888-1890. Undertaken by the Office of the U.S. Commissioner of Labor, the study was directed by Carroll D. Wright (who later became Superintendent of the U.S. Census). Wright had pioneered this form of investigation of the living conditions of "average" wage-earners with a study for the Massachusetts Department of Labor Statistics in 1874. (Data from this study were computerized by John Modell and are also available from ICPSR as **FAMILY BUDGET STUDY: MASSACHUSETTS, 1874 (ICPSR 9032J)**). While similar to several studies conducted in European countries in the late nineteenth century, the 1888-1890 investigation stands out for its scope and size. Interviews were conducted with 6,809 families from twenty-four states in the United States and 1,735 families in five Western European countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). The survey studied employees in nine industries (cotton and woolen textiles, glass, pig iron, bar iron, steel, bituminous coal, coke, and iron ore). While the precise method of selecting respondent families for the study is not known, the intent was to choose persons "typical" of workers employed in those industries. No limitations were imposed regarding level of income of household

head or total income of the family for possible inclusion in the study. The survey contained some 100 items of information concerning sources of income, ages and sexes of children, ethnic background of each family, detailed occupation of the principal earner, home ownership and housing, and family budget "surplus" or "deficit." The data collection includes detailed expenditures for twenty-two food commodities, recording in many instances both the quantity of the item purchased and the cost of the item. Among the food items tabulated are such staples as pork, beef, flour and meal, bread, eggs and sugar, as well as commodities such as fish, cheese, tea, coffee, fruit and vegetables. With detail of this sort, the data resource is unmatched in its description of living conditions in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century. The entire collection has been available from ICPSR for some time and numerous research applications have begun to tap its enormous potential.

The 1917-1919 Study

By 1917 the scope and content of the "cost of living" survey was broadened even more. An investigation begun in the summer of 1918 included interviews with nearly 13,000 families in 99 cities selected from forty-two states in the U.S.; information was collected on over 60,000 individuals residing in the families chosen for study. The Bureau of Labor Statistics refined the criteria for selecting families who were chosen to participate in the study. This investigation targeted families of wage-earners containing both a husband and wife and at least one child, as well as similar families of salaried workers earning \$2,000 or less per year. The exact method of choosing specific families for the 1917-1919 survey is also unclear, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics apparently studied employer records to select and interview families in numbers proportionate to the income levels of wage earners and lower income salaried workers in the general population. Similarly, the exact criteria used to determine the cities targeted is not known, but it appears that "industrial centers" throughout the United States were selected to represent the economic and regional characteristics of the nation. The practical results of these selection processes was that nearly 12,000 white families and 850 Black families of wage earners and salaried workers became the objects of study.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of the 1917-1919 survey is the comprehensiveness of the questionnaire. The eleven-page interview "schedule" contains detailed sections on total income and expenses of the family and asked the respondent to estimate consumption and expenditures on nearly 500 commodities (food, housing, clothing, fuel and light, furniture, and home furnishings) as well as miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year. In consequence, the average family provided over 1,000 items of information to describe their living conditions and general economic status.

This collection describes the composition of each family and the age, sex, and annual earnings of each of its members. Both the specific occupation and the industry of employment is given for each family member as is the number of weeks lived in the home during the survey year, the number of meals eaten at home, the number of

weeks worked, weekly wage rates, and total earnings for the year. Families also reported income from other sources and the manner in which they dealt with end-of-year surpluses or deficits. Information was requested for 146 separate food commodities, including specific types of milk, bread, cheese, meats, and fruits and vegetables as well as such items as pasta, peanut butter, canned soup, and soft drinks. In the event that respondents were unable to supply either amounts purchased or expenditures, interviewers were urged to use local prices to estimate the missing information.

Family housing conditions are recorded in considerable detail. Respondents reported on the characteristics of their homes: whether or not the dwelling was detached, attached, a row house, apartment or flat, the number and nature of the rooms, exterior and interior construction, water and sanitation facilities, the amounts spent for and the kinds of heat and lighting used, and the number of windows, cost for rent or size of mortgage and payments, and costs of water, assessments, and repairs.

Families interviewed also reported the types and amounts of clothing they purchased during the year. There were separate lists for males and females and, besides the more mundane items such as shirts and dresses, items more reflective of the period are noted as well: spats and leggings, arctics, rompers, veils, petticoats, and corsets. The questionnaire concludes with a page of "miscellaneous" costs. These are items which did not easily fit into the other categories but are indicative of expenses which the Bureau of Labor Statistics believed that the "average" working class family might incur during the year. Included are the amounts and costs of life, accident, health and property insurance; expenditures for church, labor, and social organizations, and patriotic contributions; gifts from outside the immediate family; costs of seven different recreational activities including the costs and number of tickets to movies, plays, concerts, and lectures; expenses associated with school; nine different categories of expenses for medical care, sickness and death; as well as expenditures for taxes, transportation, telephone, postage, barbers, toilet articles, liquor and tobacco.

Materials from the 1917-1919 study were released in stages by ICPSR over the last two years. The entire research data collection, containing over 2,200 variables for 12,817 families is now available for scholarly use.

The 1935-1936 Study

A yet more ambitious study was conducted in 1935-1936, at the height of the Great Depression. Called the "Study of Consumer Purchases," this investigation was undertaken jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics. Beginning with a massive area probability sample of over 700,000 residences, a multi-stage survey that encompassed over 300,000 families was conducted using Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers as interviewers. Included for the first time in such an investigation were rural and farm residents, as well as persons in upper income strata. The 1935-1936 study solicited even more information (over 2,000 items) from

each of the respondent families than had been obtained in 1917-1919. In addition to expenditures for detailed food and nonfood items, household furnishings, and housing, the study collected information on automobile ownership and expenses; food consumed away from the home as well as canned in the home; the place of purchase of food items (general store, meat market, dairy, etc.); occupation-related expenses; and assets and liabilities. The study also provides new insights into family life by providing data on educational attainment and physical characteristics of family members, the languages spoken in the home, and a description of the activities of each individual on every day of an average week.

ICPSR is drawing probability samples of the original questionnaires from the 1935-1936 study (which have survived in remarkably good shape), and converting to computer-readable form all of the information contained in these questionnaires. Data from this investigation are not yet available; it is anticipated that portions of the 1935-1936 collection will be prepared and released for research use in coming months. When completed, this collection, along with its earlier counterparts from 1888-1890 and 1917-1919, will present social scientists and historians with unique opportunities for in-depth investigation of family economics and everyday life in the United States over the last century.

-Peter Granda and Erik W. Austin (ICPSR)

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 over 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 311 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.

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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.

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GLOSSARY

Each description of a data collection begins with the name of the Principal Investigator (an individual or individuals or an agency), the authoritative title of the collection with qualifications specific to the current release of the data in parentheses if needed, and the ICPSR study number to be used when ordering.

SUMMARY: Used **ONLY** for new data collections, this is an abstract of the collection describing its purpose and substance.

COLLECTION CHANGES: Used **ONLY** for revised/updated collections, this describes changes which were made *as of this release*.

CLASS: Contains the ICPSR class number.

UNIVERSE: Identifies the group of entities which comprise the object of study in a research investigation; the "population" of elements from which a sample is selected.

SAMPLING: Describes the procedures used to extract the sample from the universe.

NOTE: Used to describe details of interest to users.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: Lists the components of the entire collection including the number of data files as well as files of machine-readable documentation and/or other material. *For revised/updated collections*, all parts are described even if the modifications occurred in only one part.

DATA FORMAT: Lists **ALL** the collection's available data formats: (1) OSIRIS, (2) OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards, (3) Card Image, (4) Card Image with SPSS Control Cards, (5) Logical Record Length, (6) Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards, (7) OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each.

THE FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS were used to present the technical information that is described below. Not all collections have entries in all the tagged fields. (1) One-part data collections have one entry; (2) Small multi-part collections have individual entries; (3) Large multi-part collections show only a range of figures for each element in either one entry or several entries if there are several groupings of data. *For revised/updated collections*, **ONLY** the parts which were changed are described and the technical information given is for each revised, changed, or added part.

PART #: Gives the official number of the part and a descriptive name for that part.

FILE STRUCTURE: Describes the structure of the part: rectangular, hierarchical, hierarchical in variable blocked format, or relational.

CASES: Indicates the number of units of analysis.

VARIABLES: Gives the number of variables contained in the file(s).

RECORD LENGTH: Gives the number of characters in each physical data record. Where alternate data formats are available, **RECORD LENGTH** refers to the data in its Logical Record Length or OSIRIS format. **RECORD LENGTH** for Card Image data is always 80 characters.

RECORDS PER CASE: (1) Gives the number of 80-character card-image records per case when the data are in Card Image format or (2) gives the number of records per case when the data are available in Logical Record Length format.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS: Contains citations to important publications which are based on the data.

Warren E. Miller and National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1986 (ICPSR 8678)

SUMMARY: This is the nineteenth in a series of studies of American national elections. The content of the post-election survey consists of "core" items (those questions which have been asked in previous election studies and which have been determined to be central to the NES program of research) and new items which reflect some of the themes tested in the 1985 Pilot Study. The new items include questions on values, political knowledge and attitudes on racial policy, as well as more general attitudes conceptualized as antecedent to these opinions on racial issues. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All United States households in the 50 states.
SAMPLING: National multi-stage area probability sample.

NOTE: Because there was significantly more content in this survey than previously, two forms for the survey were used. About three-quarters of each form contained common material. Form A contained unique material for Presidential evaluation. Form B contained questions on racial attitudes. The two forms were combined into one questionnaire with routing for Form A and B respondents taking place by means of checkpoints. Sample addresses for each segment were randomly assigned to Form A or Form B. Variables 81 and 85 contain data on Form administration.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 20: Post-Election Survey
(CPS Version)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2176
VARIABLES: 780
RECORD LENGTH: 1227
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics
HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1984 (ICPSR 8659)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, region, and type of sampling area. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, and education. The Condition, Hospital Episodes, and Doctor Visit files contain information on each reported acute or chronic condition, doctor visit, or hospitalization, respectively. Files six and seven comprise the Supplement on Aging (SOA). These files contain the

same Person and Condition data from files two and three but are supplemented by questions pertaining specifically to the sub-population of respondents over the age of 55. These additional variables include family relationships and support, community and social support, occupation and retirement, nursing home stay, help with care, health opinions, and other health-related and social information about middle-aged and older people. File eight is the Health Insurance Supplement to the Person file. It contains information on the type of health insurance held by each respondent. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units.

SAMPLING: A multi-stage probability sample is used for the HIS. Respondents to the Supplement on Aging are all the members of households included in the 1984 HIS who were 65 years of age or older at the time of the interview, and a one half sample of those between the ages of 55 and 64.

NOTE: (1) The data contain ampersand (&), dash (-), and blank codes. (2) Sample age distribution for the Supplement on Aging: 55-0: 55-64:4,651, 65-84:10,671, 85+:826, N=16,148.

RESTRICTIONS: Under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than for statistical reporting. ICPSR recommends to users that individual elementary unit data contained in this collection be used solely for statistical research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Household
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 41,471
VARIABLES: approximately 43
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Person
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 105,290
VARIABLES: approximately 95
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Condition
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 75,260
VARIABLES: approximately 101
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Hospital Episodes
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,515
VARIABLES: approximately 99
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: Doctor Visit
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 20,515
VARIABLES: approximately 99
RECORD LENGTH: 335
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: Aging:Person
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 16,148
VARIABLES: approximately 540
RECORD LENGTH: 1001
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: Aging:Condition
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 46,000
VARIABLES: approximately 102
RECORD LENGTH: 380
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: Health Insurance
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 105,290
VARIABLES: approximately 202
RECORD LENGTH: 437
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

James Alan Fox and Glenn L. Pierce

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS [UNITED STATES]: SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORTS, 1976-1983 (ICPSR 8657)

SUMMARY: These Uniform Crime Reports supplementary homicide data provide incident-level information on criminal homicides including information on the date, location, circumstances, and method of offences, as well as demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators and the relationship between the two. The data were provided monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by local law enforcement agencies participating in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. In 1983, 97% of the United States population was represented by jurisdictions that submitted supplementary homicide data to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Coverage in 1976 had been 88%.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Homicides in the United States from January 1976 thru December 1983.

NOTE: These data were restructured, reformatted, and cleaned at the Center for Applied Social Research, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

PART 1: Agency Aggregate
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 29,650
VARIABLES: 9
RECORD LENGTH: 133
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Incident
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 155,267
VARIABLES: 149
RECORD LENGTH: 268
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Offender
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 175,840
VARIABLES: 69
RECORD LENGTH: 148
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Victim
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 161,587
VARIABLES: 113
RECORD LENGTH: 223
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Home Office Research and Planning Unit BRITISH CRIME SURVEY, 1982 (ICPSR 8672)

SUMMARY: The primary purpose of the British Crime Survey was to estimate how many of the public in England and Wales are victims of selected types of crime over a year, describing the circumstances under which people become victims, and the consequences of crime for victims. Other aims included providing background information on fear of crime among the public and on public contact with the police. Respondents were asked a series of screening questions to establish whether or not they or their households had been victims of relevant crimes during the one-year reference period. They were then asked a series of very detailed questions about the incidents they reported. Basic descriptive background information on respondents and their

households was collected to allow analysis of the sorts of people who do and do not become victims. Information was also collected on other areas which were of intrinsic interest and which could usefully be related to experience as a victim, namely, fear of crime, contact with the police, lifestyle, and self-reported offending.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: People aged 16 and over living in private households in England and Wales and whose addresses appear in the electoral registers.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample using electoral registers as the frame.

NOTE: This collection offers three distinct representations of British Crime Survey data. They are Parts 1-3, Part 4, and Part 5. Part 1 consists of data captured on the Main Questionnaire. Part 2 represents data from the Victim Form. Part 3 consists of data collected via the Followup Questionnaire. Parts 1-3 are documented with SPSS Control Cards and the nonnumeric codes "-1" and "-2" are used to represent missing data. Part 4 is a hierarchically structured file consisting of 5 cards per respondent containing data from the Main Questionnaire (approximately 188 variables), followed by 5 cards per Victim Form (approximately 290 variables) for up to four Victim Forms per respondent, followed by 5 cards containing data from the Followup Questionnaire (approximately 230 variables). Only respondents reporting incidents of victimization have Victim Forms. The Followup Questionnaire was administered to all respondents reporting incidents of victimization and to 2 in 5 other respondents. Part 5 is identical to Part 4 except that it has been "padded" by inserting blank cards so that there are thirty 80-column cards for each respondent. The codebook describes Parts 4 and 5 only. Hardcopy documentation describes interviews with 5,031 people in Scotland, however, data for Scotland are not included in this dataset.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + SPSS Control Cards for 3 of the files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards for three of the files

PART 1: Main
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 10,905
VARIABLES: approximately 188
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

PART 2: Victim
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,146
VARIABLES: approximately 290
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 8

PART 3: Followup
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 10,905
VARIABLES: approximately 230
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 7

PART 4: Hierarchical
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
CASES: 10,905
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 5: Padded
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 10,905
VARIABLES: approximately 1,578
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 30

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1984 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 8665)

SUMMARY: The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first-quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in this collection at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All business establishments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia with one or more paid employees, excluding agriculture production, railroad, government, and household employment.

NOTE: Each of the county files corresponds to a Census Geographic Division.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: 1984 File 1B (United States Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,140
VARIABLES: approximately 45
RECORD LENGTH: 330
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: 1984 File 1B (State Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 47,400
VARIABLES: approximately 45
RECORD LENGTH: 300
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 1 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 32,820
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 2 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 75,390
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 3 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 152,430
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 4 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 140,910
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 5 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 17,170
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 6 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 91,920
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 7 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 122,670
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 8 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 66,870
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: 1984 File 2, Census Geographic Division 9 (County Summary Data)
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 62,250
VARIABLES: approximately 24
RECORD LENGTH: 150
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 12: 1984 SIC Codes List
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,143
RECORD LENGTH: 60
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "County Business Patterns, 1984." Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY STATISTICS FILE 2 (CO-STAT 2): [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8662)

SUMMARY: This compilation of data, which was gathered from a variety of federal agencies and private organizations, provides information for the United States as a whole, the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and all 3,139 counties and county equivalents (defined as of January 1, 1983). Data are included for the following general areas: age, ancestry, agriculture, banking, business, construction, crime, education, elections, government, health, households, housing, labor, land area, manufactures, money income, personal income, population, poverty, retail trade, service industries, social insurance and human services, veterans, vital statistics, wholesale trade, and journey to work. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The universe varies from item to item within the file, e.g., all persons, all housing units, all local governments, etc.

NOTE: (1) The data file contains 3,191 records: one for the United States, each state and the District of Columbia, and 3,139 counties or county equivalents. Each logical record has been divided into seven 1,899-character segments. (2) In the footnote file, footnotes associated with specific data cells qualify the data in one way or another. Some examples include a reference period different from the norm or the combination of data for two or more areas. The data user is urged to review the applicable footnotes for the items to be used. (3) The data dictionary is not designed for use with any software package. (4) The time periods covered for each data item vary. For data series that are available on an annual basis, several years of data will generally be presented. For decennial census and economic census data items, comparable information from a prior census is available in many cases.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

(continued on next page)

(continued)

PART 1: Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,191
VARIABLES: 1,196
RECORD LENGTH: 1,899
RECORDS PER CASE: 7

PART 2: Footnotes
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 76,496
RECORD LENGTH: 19

PART 3: Data Dictionary
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
RECORD LENGTH: 112

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. **STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA DATA BOOK, 1986.** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. **COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1983.** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1984: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 8671)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview panel survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary or recordkeeping survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those which respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, automobiles, and major appliances, or expenditures which occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Expenditures incurred while on trips are also covered by the survey. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview survey. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files in this collection contain consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, characteristics and earnings of the reference person, and characteristics and earnings of the spouse. Summary expenditure data are also provided. The Member Characteristics and Income (MEMB) files present selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. Each record in the FMLY and MEMB files consists of three months of data. Detailed

Expenditures (MTAB) files provide monthly data at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level. In these files expenditures for each consumer unit are classified according to UCC categories and are specified as gifts or non-gifts. The Income (ITAB) files supply monthly data at the UCC level for consumer unit characteristics and income. Parts 21 through 25 of the collection offer consumer durables information for the following topics: household appliance purchases, inventory of appliances, vehicle inventory and purchases, vehicle disposals, and travel. Parts 26 and 27 are files designed for use with the printed publication based on these data. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Total civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The CES is based on a national probability sample of households. The sampling frame was generated from the 1970 Census 100 percent detail file, augmented by new construction permits and coverage improvement techniques used to eliminate recognized deficiencies in that census. The sample design is a rotating panel survey in which one-fifth of the sample is dropped and a new group added each quarter. Each panel is interviewed for five consecutive quarters and then dropped from the survey.

NOTE: This survey includes both urban and rural data. Codebooks for this collection are machine-readable only.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 25 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: 1984 First Quarter:
Family Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,171
VARIABLES: approximately 309
RECORD LENGTH: 2,164
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: 1984 First Quarter:
Member Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,500
VARIABLES: approximately 57
RECORD LENGTH: 285
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: 1984 First Quarter:
Monthly Expenditures
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 459,900
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: 1984 First Quarter:
Monthly Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 195,213
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: 1984 Second Quarter:
Family Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,120
VARIABLES: approximately 309
RECORD LENGTH: 2,164
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: 1984 Second Quarter:
Member Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,607
VARIABLES: approximately 57
RECORD LENGTH: 285
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: 1984 Second Quarter:
Monthly Expenditures
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 433,102
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: 1984 Second Quarter:
Monthly Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 196,185
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

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PART 9: 1984 Third Quarter:
Family Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,085
VARIABLES: approximately 309
RECORD LENGTH: 2,164
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: 1984 Third Quarter:
Monthly Expenditures
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 422,021
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 13: 1984 Fourth Quarter:
Family Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,224
VARIABLES: approximately 309
RECORD LENGTH: 2,164
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 15: 1984 Fourth Quarter:
Monthly Expenditures
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 452,602
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 17: 1985 First Quarter:
Family Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,236
VARIABLES: approximately 309
RECORD LENGTH: 2,164
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 19: 1985 First Quarter:
Monthly Expenditures
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 463,299
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 21: 1984-1985: Purchases of
Household Appliances
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,226
VARIABLES: 13
RECORD LENGTH: 50
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 23: 1984-1985: Inventory &
Purchases of Owned Vehicles
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 48,163
VARIABLES: approximately 64
RECORD LENGTH: 340
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 25: 1984-1985: Trips and
Vacations
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 24,194
VARIABLES: approximately 98
RECORD LENGTH: 554
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: 1984 Third Quarter:
Member Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,487
VARIABLES: approximately 57
RECORD LENGTH: 285
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 12: 1984 Third Quarter:
Monthly Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 193,755
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 14: 1984 Fourth Quarter:
Member Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,463
VARIABLES: approximately 57
RECORD LENGTH: 285
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 16: 1984 Fourth Quarter:
Monthly Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 195,387
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 18: 1985 First Quarter:
Member Characteristics
and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,471
VARIABLES: approximately 57
RECORD LENGTH: 285
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 20: 1985 First Quarter:
Monthly Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 196,707
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 22: 1984-1985: Inventory of
Household Appliances
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 120,268
VARIABLES: 9
RECORD LENGTH: 28
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 24: 1984-1985: Disposal of
Owned Vehicles
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,451
VARIABLES: 18
RECORD LENGTH: 66
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 26: Publication Aggregation
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 27: Publication Labels
RECORD LENGTH: 120

PART 29: Vehicle Make/Model
Code Titles
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 28: Universal Classification
Code Titles
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 30: Codebook Text for All
Parts
RECORD LENGTH: 133

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor
Statistics. "Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview

Nicholas Zill, Frank Furstenberg, Jr., and James Peterson
**NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN: WAVE I, 1976 AND
WAVE II, 1981 (ICPSR 8670)**

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to assess the
physical, social, and psychological well-being of
American children, to develop a national profile of the
way children in the United States live, to permit analysis
of the relationships between the conditions of children's
lives and measures of child development, and to
examine the effects of marital disruption on the
development of children and on the operation of single
and multi-parent families. Information is provided on
the child's well-being, family, experiences with family
disruption, behavior, physical health, and mental health.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Children living in households in the 48
contiguous states between the ages of seven and eleven,
or born between September 1, 1964 and December 31,
1969.

NOTE: The first file, which contains data from both the
1976 and 1981 surveys, includes several derived variables.
The second file, containing only 1976 data, is logical
record length data but has 27 records per case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Merged 1976 & 1981 data	PART 2: 1976 data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1423	CASES: 2301
VARIABLES: approximately 1336	VARIABLES: approximately 1159
RECORD LENGTH: 3574	RECORD LENGTH: 100
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 27

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Peterson, J. L., et al. "Marital Disruption, Parent-
Child Relationships, and Behavioral Problems in
Children." JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY
48 (May 1986).

Moore, K.A., et al. "Parental Attitudes and the
Occurrence of Early Sexual Activity." JOURNAL OF
MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY 48 (November 1986).

Furstenberg, F.F. et al. "Sex Education and Sexual
Experiences Among Adolescents." AMERICAN JOUR-
NAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH 75 (November 1985).

Marc Reidel and Margaret Zahn

TRENDS IN AMERICAN HOMICIDE, 1968-1978: VICTIM-LEVEL SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORTS (ICPSR 8676)

SUMMARY: This study was carried out in order to standardize the format of national homicide data and to analyze trends over the period 1968-1978. The unit of analysis is the homicide victim, and variables include information on the reporting agency, the circumstances of the incident, and the characteristics of the victim and the offender. Within these categories are variables pertaining to population and city size, victim's and offender's age, race, and sex as well as the number of victims and offenders involved in the incident. Information about the incident includes the type of weapon used and the circumstances surrounding the incident. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Homicide victims in the United States.

NOTE: The data have been reformatted because of the difficulty in using FBI data as they are released. The reformatting has resulted in the unit of observation (homicide victim) being constant across the study period. The storage mode is "character-numeric". Two major changes in FBI coding of the Supplementary Homicide Reports have resulted in relatively consistent coding within the time periods 1968-1972, 1973-1975, and 1976-1978, but not between them.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: 1968
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 11957
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: 1969
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 12918
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: 1970
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13039
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: 1971
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15323
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: 1972
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15832
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: 1973
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 17124
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: 1974
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 18632
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: 1975
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 18642
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: 1976
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 16821
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: 1977
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 18300
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 18941
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 132
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Riedel, M., and M. Zahn. **NATURE AND PATTERNS OF AMERICAN HOMICIDE: FINAL REPORT.** Unpublished Report. Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University, 1981.

Riedel, M., Zahn, M., and Mock, L.F. **THE NATURE AND PATTERNS OF AMERICAN HOMICIDE.** Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, 1985.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8656)

SUMMARY: This data collection describes the volume of juvenile cases disposed of during calendar year 1983 in courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency and dependency/neglect cases) in the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. This collection is part of the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth done by juvenile courts, a record inaugurated in 1926. It furnishes an index of the general nature and extent of the problems brought before the juvenile courts. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1983 by courts in the United States having jurisdiction over juvenile matters.

NOTE: The "unit of count" varies across sources. Review of the data notes for each source is necessary before attempting to combine data across sources. Data contain nonnumeric codes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,087
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 144
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Juvenile Justice. **JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS: 1983.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1985.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (D SAMPLE) [PUMS-D] (ICPSR 8646)

SUMMARY: The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from the 1980 Census contain individual-level and household-level information from the "long-form" questionnaires distributed to a sample of the population enumerated in the Census. For PUMS-D, which is a one percent sample, a unique geographic scheme was employed in which counties are grouped into labor market areas. While the A, B, and C PUMS files are hierarchical in structure and contain two types of records ("household" and "person" records), the PUMS-D file has been rectangularized, with information from the household records added at the beginning of each corresponding person record. All standard PUMS variables are provided in this file, including (1) housing information such as year structure was built, plumbing facilities, heating equipment, fuel used, vehicles available, mortgage, rent, and taxes, and (2) person information such as demographic characteristics, schooling, occupation, place of work, transportation to work, and income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified one percent sample of housing units and persons in them as enumerated in the 1980 census.

NOTE: The production of PUMS-D was a cooperative effort of the Economic Research Service (United States Department of Agriculture), researchers affiliated with the United States Department of Agriculture Regional Research Project S-184, the Southern Rural Development Center, the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, and the Northeast Center for Rural Development. These organizations paid the Census Bureau for a special tabulation to produce the basic file of data. Funds from the Committee on Faculty Research Support at Florida State University were used to produce the rectangular version of PUMS-D, which was prepared by Charles Tolbert and Paul Hanna. The data require six 2,400 foot magnetic tapes blocked near 32,000 and written at 6,250 bpi, or approximately 21-23 tapes written at 1,600 bpi. Documentation for this collection incorporates the new record layout for the rectangular PUMS-D file and an appendix of labor market areas with standard Census Bureau documentation pertaining to the Public-Use Microdata Samples.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 2,350,101

VARIABLES: approximately 98

RECORD LENGTH: 355

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

10 May 1987

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Tolbert, Charles M. "Labor Market Areas for the United States." Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural and Rural Economic Division, Economic Research Service, forthcoming.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1985: WORK SCHEDULES, MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, AND PREMIUM PAY (ICPSR 8663)

SUMMARY: Standard labor force activity data for the week prior to the survey are provided in this data collection. Comprehensive data are supplied on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also presented are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Supplemental data pertaining to work schedules include items on the usual number of hours worked daily and weekly, usual number of days and specific days worked weekly, starting and ending times of an individual's work day, and whether these starting and ending times could be varied. For deviations from regular work schedules, the main reason a particular schedule or shift was worked is elicited. Questions dealing with overtime include number of extra hours worked and rate of pay. For dual jobholders, data are provided on starting and ending times of the work day, number of weekly hours worked, earnings, occupation, industry, and main reason for working more than one job. This is the first Current Population Survey to contain questions about temporary work and about primary job-related activities completed at home. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.

SAMPLING: The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 71,000 households.

NOTE: During the period from April 1984 through July 1985, the Bureau of the Census systematically introduced a new sample design for the Current Population Survey based on the results of the 1980 decennial census. Due to the phase-in of the new design, the May 1985 CPS sample had two rotation groups in the 629 sample areas of the old design comprising 1,148 counties, independent cities and minor civil divisions, and six rotation groups located in the 729 sample areas of the new design comprising 1,973 counties and equivalent geographic areas in the United States.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 165,498

VARIABLES: approximately 206

RECORD LENGTH: 600

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

SIX-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY ON CAREER CRIMINALS, 1970-1976: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8648)

SUMMARY: The major objective of the Six-year Follow-up Study on Career Criminals was to provide data describing the effects of sentencing decisions on the behavior of career criminals. A second purpose was to develop programs to target career offenders at the time of sentencing who were likely to commit crimes in the future and incarcerate them accordingly. The data collection includes detailed demographic background and complete prior and follow-up criminal records for each selected offender. There are two types of data sets in the study, the PSI data set based on pre-sentence investigation (PSI) reports, and the Parole data set based on Parole Commission records. The PSI data set describes each offender's demographic background, criminal history, and court entry/exit history. The Parole data set contains information about the offender's background characteristics, prior records of arrests, convictions, dispositions and sentences, and follow-up records for a period of six years. Arrests are described in terms of arrest date, offense charge, disposition, result of sentence, and months incarcerated. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Defendants convicted of federal offenses in 1969-1970 and sentenced to up to a year in prison, given probation, or fined, and federal offenders released from prison during the first six months of 1970.

NOTE: The PSI Rap Sheet and Parole Rap Sheet files are structured hierarchically with a varying number of records per offender. The first physical record corresponding to an offender is an identification record containing 7 variables. Each of the subsequent records for that offender represents a single arrest. The maximum number of arrest records per offender is 31 for the PSI Rap Sheet file and 53 for the Parole Rap sheet file. There are 17 variables per arrest record. The PSI Rap Sheet file contains a total of 6,430 records representing 1,320 offenders. The Parole Rap Sheet file has 7,257 records representing 659 offenders. The PSI data files and Parole data files can be linked to the corresponding Rap Sheet files using the appropriate Link file.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

PART 1: PSI Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1567
VARIABLES: 311
RECORD LENGTH: 653
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Parole Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1762
VARIABLES: 160
RECORD LENGTH: 296
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: PSI Rap Sheet
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
RECORD LENGTH: 39

PART 4: Parole Rap Sheet
FILE STRUCTURE: hierarchical
RECORD LENGTH: 39

PART 5: PSI-Rap Link
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1318

PART 6: Parole-Rap Link
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 659

VARIABLES: 2
RECORD LENGTH: 8
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

VARIABLES: 2
RECORD LENGTH: 12
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Rhodes, William, Herbert Tyson, James Weekley, Catherine Conly, and Gustave Powell. **DEVELOPING CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING CAREER CRIMINALS.** Washington, D.C.: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1982.

Robert M. Groves

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS REDESIGN DATA: PEORIA RECORD CHECK STUDY (ICPSR 8669)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to measure criminal activity in the United States based on survey reports of crime victims. In the study two different questionnaire forms were used in order to assess which provided better responses. One form was very lengthy and asked detailed questions about each household, person, and incident. The second form was much shorter and asked very generalized questions. The data collection was an attempt to find alternative methods of sampling, interviewing, designing questionnaires, managing data, and reporting results. Detailed information is provided on household characteristics and other characteristics of the respondents, as well as on crime incidents, including burglary, vandalism, assault, and rape. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States twelve years of age and older.

SAMPLING: Combination of sample from police record system and random digit dialed sample.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality the ICPSR has masked several variables.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Record Check 1, Person-Level Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2077
VARIABLES: approximately 2322
RECORD LENGTH: 3447
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Record Check 1, Incident-Level Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2675
VARIABLES: approximately 162
RECORD LENGTH: 240
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Record Check 2, Screener Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1097
VARIABLES: approximately 378
RECORD LENGTH: 703
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Record Check 2, Incident-Level Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1332
VARIABLES: 326
RECORD LENGTH: 388
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: National Sample, Current Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 654
VARIABLES: approximately 405
RECORD LENGTH: 816
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: National Sample, Experimental Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 767
VARIABLES: approximately 432
RECORD LENGTH: 907
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

U.S. Department of Transportation
**NATIONWIDE PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION STUDY,
 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8661)**

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies national data on the nature and characteristics of travel. Information is provided for all types of personal trips taken during a designated 24-hour period, or travel day. Additional data are available for trips of 75 miles or further (one-way) that were taken during the preceding 14-day travel period. Trips and travel are described by purpose, mode of transportation, trip length, day of the week, time of day, vehicle used, and vehicle occupancy. Data about long trips include the date on which the trip started and ended. The Household File contains items on family income, number of household vehicles, availability of public transit, number of licensed drivers in the household, and number and length of trips taken. The Person File provides demographic characteristics of members of the household as well as variables on carpooling, distance to work, work-related travel, seatbelt use, and child safety restraints. The Day Trip and the Period Trip Files offer information on the length and purposes of trips and the means of transportation used, while the Vehicle File details vehicle make and model, seating capacity, type of fuel used, and safety devices in vehicle. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

SAMPLING: National probability sample of approximately 7,900 households selected from each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: 1983 NPTS Household
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 6,238
VARIABLES: approximately 63
RECORD LENGTH: 155
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: 1983 NPTS Person
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 17,382
VARIABLES: 143
RECORD LENGTH: 399
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: 1983 NPTS Travel Day Trip
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 45,155
VARIABLES: approximately 86
RECORD LENGTH: 254
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: 1983 NPTS Vehicle
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 10,847
VARIABLES: 29
RECORD LENGTH: 84
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: 1983 NPTS Travel Period
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,046
VARIABLES: approximately 135
RECORD LENGTH: 411
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

U.S. Department of Transportation. **PERSONAL TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES, VOLS I AND II.** Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

Calvin G. Mackenzie and Paul Light
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES, 1964-1984 (ICPSR 8458)

SUMMARY: This collection provides information on the personal and career backgrounds of Senate-confirmed presidential appointees over the last twenty years. The data were gathered in order to assess the attitudes of appointees toward their government service and to evaluate the quality of appointees and reasons for short tenure in government service. The variables measured were designed to investigate the educational and occupational histories of appointees, tenure in appointed positions, and the experiences and attitudes of appointees in the following areas: conflict of interest laws, financial disclosure, financial sacrifice, family adjustment problems, selection process, Senate confirmation process, preparation and orientation for the job, relations with the bureaucracy, Congress, and White House, frustrations and satisfactions with the job, and employment after their most recent position as a full-time presidential appointee. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All Presidential appointees to full-time positions which required Senate confirmation from November, 1964 through December, 1984

RESTRICTIONS: Part 1 of the collection, the biographical file, is available without restriction. In order to preserve confidentiality of respondents, access to nine variables in Part 2, the survey file, is possible only by contacting ICPSR directly. The names of these nine variables are: year confirmed to position, month confirmed to position, year departed from position, month departed from position, year of birth, sex, race, geographic location of principal place of employment, and senate committee with jurisdiction over appointment.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

PART 1: Biographical Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1528
VARIABLES: 37
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Survey Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 532
VARIABLES: 161
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

RELATED PUBLICATION:

LEADERSHIP IN JEOPARDY: THE FRAYING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS SYSTEM. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Public Administration, 1985.

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

SENTENCING IN EIGHT UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, 1973-1978 (ICPSR 8622)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information about sentencing patterns established by the United States District Courts for federal offenses. Eleven types of crime were included: bank robbery, embezzlement, income tax, mail theft, forgery, drugs, random other, false claims, homicide, bribery of a public official, and mail fraud. There are three kinds of data files which pertain to the eleven types of crimes: psi files, offense files, and AO files. The psi files describe defendant demographic background and criminal history. The offense files contain questions tailored to a particular type of offense committed by a defendant and the results of conviction and sentencing. The AO files provide additional information on defendants' background characteristics, court records, and dates of court entry and exit. This collection is one of only a few studies that has examined federal sentencing patterns, court involvement, sentencing, and criminal histories. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All defendants sentenced in Federal District Courts from 1973-1978 for eleven selected offenses.

SAMPLING: The eight districts were selected to represent some degree of geographic spread and variation in size. The most recent 120 pre-sentence investigation reports per offense from each of the five largest districts were selected and the most recent 40 pre-sentence investigation reports were chosen.

NOTE: Certain variables have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 27 data files + SPSSX Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSSX Control Cards

PART 1: PSI: Bank Embezzlement
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 561
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: PSI: Random Other
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 681
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: PSI: Mail Theft
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 154
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: PSI: Bank Robbery
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 723
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: PSI: Forgery
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 751
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: PSI: Narcotics
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 726
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: PSI: Income Tax
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 636
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: PSI: False Claims
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 573
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: PSI: Mail Fraud
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 499
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 13: Offense: Bank Robbery
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 723
VARIABLES: 86
RECORD LENGTH: 409
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 15: Offense: Forgery
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 751
VARIABLES: 85
RECORD LENGTH: 386
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 17: Offense: Mail Fraud
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 480
VARIABLES: 72
RECORD LENGTH: 388
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 19: Offense: Income Tax
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 636
VARIABLES: 93
RECORD LENGTH: 401
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 21: Offense: False Claims
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 573
VARIABLES: 79
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 23: Offense: Add Narcotics
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 737
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 15
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 25: AO: Bribery
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 776
VARIABLES: 28
RECORD LENGTH: 86
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: PSI: Bribery
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 602
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: PSI: Homicide
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 578
VARIABLES: 187
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 12: Offense: Bank Embezzlement
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 561
VARIABLES: 94
RECORD LENGTH: 378
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 14: Offense: Random Other
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 751
VARIABLES: 85
RECORD LENGTH: 494
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 16: Offense: Mail Theft
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 154
VARIABLES: 74
RECORD LENGTH: 376
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 18: Offense: Narcotics
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 726
VARIABLES: 74
RECORD LENGTH: 391
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 20: Offense: Bribery
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 602
VARIABLES: 75
RECORD LENGTH: 326
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 22: Offense: Homicide
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 578
VARIABLES: 115
RECORD LENGTH: 443
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 24: AO: Combined
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 4728
VARIABLES: 28
RECORD LENGTH: 86
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 26: AO: Homicide
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 863
VARIABLES: 28
RECORD LENGTH: 86
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

(continued on next page)

(continued)

PART 27: AO: False Claims
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 744
VARIABLES: 28
RECORD LENGTH: 86
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bartolomeo, John. JUDICIAL REACTIONS TO SENTENCING GUIDELINES. Washington, D.C.: Department of Justice, 1981.

Bartolomeo, John, et al. SENTENCE DECISION MAKING: THE LOGIC OF SENTENCE DECISIONS AND THE EXTENT AND SOURCES OF SENTENCE DISPARITY. Washington, D.C.: Department of Justice, 1981.

Campbell, Davidson, Janet McKernan, and Mary Laing-McKernan. DATA DOCUMENTATION FOR THE ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL SENTENCING DECISIONS. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Law and Social Research, 1980.

Robert D. Caplan, Frank M. Andrews, and John R.P. French Jr.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF MINOR TRANQUILIZER USE: DETROIT, 1981 (ICPSR 8415)

SUMMARY: This study examined the effects of diazepam (Valium) use on a number of social-psychological variables related to mental health. These included stress, coping, perceived performance, and quality of life. A longitudinal survey was conducted in which a heterogeneous group of persons recently prescribed diazepam was interviewed four times, six weeks apart. In addition, questionnaire data were obtained from a significant other in the respondent's personal life and, if employed, from a significant other at work. The same procedure was followed for a group of non-users of diazepam. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All persons 18 and older in the Detroit Metropolitan area who had been prescribed diazepam or a nonaxiolic drug in the six weeks prior to the survey. SAMPLING: The sample was not intended to be a random sample. The pool of respondents was selected to represent a broad array of social and demographic characteristics. Nearly all of the respondents were selected from pharmacy records. Forty-eight percent of those contacted agreed to be interviewed. Eighty-five percent of those who were interviewed in phase one continued through to phase four.

NOTE: Several changes have been made to the data since the preparation of the codebook. All memoranda regarding these changes must be carefully noted. The printed codebook should also be checked against the machine-readable dictionary to verify length and placement of the variables.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 784

VARIABLES: 4653

RECORD LENGTH: 7972

RECORDS PER CASE: 100

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Caplan, Robert D., et al. TRANQUILIZER USE AND WELL-BEING: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS. ISR Research Report Series, Ann Arbor, 1984.

Abbey, Antonia, David Abrims, and Robert Caplan. "Effects of Different Sources of Social Support and Social Conflict on Well-Being." BASIC AND APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY 6 (1985), 111-129.

Abbey, Antonia, and Frank M. Andrews. "Modeling the Psychological Determinants of Life Quality." SOCIAL INDICATORS RESEARCH 16 (1985), 11-34.

ANNOUNCE YOUR SOFTWARE IN ICPSR'S NEW MICRO SOFTWARE BULLETIN BOARD

As announced in the March *Bulletin*, ICPSR has been encouraged to provide information on the availability of newly developed software for social science microcomputer users. In the future, the *ICPSR Bulletin* will feature a "Micro Software Bulletin Board." Individuals interested in listing their products should include: a) a description in 100 words (or less) of the capabilities of the program, including such items as whether it is intended for statistical analysis, undergraduate instruction, or database management, etc.; b) the type of machine(s) the program runs on; c) which version of a particular operating system is necessary; d) any other requirements which should be noted relating to disk, Random Access Memory, video adapter, etc.; e) cost; f) name and address of supplier. Announcements should be sent to Editor, *ICPSR Bulletin*, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

UNITED STATES HISTORICAL ELECTION RETURNS, 1788-1985 (ICPSR 0001)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Election data from 1985 now available.

NOTE: 1)The election data have been matched-merged and fixed-formatted within states. Because of the volume of data available for some states, it has been necessary to store the election returns in more than one file per state. County names have been standardized, including names for counties which have experienced name changes over time. In addition to the names, a county identification number has been added to all county-level records. This number allows unique identification of all counties within states. 2)Data for elections to the office of United States representative have been collapsed to the whole-county level. 3)The election data files for each county contain the congressional district number of that county at the time of each election for the office of United States representative. When a county was divided into more than one congressional district, a code value indicating the number of congressional districts into which the county was divided was inserted in place of the congressional district number. It is thus possible to aggregate to the congressional district level all county-level election data (except in the case of split-district counties), and to perform the aggregations for the districts as they were constituted for any Congress. 4)Special files of county-level election returns for the years 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 for the offices of president, governor, United States senator and representative and an additional statewide office in each state have been prepared and are available for use. The returns for these elections only can be supplied in two formats: either as one physical file per state (the normal mode of storing and supplying returns for election prior to 1974), or as a single national file for each year containing all counties in the United States and the votes cast for each party contesting elections anywhere in the nation. This national file is actually distributed to users under **GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1985 (ICPSR 0013)**. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 203 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

GENERAL ELECTION DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1985 (ICPSR 0013)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Election data for 1985 are now available.

NOTE: County-level election returns for the years 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 for the offices of president, governor, United States senator and Representative, and an additional statewide office in each state can be routinely supplied in two formats for the first time. They are available either as one physical file per state (the normal mode of storing and supplying returns for elections prior to 1974), or as a single national file for each year containing all counties in the United States and the votes cast for each party contesting elections anywhere in the nation. It is possible for ICPSR to perform, at the detailed instruction of scholars, operations such as percentagizing and combining of votes for various parties in these nation-scope files for 1974-1984 that will facilitate national-level analysis of these returns. Potential users of the 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 files of election data are encouraged to contact the Member Services staff to formulate specific requests for electoral returns available in this format. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 11: 1985 National File
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 192
VARIABLES: 23
RECORD LENGTH: 157
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

CANDIDATE AND CONSTITUENCY STATISTICS OF ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1788-1985 (ICPSR 7757)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Name variable reformatted and other variables corrected in records from 1980-1984. Duplicate records deleted, miscellaneous corrections made in individual cases, standard machine-readable documentation prepared, and candidate numbers changed to provide unique identification for each individual in order to produce card-image datafile. Dictionary, data, and codebook altered so that V9 and V15 have widths of 3, V16 has a width of 8, V18-V21 all have widths of 4 with 1 decimal place, both V12 and V16 have missing data values of -9. Previously missing cases and 1985 candidate records added. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 115,449
VARIABLES: 23
RECORD LENGTH: 113
RECORDS PER CASE: 2

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

CANDIDATE NAME AND CONSTITUENCY TOTALS, 1788-1985 (ICPSR 0002)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Name variable reformatted on records for elections in 1980-1984. Duplicate records deleted, miscellaneous corrections made to individual cases, and standard machine-readable documentation prepared. V6 changed from a length of 2 to a length of 3, V8 changed from a length of 7 to a length of 6, and V9 has a new missing data value (-9). Previously missing cases and 1985 candidate records added. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 115,449

VARIABLES: 13

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

UNITED STATES MICRODATA SAMPLES EXTRACT FILE, 1940-1980: DEMOGRAPHICS OF AGING (ICPSR 8353)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1940, 1950, and 1960 now available.

NOTE: The stratified sample has unequal sampling rates across strata and requires the use of weights for analyses using more than one stratum. The epsem sample was selected in a second stage from the stratified sample and used compensating sampling rates within each stratum so that the overall probability of selection for each person is equal. The person level weight for use with the stratified sample and the household weight to be used with the epsem sample are included in the data file. Only data for 1960, 1970, and 1980 are currently available. Data for 1940 and 1950 will be added in the near future and will be announced in the ICPSR Bulletin. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 62,875

VARIABLES: 360

RECORD LENGTH: 709

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) (ICPSR 8317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The following SIPP files have now been made available: Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module File, Wave IV Rectangular Core and Topical Module File, Wave VI Relational File, Wave VIII Rectangular and Relational Files, and Wave IX Rectangular File. In addition, replacements for Wave V Rectangular and Relational Files have been sent by the Census Bureau. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: The Census Bureau has released each SIPP data file in two formats: a standard "rectangular" file with the individual as the unit of analysis, and a "relational" or modified hierarchical file in which the unit of analysis can be any of eight record types included in the file. The record types are (1) sample unit (in Wave I, this consisted of all persons living at a sampled address), (2) household, (3) family, (4) person, (5) wage and salary job, (6) self-employed job, (7) general income amounts 1, and (8) general income amounts 2. Within each sampling unit, records are sequenced by type, i.e., they are not strictly hierarchical. Pointers (record numbers or indices) on each record link it to records at the next higher and/or lower levels as appropriate. Some of the record types are padded with blanks so that all types within a file have the same logical record length.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 17 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 11: Wave III Rectangular Core & Topical Module Data	PART 15: Wave IV Rectangular Core & Topical Module Data
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 56,197	CASES: 55,993
VARIABLES: approximately 1,235	VARIABLES: approximately 1,276
RECORD LENGTH: 6,000	RECORD LENGTH: 6,620
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 17: Wave V Relational Data	PART 19: Wave V Rectangular Data
FILE STRUCTURE: relational	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 235,369	CASES: 51,075
VARIABLES: approximately 915	VARIABLES: approximately 915
RECORD LENGTH: 1,740	RECORD LENGTH: 5,352
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 23: Wave VI Relational Data	PART 29: Wave VIII Rectangular Data
FILE STRUCTURE: relational	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 208,463	CASES: 32,334
VARIABLES: approximately 915	VARIABLES: approximately 915
RECORD LENGTH: 1,740	RECORD LENGTH: 5,352
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 31: Wave VIII Relational Data	PART 33: Wave IX Rectangular Data
FILE STRUCTURE: relational	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 150,162	CASES: 41,807
VARIABLES: approximately 915	VARIABLES: approximately 915
RECORD LENGTH: 1,740	RECORD LENGTH: 5,352
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS, 1982: FINANCE SUMMARY STATISTICS (ICPSR 8394)

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data have been resupplied by the Census Bureau. The documentation has also been revised. **CLASS IV**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: A	PART 2: B
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 82,616	CASES: 3,132
VARIABLES: approximately 339	VARIABLES: approximately 339
RECORD LENGTH: 4,800	RECORD LENGTH: 4,800
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: C
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 468
VARIABLES: approximately 339
RECORD LENGTH: 4,800
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics

MORTALITY DETAIL FILES, 1968-1978 [VOLUME I], 1979-1980 [VOLUME II], 1981-1982 [VOLUME III], AND 1983-1984 [VOLUME IV] (ICPSR 7632)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1983 and 1984 have been added. A separate hard-copy codebook, Volume IV, accompanies these data. **CLASS I and IV**

NOTE: The years 1968-1980 (Volumes I and II) are Class I and the years 1981-1982 (Volume III) and 1983-1984 (Volume IV) are Class IV. The reason-for-death codes and the number of variables in Volume I are different from those in Volume II. The number of variables and the format in Volume III and IV are different from both Volumes I and II.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 17 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Card image, OSIRIS, and Logical Record Length

PART 21: 1983	PART 22: 1984
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,022,190	CASES: 2,942,304
VARIABLES: 59	VARIABLES: 59
RECORD LENGTH: 159	RECORD LENGTH: 159
RECORDS PER CASE: 1	RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics

HISPANIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 8535)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation was prepared and data were processed to meet Class II specifications. **CLASS II**

NOTE: The Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey was conducted for three distinct populations: Mexican Americans, Cuban Americans, and Puerto Ricans. Currently only the Mexican portion of the study is available. The two other population groups will be added as the data are released by the National Center for Health Statistics.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than for statistical reporting. ICPSR recommends to users that individual elementary unit data contained in this collection be used solely for statistical research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

PART 1: Body Measurements	PART 2: Dental Health
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462	CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: approximately 145	VARIABLES: approximately 295
RECORD LENGTH: 500	RECORD LENGTH: 820
RECORDS PER CASE: 7	RECORDS PER CASE: 11

PART 3: Blood & Urine Assessment	PART 4: Physician's Examination
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462	CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: approximately 133	VARIABLES: approximately 500
RECORD LENGTH: 460	RECORD LENGTH: 860
RECORDS PER CASE: 6	RECORDS PER CASE: 11

PART 5: Dietary Practices/Food
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,462
VARIABLES: approximately 283
RECORD LENGTH: 650
RECORDS PER CASE: 9

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics
HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1977 (ICPSR 7839)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Two supplements have been added to the study with Class IV designations. These are File 6, Health Habits/Stroke, and File 7, Disability. CLASS IV

NOTE: Files six and seven are class IV supplements. These files are available in RECORD LENGTH format only and contain dash (-) and blank codes.

RESTRICTIONS: Under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 2452m), data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics may not be used for any purpose other than for statistical reporting. The ICPSR recommends to users that individual elementary unit data contained in this collection be used solely for statistical research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Logical Record Length

PART 6: Health Habits/Stroke
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 22,842
VARIABLES: approximately 175
RECORD LENGTH: 529
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: Disability
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 111,279
VARIABLES: approximately 253
RECORD LENGTH: 673
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 8495)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation prepared and data processed to meet Class II specifications. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,040
VARIABLES: 275
RECORD LENGTH: 624
RECORDS PER CASE: 9

Veterans Administration

SURVEY OF AGING VETERANS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8479)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Errors in data file documentation corrected. (Previous tape documentation was correct through character 706. Characters 707-1514 were not correctly described.) OSIRIS dictionary prepared. Frequency and contingency checks made. CLASS III

NOTE: This data set represents data collected for the Survey of Aging Veterans with the following survey instruments: (1) Veteran Screener, (2) Proxy Screener, (3) Veteran Main Questionnaire, (4) Proxy Main Questionnaire. Proxies responded for 47 incapacitated noninstitutionalized veterans. The Proxy Main Questionnaire essentially duplicates the Veteran Main Questionnaire except for a set of questions unique to the Proxy Main Questionnaire (questions 89-98, F4, F5, F7-F9) and about 15 questions that were asked of veterans but not of proxies. The same record layout is used for veteran and proxy responses. Blanks are used as a legitimate code throughout to indicate that a variable does not apply to the respondent. The tape layout is complicated by the way in which some of the data items were originally captured on cards. Variables captured with multiple punches were subsequently recoded as sets of bivariate variables and added to the end of the record. Variables originally captured with "x" and "y" punches were recoded into 2-character fields eliminating the ampersands (&) and dashes (-). Multiply-punched fields were blanked out. Fields with ampersands and dashes remain on the record, but can be ignored, as the data exist in a more usable format elsewhere. The "codebook" included with this documentation specifies the location of only the most usable version of each variable. The tape layout included in this documentation may differ in some instances from the "codebook". Where differences occur, consider the "codebook" correct. For reasons of confidentiality, birth-days have been changed to "99" and telephone numbers have been blanked out.

SAMPLE AGE DISTRIBUTION: 55:0, 55-59:920, 60-64:1057, 65-69:621, 70-74:240, 75-79:92, 80-84:27, 85+:56.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,013
VARIABLES: 1,010
RECORD LENGTH: 1,514
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA (ICPSR 9028)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Addition of Supplementary Homicide Report, 1978 and 1984 (parts 23 and 28). Revision to Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1979 and 1983: added Group variable to data and codebook. Now 1979 and 1983 data compatible with 1980-1982 codebook. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 22 data files and machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

PART 15: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1979

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 20,852

VARIABLES: 152

RECORD LENGTH: 272

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 19: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1983

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 18,912

VARIABLES: 152

RECORD LENGTH: 272

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 23: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1978

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 18,757

VARIABLES: 152

RECORD LENGTH: 272

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 28: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1984

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 17,397

VARIABLES: 152

RECORD LENGTH: 272

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Other Announcements

CONVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO ICPSR MEMBERS COMING UP IN THE FALL

Two major national conventions are going to be held in the early fall which will be of interest to many users of ICPSR data. The first is the meeting of the American Sociological Association to be held August 17-21, 1987 in Chicago. Next is the American Political Science Association meeting, also in Chicago, from September 3-6, 1987. In late fall, the American Society of Criminology convention will be held in Montreal Nov. 11-14 and the Gerontological Society of America will meet from Nov. 18-22 in Washington DC. Representatives from ICPSR will attend all of these conventions to provide publications and information about the organization.

USERS OF NLS DATA CAN RECEIVE NEWSLETTERS

Users of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience should note that the quarterly **NLS Newsletter** provides useful information on corrections and updates to the NLS data files as well as summaries of NLS research.

To have your name added to the mailing list, write to the NLS Public Users' Office, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 650 Ackerman Road, Columbus, Ohio 43202.

NOTICE TO OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES: CDNET ORDER FACILITY IS FASTER TO USE!

The CDNet ORDER facility has been in place for a year. Experience indicates that orders submitted through the facility can be filled much more rapidly than would otherwise be possible. In contrast, orders that arrive outside the CDNet ORDER facility now take much longer to process.

In order to maintain quick turnaround on their orders, Representatives are urged to use the CDNet ORDER capability. Information about CDNet accounts and passwords were sent in May 1986. Subsequent information was again forwarded in November 1986. Representatives who did not receive these materials, cannot locate their copies, or require additional information, are asked to contact Member Services for assistance.

ORDER DATA NOW FOR FALL CLASSES

Member Services would like to suggest that you take some time now to think ahead to your fall data needs. Avoid weeks of delay in September by ordering ICPSR data now before leaving campus. In this way you can be assured that data for both your instructional and research needs will be ready for use when the fall term begins.

ICPSR BULLETIN ARTICLES AVAILABLE AS REPRINTS

Each month the **Bulletin** features an article on a subject of interest to social science researchers. These articles cover aspects of political science, sociology, demography, education, health, criminal justice, history, the United States census, and other fields of academic importance. Now, as a special service to readers, ICPSR has prepared reprints of these articles which can be ordered free of charge. Each requestor will be sent one copy of the article which may be reprinted; permission must be received to re-publish any article. To order reprints contact: Editor, ICPSR Bulletin, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

THE TERMAN DATA: A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR LIFE-CYCLE RESEARCH

Robert R. Sears and Lee J. Cronbach
Stanford University. March 1983

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLES FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

Paul T. Zeisset
Data Users Services Division, Bureau of the Census. May 1983

THE PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS: MONITORING THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS OVER TIME

Greg J. Duncan
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. October 1983

THE REDWOOD NETWORK PROJECT: SMALL-SCALE RESEARCH AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Heinz Eulau
Stanford University. January 1984

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES: OVER THREE DECADES OF INVESTIGATING VOTER BEHAVIOR

Warren E. Miller
Arizona State University. March 1984

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH UNDER SIEGE

Samuel A. Kirkpatrick
Texas A&M University. May 1984

THE GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY: A NATIONAL DATA RESOURCE FOR SOCIOLOGISTS AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Norval D. Glenn
University of Texas at Austin. October 1984

INNOVATIONS IN THE SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM: SHORT COURSES, NEW TOPICS, AND SUBSTANTIVE APPROACHES

Henry Heitowit
ICPSR, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. January 1985

THE WORLD HANDBOOK TRADITION: PRODUCING DATA FOR CROSS-NATIONAL QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Charles Lewis Taylor
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. March 1985

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEYS

Mary Grace Kovar
National Center for Health Statistics. May 1985

EURO-BAROMETER SURVEYS NOW EXTEND ACROSS TWELVE NATIONS AND OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Ronald Inglehart
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. October 1985

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NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CJAIN EXPANDS HOLDINGS ON CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION

Wesley G. Skogan
Northwestern University. January 1986

HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND: AMERICAN STUDENTS PREPARE FOR ADULTHOOD

Sally B. Kilgore
Emory University. March 1986

MONITORING THE FUTURE: EXAMINING THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF AMERICAN YOUTH

Patrick M. O'Malley
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. May 1986

THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP): A NEW CENSUS BUREAU DATA SOURCE

David McMillen, Dawn Nelson, and Daniel Kasprzyk
U.S. Bureau of the Census. October 1986

CDNET (THE CONSORTIUM DATA NETWORK): MAKING IT EASY TO USE ICPSR'S DATA HOLDINGS

Compiled and edited by Susan Else Wyman
ICPSR, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. January 1987

25TH ANNUAL ICPSR SUMMER TRAINING PROGRAM: INNOVATION AND CONTINUITY

Henry Heitowit
ICPSR, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. March 1987

RESEARCH RESOURCES FOR INVESTIGATING FAMILY LIVING CONDITIONS: THE COST OF LIVING SURVEYS, 1888-1936

Peter Granda and Erik W. Austin
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. May 1986

CALL FOR ARTICLES

ICPSR is soliciting articles for the *ICPSR Bulletin* for the coming issue-year. The *Bulletin* is distributed four times a year to around 4,000 social scientists in colleges, universities, and government agencies. Articles on topics of interest to members of this group, including but not limited to discussions of data collections distributed by the Archive, will be considered for publication. Each article should be approximately 5 1/2 double spaced pages (1500 words) and can be sent as typed text or on an IBM-compatible floppy disk. Unused manuscripts will be returned. Publication will depend on space considerations, suitability of the topic, and relation to recent articles in the *Bulletin*. Manuscripts may be sent to Susan Else Wyman, Editor, *ICPSR Bulletin*, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. For more information, contact the Editor at that address or call 313/936-1814.

ICPSR PRODUCES A VARIETY OF PUBLICATIONS

In order to use ICPSR's many collections, researchers must receive notification that the data and documentation are ready to use. Members also need information about ICPSR and its programs. To disseminate this information, ICPSR produces seventeen regularly scheduled publications each year which serve a variety of purposes. For more information about these publications, contact the Editor, ICPSR, PO Box 1248, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

Each year in the early fall we distribute the **Guide to Resources and Services** which catalogues all our holdings; we currently distribute over 1500 collections. The archive staff also maintains the **Guide-on-Line**; using CDNET, researchers working through their Official Representatives, can search this extensive database from their own terminals and get detailed information on any data collection of interest.

Four times a year (January, March, May, October) we publish the **ICPSR Bulletin**, a 24-page journal which contains descriptions of the latest data collections to be made available to the membership, an article, and announcements.

The **CJAIN Newsletter** is published twice a year (Winter, Summer). It has an article on a Criminal Justice topic, a list of the current CJAIN holdings, and other miscellaneous information.

The **NACDA Newsletter** is published three times a year (Spring, Summer, Fall) with an article and a list of current NACDA holdings as well as short items of interest to Aging researchers.

Twice a year (Winter, Spring) the NACDA staff prepares the **NACDA Data Collections**, a book with the complete updated descriptions of all the data collections held by ICPSR which are of interest to researchers in the field of Aging.

Also twice a year (Fall, Spring) the CJAIN staff prepares a similar book, the **CJAIN Data Collections** which is available for researchers in the field of Criminal Justice.

Each year in the early winter the Administrative staff prepares the **Annual Report** which has details about each of the data collections released in the fiscal year, activities of the Archive, and a variety of budget figures.

After the Program in Quantitative Methods is held each summer, the staff publishes the **Summer Program Bibliography** which lists all the readings which were used in each of the courses offered.

Several months before the Summer Program begins, prospective attendees are sent a copy of the **Summer Program Brochure**, a booklet which includes descriptions of courses to be offered, course teachers, and financial details.

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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, 1986 (Class I version)

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1620-1984

Strikes and Labor Activity in France, 1830-1960

National Evaluation of Rural Primary Health Care Programs, 1979-1982

ABC/Washington Post Polls, 1985

State Party Organization in the United States, 1960-1980

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