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National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Data on Five Cohorts Explore Labor Market Behavior

Randall J. Olsen
The Ohio State University

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) began in the mid-60s when the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research of the United States Department of Labor (DOL) contracted with the Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR) at the Ohio State University for longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four groups in the United States population. These groups included men 45-59 years of age, women 30-44 years of age, and young men and women ages 14 to 24 (commonly referred to as the "Older Men", "Mature Women", "Young Men" and "Young Women" cohorts of the NLS). Personal and telephone interviews, occurring at least once in every two year period, have been conducted with these four original cohorts over the past 20 years.

In 1979, the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) was begun. This fifth cohort consisted of civilian and military young men and women who were 14-21 years of age as of January 1, 1979. In 1986, with funding from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and a number of private foundations, interviews of the children of female NLSY respondents were conducted to collect information on the cognitive, social, and emotional development of these children.

The DOL responsibility for the NLS was transferred in 1986 to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Over the years, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has remained responsible for the sample design, field work, and initial data processing for each of the four original cohorts while the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago has performed similar functions for the NLSY. CHRR has assumed responsibility for design of the survey instruments, analysis of the data, report preparation, and public use data tape documentation and distribution. Users of the data are encouraged to submit suggestions for new or improved questions to CHRR.

Each NLS cohort was designed to represent the non-institutionalized population of the United States at the time of the initial survey. Over 5,000 respondents in each of the four original cohorts and over 12,000 NLSY respondents participated in the initial year interviews. In order to obtain a clear picture of the labor market conditions encountered by certain groups, oversampling of blacks occurred within all five cohorts. In addition, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged whites, and military personnel were oversampled in the NLSY.

Active Cohorts

At the present time, interviews are ongoing with three of the NLS cohorts: the Mature Women, the Young Women, and the NLSY. While both cohorts of men (the Older Men and the Young Men) were discontinued in the early 80s, exploratory efforts are now underway to reinterview the Older Men's cohort in 1989. Retention rates have remained high: 92% of the civilian NLSY sample responded to the 1986 survey round, and an estimated 66% of the Mature Women, and 71% of the Young Women cohorts continued to be interviewed in the most recent 1986 and 1987 rounds. Roughly half of the interviews done on the older cohorts have been in person. Only the ninth wave of the NLSY was a telephone interview; the tenth wave scheduled for 1988 will resume the pattern of personal interviews for this cohort.

The National Longitudinal Surveys were primarily designed to analyze the sources of variation in the labor market behavior and experience of the age-sex subsets of the U.S. population represented by the samples. Each dataset is comprised of from 6,000 to 24,000 variables which focus on the current labor force status and work experience of each respondent as well as the job characteristics and employment conditions within which they work. Human

capital and other socioeconomic variables which have been collected over the years for all cohorts include: household composition, educational attainment, job training, job attitudes, health and physical conditions, marital and family characteristics, early formative influences, migration, individual and family income and its sources, assets and liabilities, and local labor market-environmental variables.

In recent years, the NLSY data have diversified reflecting the interests of other government agencies in addition to the DOL: the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Department of Defense and the Armed Services, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute of Education, and the National Institute of Drug Abuse. The 1986 interview of the Children of the NLSY (referred to as the Child Data) complements the extensive data collected with the support of NICHD on prenatal care, mothers' health practices during pregnancy, birth weight, infant feeding practices, and sick and well care during the first year of life. Since 1982, data have also been collected on the type and costs of child care arrangements, primarily for working mothers.

Children of the NLSY Mothers

The child assessment measures collected in 1986 for the Children of the NLSY Mothers are keyed to the age of the child. The assessment includes measures of 1) the home environment and mother-child relationship based upon maternal self-reports and interviewer observation, 2) early verbal ability for young children, 3) memory, 4) math ability, 5) reading ability and comprehension, 6) temperament and behavior problems, 7) the child's self-perception of academic ability and sense of self-worth, and 8) motor and social development. The child assessment measures were combined with the mothers' data and merged to create a Mother-Child data tape. These data will be the focus of a workshop, sponsored by the Foundation for Child Development, for persons with interests in the area of developmental psychology. The workshop will be held in July 1988 at NORC in Chicago. A detailed description of these tests and a summary of the Mother-Child and Child Assessment data is available from CHRR.

Special NLSY Data

Besides the regular survey-year questions, some special purpose survey sections have been administered. Special NLSY data collections include: 1) the 1979-82 and the 1983-86 supplemental geocode data tapes which contain variables describing the locality in which the respondent lives; 2) the school survey and transcript information; 3) the 1980 Profiles of American Youth [used to norm the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)] test scores;

4) the 1982-85 alcohol use and 1984 substance abuse questions; 5) the 1980 self-reported crime and delinquency measures; and 6) the 1986 administration of a battery of child assessment instruments to NLSY children. In addition, three constructed data files have been produced: (1) a 1979-86 Workhistory Data File of approximately 4,000 variables detailing the weekly longitudinal labor force status of each NLSY respondent; (2) a Supplemental Fertility File containing constructed and edited fertility variables; and (3) the Merged Child-Mother Data File, described above, for each of the almost 5,900 biological children ever born to female NLSY respondents. To protect confidentiality, certain income and asset variables have been top-coded. Users of the geocode tape must order the data directly from CHRR and sign a non-disclosure and indemnification agreement.

Dissemination of the Data

The NLS datasets may be obtained either through ICPSR (NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1986 [ICPSR 7610]) or directly from CHRR. The documentation package includes codebooks with variable frequencies, separate indexes including a Keyword in Context (KWIC) index allowing the reader to determine quickly which questions on a topic have been asked and when, copies of the relevant questionnaires, and the **NLS Handbook**.

The **NLS Handbook**, a yearly publication of the CHRR, provides potential data users with detailed information on the surveys, a brief description of the sampling procedures utilized, specific variables collected, availability and costs of CHRR's various NLS data files and documentation packages, and CHRR research reports. Published and unpublished NLS-based research generated since the mid-60s has been compiled into two annotated bibliographies: the **1987 NLS Bibliography Update** (available for one dollar from CHRR) and **The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: An Annotated Bibliography** (Sproat, Churchill, and Sheets, eds.) published by Lexington Books in 1985. Finally, CHRR makes available to data users and other interested persons a quarterly newsletter providing up-to-date information on the status of the surveys, corrections to the data files, and summaries of completed and in-progress NLS research. Persons wishing either to be included on the Center's mailing list or to order publications should write the NLS Public Users' Office at CHRR. The address is:

NLS Public Users' Office
Center for Human Resource Research
The Ohio State University
Suite A
650 Ackerman Road
Columbus, Ohio 43202-1502
BITNET: USERSVC@OHSTHR

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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, 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. **CLASS:** The ICPSR class number for the new collection appears here.

COLLECTION CHANGES: Used **ONLY** for revised/updated collections, this describes changes which were made as of this release. **CLASS:** The ICPSR class number for the collection or the part(s) being revised or updated is included here.

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.

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

24-Hour Hotline: 313/763-3486
BITNET Address: ICPSR_NETMAIL@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU

Mary B. Vardigan, Editor

Additions to Holdings

Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd L. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1986 (ICPSR 8701)

SUMMARY: This is the twelfth annual survey undertaken in this series that examines the changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyles among American youth. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: National multistage sample.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 1: Form 1 Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,188
VARIABLES: 661
RECORD LENGTH: 676
RECORDS PER CASE: 10

PART 2: Form 2 Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,174
VARIABLES: 360
RECORD LENGTH: 373
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

PART 3: Form 3 Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,148
VARIABLES: 369
RECORD LENGTH: 382
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

PART 4: Form 4 Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,120
VARIABLES: 325
RECORD LENGTH: 339
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

PART 5: Form 5 Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,083
VARIABLES: 395
RECORD LENGTH: 408
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

PART 6: Core Variables
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15,713
VARIABLES: 117
RECORD LENGTH: 130
RECORDS PER CASE: 2

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ELECTION DAY SURVEYS, 1986 (ICPSR 8698)

SUMMARY: This survey is part of an ongoing data collection effort by CBS News and *The New York Times*. Interviews were conducted with respondents in 23 states as they left their polling places on election day, November 4, 1986. Respondents were asked to answer a series of questions about their vote choices in the senate and gubernatorial races. Additionally, they were asked about the issues and factors that most influenced those votes. Questions regarding how the respondent voted for the various referenda and propositions on the ballot in his or her state were asked as well. Other items included the respondent's opinion on the condition of the United States economy, who the Democrats and the Republicans should nominate for president in 1988, and the respondent's vote choice for president in 1984. Demographic information was also collected. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: All United States voters.

SAMPLING: The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in a state, stratified by party vote and geography. Within

precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis.

NOTE: Each part has a weight variable which must be used in any analysis. Also, since the OSIRIS and the Card Image data files all have a record length of 80, the files are identical.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 23 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 1: Arizona
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,107
VARIABLES: 27
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: California
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,544
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Colorado
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,233
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 4: Connecticut
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 892
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 5: Florida
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,449
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 6: Iowa
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 973
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: Louisiana
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,158
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: Maryland
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 912
VARIABLES: 27
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 9: Missouri
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,208
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: Nevada
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,048
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 11: New Hampshire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 769
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 12: North Carolina
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,171
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 13: North Dakota
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 976
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 14: Oregon
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 790
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 15: Pennsylvania
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,407
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 16: South Dakota
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 942
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

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PART 17: Texas
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,481
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 19: Washington
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 935
VARIABLES: 26
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 21: Georgia
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 646
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 23: New York
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,438
VARIABLES: 48
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 18: Vermont
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,138
VARIABLES: 27
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 20: Alabama
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,300
VARIABLES: 27
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 22: Illinois
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,088
VARIABLES: 47
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Education. Center for Education Statistics
HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SOPHOMORE AND SENIOR COHORT THIRD FOLLOW-UP (1986) (ICPSR 8896)

SUMMARY: This data collection constitutes the fourth wave of data in the High School and Beyond series. The base-year data (ICPSR 7896) were collected in 1980, and the first and second follow-ups (ICPSR 8297 and ICPSR 8443) were conducted in 1982 and 1984. The series is a longitudinal study of students who were high school sophomores and seniors in 1980. As with the first and second follow-ups, the structure and documentation of High School and Beyond Third Follow-Up data files represent a departure from base-year (1980) practices. While the base-year student file contains data from both the senior and sophomore cohorts, the three follow-up surveys provide separate student files for the two cohorts. Each of the cohort files for this collection merges the base year and first and second follow-up data with the third follow-up data. To maintain comparability with prior waves, many questions from previous follow-up surveys were repeated on the third follow-up questionnaire. Respondents were asked to update background information and to provide information about their work experience, unemployment history, education and other training, family information, income, and other experiences and opinions. Event history formats were used for obtaining responses about jobs held, schools attended, periods of unemployment, and marriage patterns. New items were added on interest in graduate degree programs and on alcohol consumption habits.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Population of 10th and 12th grade students in United States schools in the spring of 1980.

SAMPLING: Multi-stage, stratified, clustered sampling design.

NOTE: Data were collected by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC). Parts 4-9 contain SPSS Control Cards that document the cumulative data in Part 1. Parts 11-20 contain SPSS Control Cards that document the cumulative data in Part 10.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

PART 1: Senior Third Follow-up Sample
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 11,995
VARIABLES: approximately 3,200
RECORD LENGTH: 4,932
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Record Layout for Senior Third Follow-up Sample
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 3: SAS Control Cards for Senior Third Follow-up Sample
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PARTS 4-9: SPSS Control Cards for Senior Base-Year Questionnaire Data and Three Follow-Ups
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 10: Sophomore Third Follow-up Sample
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 14,825
VARIABLES: approximately 3,300
RECORD LENGTH: 5,637
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 11-20: SPSS Control Cards for Sophomore Base-Year Questionnaire Data and Three Follow-ups
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 21: Record Layout for Sophomore Third Follow-up Sample
RECORD LENGTH: 80

PART 22: SAS Control Cards for Sophomore Third Follow-up Sample
RECORD LENGTH: 80

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1985: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 8904)

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 Survey 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

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estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview survey. 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: The codebook for this collection is machine-readable only. Due to changes in the sample design introduced beginning in November 1985, users will not be able to link consumer units by the identification number (NEWID) between the 1985 tape and the 1986 tape when it becomes available. The Bureau of Labor Statistics suggests that users should use the 1984 and 1985 tapes or the 1986 and 1987 tapes (when available) for any micro-level longitudinal analysis. Since release of the 1984 Interview tape, four summary food variables and a variable (JFDSTMPA) containing food stamp values have been added to the end of the FMLY files. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files in this collection contain consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of both the reference person and 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. There may be more than one record for a UCC in a single month if that is what was reported to the interviewer. 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 trip characteristics and expenses. Parts 26 and 27 are files designed for use with the printed publications based on these data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 25 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PARTS 1,5,9,13,17: Family Characteristics and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,069 to 5,319 per part
VARIABLES: approximately 289
RECORD LENGTH: 2,221
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 2,6,10,14,18: Member Characteristics and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,278 to 13,522 per part
VARIABLES: approximately 57
RECORD LENGTH: 285
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 3,7,11,15,19: Monthly Expenditures
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 438,359 to 468,173 per part
VARIABLES: 7
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 4,8,12,16,20: Monthly Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 274,227 to 283,056 per part
VARIABLES: 7
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 21-25: Consumer Durables and Trips
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,326 to 123,727 per part
VARIABLES: 9 to 95 per part
RECORD LENGTH: 30 to 555 per part
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 26: Publication Aggregation
RECORD LENGTH: 40

PART 27: Publication Labels
RECORD LENGTH: 120

PART 28: Universal Classification Code Titles
RECORD LENGTH: 80

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

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

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

CENSUS OF STATE FELONY COURTS, 1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8667)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to provide a current listing of all felony courts in this country and to provide a universe from which a sample of courts could be selected based on felony caseload. The study includes information on all state felony courts in the United States, including the number of cases filed and disposed by conviction, acquittal, dismissal, or other means. Court administrators were asked to indicate the manner in which cases filed and disposed were counted, such as by defendant, charge, or indictment/information. The total number of cases disposed during the period was also collected for juvenile delinquents and for traffic offenses (moving violations) where applicable. Finally, data were gathered on whether felonies reduced to misdemeanors were included in the felony count and whether lower courts in the jurisdiction accept guilty pleas to felonies. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All general jurisdiction courts in the United States.

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: 3,590
VARIABLES: 48
RECORD LENGTH: 193
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

Additions to Holdings

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1984: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8497)

SUMMARY: The National Corrections Reporting Program evolved from the need to improve and consolidate data on corrections at the national level. Its objective is to provide a consistent and comprehensive description of prisoners entering and leaving the custody or supervision of state and federal authorities. The data collection contains the following information: date of birth, sex, race, educational attainment, prior police record, prior length of prison or jail term served, date of prison release, date of parole release, and age at admission to prison. In addition to the states reporting, data from the Federal Prison System were added in 1984. **CLASS II**

NOTE: In 1983 the National Prisoners Statistics program on admissions and releases (NPS) and the Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) were combined into one reporting system, the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). Thirty-four states reported data in 1984, an increase from the thirty that reported in 1983. Data refer only to those prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1984. A machine-readable codebook and SPSS Control Cards are available for Part 1. Parts 2 through 4 are subsets of Part 1.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 1: Prison Admissions and Releases, and Parole Releases
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 442,901
VARIABLES: 95
RECORD LENGTH: 233
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 2: Prison Admissions
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 183,513
VARIABLES: 95
RECORD LENGTH: 233
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 3: Prison Releases
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 166,009
VARIABLES: 95
RECORD LENGTH: 233
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 4: Parole Releases
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 93,426
VARIABLES: 95
RECORD LENGTH: 233
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

David Greer and Vincent Mor

NATIONAL HOSPICE STUDY: PATIENT AND FACILITY DATA, [1980-1983] (ICPSR 8466)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Hospice Study was to examine the impact of hospice care on the quality of life of patients and their families and the health care cost incurred by patients. The National Hospice Study consists of two distinct, but interrelated, primary data collection components. The first relates to patient level studies of the costs incurred by patients and their families during the final phases of terminal cancer as well as the quality of life that they experienced during this period. The second component of the study relates to comparisons of the

hospices that had received special demonstration funding from the Health Care Financing Administration for reimbursement of costs incurred by Medicare patients and those that had not. To address the issue of the desirability of reimbursing for hospice under Medicare, data from a large number of hospice and nonhospice patients were gathered. Patients were identified via the sites of care serving them, both hospice and nonhospice. Three types of data were collected: (1) facility level characteristics for a sample of all hospices nationwide, (2) census of intake and discharge characteristics for all patients served by those hospices during the study period, and (3) an extensive interview schedule for a sample of those patients fulfilling certain selection criteria (as well as their primary care person and family) on the quality of care and adequacy of Medicare reimbursement programs. **CLASS IV**

SAMPLING: Nonrandom sample of hospice and nonhospice sites including 26 demonstration hospices, 12 non-demonstration hospices and 9 conventional care settings. A complete census for patient intake-discharge data was obtained, and patients were randomly selected for follow-up interviews.

NOTE: SPSS input files and display files are available in machine-readable form for these data files.

RESTRICTIONS: Health Care Financing Administration cost data cannot be released to the public for reasons of confidentiality. The ICPSR did not receive this type of data from the principal investigators.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 10 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

PART 1: SPSS-X Input File
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 195
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: SPSS-X Display File
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,329
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 3: Medical Record Abstract Form
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,144
VARIABLES: 51
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 4: Bereavement Interview
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,650
VARIABLES: 122
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 10

PART 5: Follow-up Principal Care Person Interview
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,361
VARIABLES: 38
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 6: Follow-up Patient Interview
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 7,153
VARIABLES: 71
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

PART 7: Initial Patient Interview
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,714
VARIABLES: 114
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 9

PART 8: Initial Principal Care Person Interview
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,202
VARIABLES: 123
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 10

Additions to Holdings

PART 9: Principal Care
Person Assessment
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 9,332
VARIABLES: 69
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

PART 11: Dates, Refusals, and
Special Code Variables
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 10,434
VARIABLES: 101
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 8

PART 10: Physician
Survey
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,104
VARIABLES: 33
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 12: Intake/Discharge
Form
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 59,370
VARIABLES: 68
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

PART 5: Tier II Vacant Position
Roster
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 89
VARIABLES: 8
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 7: Tier II Utilization and
Financial Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 193
VARIABLES: 126
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 14

PART 6: Tier II Former Provider
Roster
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 300
VARIABLES: 8
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 8: Tier II County
File
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 193
VARIABLES: 74
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 9

Cecil G. Sheps and Edward H. Wagner NATIONAL EVALUATION OF RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS, 1979-1982 (ICPSR 8534)

SUMMARY: This data collection effort was undertaken in order to determine what kinds of program development strategies prove most effective for health care programs in different communities, specifically those defined as rural. Effectiveness of these programs was measured in terms of patient access to medical care, stability of the health care programs, and the impact of the programs on those they serve. General areas investigated in the surveys include program developmental methods, administrative structure, community setting, provider characteristics, financial policy, range of services offered, and consumer satisfaction.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All primary health care delivery institutions identified in the fall of 1979 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (known then as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare).

SAMPLING: Random sample stratified by section of country, organizational form, and whether the program had one site or more.

NOTE: The data for this study were gathered over the course of three years in four separate waves or tiers. There are fifteen separate data files, reflecting the use of different types of survey instruments in each tier.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 15 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

PART 1: Tier I Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 627
VARIABLES: 182
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 21

PART 3: Tier II Site Roster
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 397
VARIABLES: 53
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 6

PART 2: Tier II Telephone Survey
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 193
VARIABLES: 431
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 48

PART 4: Current Provider Roster
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 802
VARIABLES: 20
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 2

PART 9: Tier II Provider
Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 331
VARIABLES: 119
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 13

PART 11: Tier IV Listing Form
and Adult Community Survey
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 9,538
VARIABLES: 288
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 32

PART 13: Tiers II/III Follow-up
Survey
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 193
VARIABLES: 223
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 25

PART 15: Follow-up Vacant
Position Roster
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 83
VARIABLES: 8
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 10: Tier III Provider
Questionnaire
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 112
VARIABLES: 165
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 19

PART 12: Tier IV Child Community
Survey
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,416
VARIABLES: 181
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 20

PART 14: Follow-up Site
Roster
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 411
VARIABLES: 12
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 2

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Sheps, C.G., E.H. Wagner, et al. "An Evaluation of Subsidized Rural Primary Care Programs: I. A Typology of Practice Organizations." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH* 73 (1983), 38-49.

Ricketts, T.C., T.R. Konrad, and E.H. Wagner. "An Evaluation of Subsidized Rural Primary Care Programs: II. The Environmental Contexts." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH* 73 (1983), 406-413.

Ricketts, T.C., P.A. Guild, C.G. Sheps, and E.H. Wagner. "An Evaluation of Subsidized Rural Primary Care Programs: III. Stress and Survival, 1981-1982." *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH* 74 (1984), 816-819.

Additions to Holdings

Testologen, Ltd.

SWEDEN NOW, 1972 (ICPSR 8498)

SWEDEN NOW, 1973 (ICPSR 8499)

SWEDEN NOW, 1974 (ICPSR 8500)

SWEDEN NOW, 1975 (ICPSR 8501)

SWEDEN NOW, 1976 (ICPSR 8502)

SWEDEN NOW, 1977 (ICPSR 8503)

SWEDEN NOW, 1978 (ICPSR 8504)

SWEDEN NOW, 1979 (ICPSR 8505)

SUMMARY: These consumer omnibus surveys are conducted each year in Sweden. Among the main topics covered are: readership of different newspapers and periodicals, household ownership of a variety of consumer products, interest in purchasing additional consumer goods, shopping habits, interest in social issues, and interest in pursuing a variety of recreational activities. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Swedish citizens ages 15-67.

SAMPLING: Randomized sample selected from population records.

NOTE: Codebook documentation is in Swedish. ICPSR has provided an English translation for the introduction and variable description list. These data were made available by the Swedish Social Science Data Service.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards for each annual survey

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1,753 to 2,008 per survey

VARIABLES: 140 to 383 per survey

RECORD LENGTH: 206 to 540 per survey

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center.
University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

JANUARY 1979 (ICPSR 8740)

FEBRUARY 1979 (ICPSR 8741)

MARCH 1979 (ICPSR 8742)

APRIL 1979 (ICPSR 8743)

MAY 1979 (ICPSR 8744)

JUNE 1979 (ICPSR 8745)

JULY 1979 (ICPSR 8746)

AUGUST 1979 (ICPSR 8747)

SEPTEMBER 1979 (ICPSR 8748)

OCTOBER 1979 (ICPSR 8749)

NOVEMBER 1979 (ICPSR 8750)

DECEMBER 1979 (ICPSR 8751)

JANUARY 1980 (ICPSR 8752)

FEBRUARY 1980 (ICPSR 8753)

MARCH 1980 (ICPSR 8754)

APRIL 1980 (ICPSR 8755)

MAY 1980 (ICPSR 8756)

JUNE 1980 (ICPSR 8757)

SUMMARY: These surveys were undertaken to measure changes in consumer attitudes and expectations, to

understand why these changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for forecasting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Each quarterly survey contains approximately 40 questions, each of which probes a different aspect of consumer confidence. Open-ended questions are asked concerning evaluations and expectations about personal finances, employment, price changes, and the national business situation. Additional questions probe buying intentions for automobiles and the respondent's appraisals of present market conditions for purchasing houses, automobiles, and other durables. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Population of the United States aged 18 and older.

SAMPLING: National sample of dwelling units selected by area probability sampling.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation for each monthly survey

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 688 to 1,361 per survey

VARIABLES: 143 to 442 per survey

RECORD LENGTH: 206 to 693 per survey

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Economic Behavior Program Staff. **SURVEYS OF CONSUMER FINANCES.** Annual volumes 1960 through 1970. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research.

Strumpel, B., C. Cowan, F.T. Juster, and J. Schmiedeskamp. **SURVEYS OF CONSUMERS, 1972-73: CONTRIBUTIONS TO BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS.** Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute for Social Research, 1975.

Curtin, R. "Indicators of Consumer Behavior: The University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers." **PUBLIC OPINION QUARTERLY** 46 (1982), 340-352.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS (SSE), 1986 (ICPSR 8898)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on persons engaged in the fields of natural science, social science, and engineering as well as in related occupations. The aim of the SSE was to gauge the effects of rapid development and innovation in science and technology during recent years on highly trained scientists and engineers in specific target occupations. Variables in this collection, which encompasses both the original 1982 survey data and data from the 1984 and 1986 follow-ups, include occupation, formal and supplemental education and training, current employment characteristics, job history, annual salary, whether work is supported by United States government funds, funding agency or department, and percentage of time devoted to specific work activities, particularly those that are energy-related. Demographic characteristics supplied include sex, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. **CLASS IV**

Additions to Holdings

UNIVERSE: Persons identified by the 1980 census as being in one of several scientific or engineering occupations, having four or more years of college (two or more years if the census occupation was engineer), being in either the 1980 experienced civilian labor force or the labor reserve, and screened as having the most recent job in one of the scientific or engineering target occupations.

SAMPLING: The 1982 sample was drawn from the 1980 Census Sample File, a sample of approximately 20 percent of all households, and also from the Puerto Rican Census Sample File using a multi-stage stratified sampling design. For 1984, a subsample of the 1982 sample was selected. In 1986 questionnaires were mailed out to all respondents who completed an interview in 1984.

NOTE: These data were collected by the Bureau of the Census for the National Science Foundation.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 56,540
VARIABLES: approximately 220
RECORD LENGTH: 888
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1986: IMMIGRATION, FERTILITY AND BIRTH EXPECTATIONS (ICPSR 8901)

SUMMARY: This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to immigration, fertility, and birth expectations are included in this file. The immigration questions, which were asked of all respondents, specify country of birth for the sample person and his or her parents. For those not born within the United States or its outlying areas, questions regarding citizenship and year of immigration were asked. Data are also presented for females age 18 to 44 on date of first marriage, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Women age 18 to 34 were questioned on the number of children they expected to have during their remaining childbearing years. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.
SAMPLING: A probability sample consisting of approximately 71,000 households was selected to represent the universe.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 165,201
VARIABLES: approximately 240
RECORD LENGTH: 603
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1987: OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AND JOB TENURE (ICPSR 8913)

SUMMARY: This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also presented are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. This collection also contains a supplement which includes data on job tenure and occupational mobility. Supplemental data are provided on length of time doing current kind of work and length of time working continuously for the present employer. Respondents who had changed occupations were asked the reason for changing from the kind of work done in January 1986 and what education or training programs were completed since January 1986. They were also asked about pay comparisons between the current job and the job held in January 1986. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of 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.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 162,875
VARIABLES: approximately 210
RECORD LENGTH: 522
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Judith R. Blau and Peter M. Blau

SOCIAL ROOTS OF ART: METROPOLITAN CONDITIONS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART, 1970-1980 (ICPSR 8869)

SUMMARY: This collection offers data on social structure and social conditions in SMSAs of the United States and examines how these conditions influence cultural development. In addition to presenting a broad range of census data aggregated at the SMSA level, the collection also provides detailed variables on metropolitan art institutions and funding for those institutions. Structural variables, which are supplied for both 1970 and 1980, include detailed items on marital status, occupation, ethnicity, language, education, age, race, and income. Art variables for each SMSA include total number of artists, art museums, galleries, dance companies, theaters, orchestras,

Additions to Holdings

motion picture theaters, concerts, and radio station formats. Many of the art categories are broken down further into detailed specialties. For example, in addition to the variable that tabulates total number of artists in each SMSA, there are separate variables for the number of actors, authors, dancers, designers, musicians and composers, painters and sculptors, and photographers. Similarly, information is presented on many different types of galleries, such as galleries specializing in paintings, graphic arts, furniture, oriental art, porcelain, antiquities, etc. Information is also provided in this collection on arts participation and attendance. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All 125 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the United States.

NOTE: Part 1 has three 796-character records per SMSA, Part 2 has three 718-character records per SMSA, Part 3 has four 1,017-character records per SMSA, and Part 4 has seven 887-character records per SMSA.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Art Institutions, 1970
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 125
VARIABLES: 281
RECORD LENGTH: 796
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 2: Art Institutions, 1980
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 125
VARIABLES: 269
RECORD LENGTH: 718
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 3: SMSA Structural
Variables, 1970
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 125
VARIABLES: 515
RECORD LENGTH: 1,017
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

PART 4: SMSA Structural
Variables, 1980
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 125
VARIABLES: 710
RECORD LENGTH: 887
RECORDS PER CASE: 7

PART 5: Mean Background and
Art Participation
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 125
VARIABLES: 18
RECORD LENGTH: 252
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Blau, Judith R. THE SHAPE OF CULTURE. Rose Monograph Series. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, forthcoming.

Blau, Peter M., et al. "Social Inequality and Art Institutions." SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM, Vol 1 (Fall 1986), 561-585.

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

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY II, 1976-1980: AUDIOMETRIC AIR CONDUCTION TEST, AGES 4-19 YEARS (ICPSR 8722)

SUMMARY: The NHANES II Audiometric Air Conduction Test data file contains two parts of the extensive data available from NHANES II: demographic information obtained during the household interview, and audiometric

test data on hearing thresholds of persons ages 4-19 years in the sample households. The demographic data include information on the type of residence and housing, composition of the household, vehicles, languages spoken, income sources and amounts, food stamps and commodity foods, employment, age, race and national ancestry, sex, education, marital status, veteran status, and region of country. The audiometric data were obtained at the following four frequencies: 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hertz (Hz). Hearing levels were reported as the decibel level of pure tone just audible to the ear of the examinee. There are also data on any conditions such as earache, cold, or equipment defect that might affect the test results. CLASS IV.

UNIVERSE: The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, ages 6 months through 74 years.

SAMPLING: A nationwide probability sample of 27,801 persons was drawn from the designated universe. It was a multistage random sample, involving both clustering and stratification, with oversampling of certain population groups thought to be at high risk of malnutrition (persons with low incomes, preschool children, and the elderly). Of these, 25,286 were interviewed and 20,322 were examined. Audiometric air conduction test data were collected from 5,901 persons ages 4 to 19 years old. Adjusted sampling weights were computed to reflect the individual selection probability, adjust for non-response, and inflate the sample to reflect the age, sex, and race categories of the estimated universe. The appropriate sample weight for this file is the "Examined Final Weight" variable.

NOTE: (1) The data contain blanks. (2) The codebook contains frequencies for all discrete variables.

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 statistical reporting. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to employ these data solely for statistical or reporting purposes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,901
VARIABLES: 150
RECORD LENGTH: 480
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Health Statistics, A. McDowell, A. Engel, J.T. Massey, and K. Maurer. "Plan and Operation of the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976-1980." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 1, No. 15. DHH Pub. No (PHS) 81-1317. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, July 1981.

Additions to Holdings

United States Department of Health and Human Services.
National Center for Health Statistics
**NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION
SURVEY II, 1976-1980: SERUM CHOLESTEROL (ICPSR
8867)**

SUMMARY: The NHANES II Serum Cholesterol data file contains two parts of the extensive data available from NHANES II: demographic information obtained during the household interview on all examined participants, and laboratory results (for a subset of those examined) on blood levels of cholesterol, one of the serum lipids relevant to cardiovascular disease. The demographic data include information on the type of residence and housing, composition of the household, vehicles, languages spoken, income sources and amounts, food stamps and commodity foods, employment, age, race and national ancestry, sex, education, marital status, veteran status, and region of country. The serum lipid data in this file are the Abell-Kendall serum cholesterol values, obtained from laboratory analyses of blood serum samples from fasting and non-fasting individuals. CLASS IV.

UNIVERSE: The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, ages 6 months through 74 years.
SAMPLING: A nationwide probability sample of 27,801 persons was drawn from the designated universe. It was a multistage random sample, involving both clustering and stratification, with oversampling of certain population groups thought to be at high risk of malnutrition (persons with low incomes, preschool children, and the elderly). Of these, 25,286 were interviewed and 20,322 were examined. Serum cholesterol blood samples were collected from 11,864 persons ages 20 to 74 years old. Adjusted sampling weights were computed to reflect the individual selection probability, adjust for non-response, and inflate the sample to reflect the age, sex, and race categories of the estimated universe. The appropriate sample weight for this file is the "Examined Final Weight" variable.

NOTE: (1) The data contain blanks. (2) The codebook contains frequencies for all discrete variables.

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 statistical reporting. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to employ these data solely for statistical or reporting purposes.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 20,322
VARIABLES: 126
RECORD LENGTH: 360
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Lipid Research Clinics Program . "Lipid and Lipoprotein Analysis." **MANUAL OF LABORATORY OPERATIONS, VOLUME 1.** DHES Publications No. (NIH) 75-628, 1974.

United States Department of Health and Human Services.
National Center for Health Statistics
**NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1985
(ICPSR 8868)**

SUMMARY: This annual survey was conducted to provide current data on hospitalization and morbidity in the United States. The data include basic demographic characteristics of the discharged patients (age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status), their geographic (zip code) location, and their expected sources of payment for hospital bills. Medical information in the survey includes length of stay in hospital, discharge vital status, and type of discharge (routine, against medical advice, transferred to other short-term hospital, transferred to long-term care institution). Also included are surgical and diagnostic procedures while hospitalized, as well as principal and other final diagnoses. Hospital data are provided for geographic region of the country, number of beds, and hospital ownership (proprietary, government, nonprofit-church, nonprofit-other). CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The 1985 National Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia constitutes the universe for hospitals in the discharge survey, and the selected hospitals' daily discharge listings constitute the universe of patient records. The Inventory in 1985 consisted of 6,007 non-Federal short-stay hospitals.

SAMPLING: All non-Federal short-stay hospitals with 1,000 beds or more were selected with certainty. All hospitals with less than 1,000 beds were stratified into 24 size-by-region classes, from which a controlled selection technique sampled 558 hospitals, proportionately distributed by type of ownership and geographic region. A total of 414 hospitals was surveyed. The within-hospital discharges were randomly sampled in inverse proportion to size of the hospital. In 1985, for the first time, some of the discharge data were obtained through purchase of medical data tapes from commercial abstracting services. Information on use of weights to estimate national or regional figures is provided in the codebook.

NOTE: (1) Data contain blanks. (2) Persons ages 65 years and over constitute 30 percent (weighted data) of the hospital discharges. (3) THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION was applied to code diagnoses and surgeries for "significant procedures." Diagnosis-Related Groups (DRGs) may be obtained by converting the data with the Health Care Financing Administration's DRG Grouper Program, but this is not included in the file.

RESTRICTIONS: Individual identifiers have been removed from the microdata tapes available from the National Center for Health Statistics. Nevertheless, under section

Additions to Holdings

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 statistical reporting. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to employ these data solely for statistical or reporting purposes.

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 194,801
VARIABLES: 63
RECORD LENGTH: 200
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Health Statistics, and E.J. Graves. "Diagnosis-related Groups Using Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey, United States, 1985." ADVANCE DATA FROM VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. No. 137. DHHS Pub. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., July 2, 1987.

United States Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA BASE, POPULATED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 8369)

SUMMARY: The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) was developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to meet major national needs regarding geographic names and their standardization and dissemination. This dataset consists of standard report files written from the National Geographic Names Data Base, one of five data bases maintained in the GNIS. A standard format data file for each of the fifty States, the District of Columbia and the four Insular Territories of the United States is included, as well as a file that provides a Cross-Reference to USGS 7.5 x 7.5 minute quadrangle maps. The records in the data files are organized in an alphabetized listing of all of the names in a particular state or territory. The other variables available in the dataset include: Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) state/county codes, Geographic Coordinates-- latitude and longitude to degrees, minutes, and seconds followed by a single digit alpha directional character, and a GNIS Map Code that can be used with the Cross-Reference file to provide the name of the 7.5 x 7.5 minute quadrangle map that contains that geographic feature. CLASS IV

NOTE: The records per case vary widely depending on the number of geographic features in the region represented by a given file. This collection may be used in conjunction with digitized sectional basemaps available in 1:2,000,000-scale. See **UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHIC DATA STANDARDS: DIGITAL LINE GRAPHS FROM 1:2,000,000-SCALE MAPS, (ICPSR 8379)**. There is a second related data collection available from the ICPSR: **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

INFORMATION SYSTEM: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA BASE, MICHIGAN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (ICPSR 8374).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 56 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PARTS 1-55: States and Territories	PART 56: Quadrangle Map Cross-Reference
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular	FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 94 to 12,653 per part	CASES: 968
VARIABLES: 8	VARIABLES: 2
RECORD LENGTH: 133	RECORD LENGTH: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Payne, Roger L. "United States Geological Survey Digital Cartographic Data Standards: The Geographic Names Information System." Geological Survey Circular 895-F, 1984.

United States Geological Survey. "The National Gazetteer of the United States." U.S.G.S. Professional Paper 1200.

Domaratz, Michael A., Cheryl A. Hallam, Warren E. Schmidt, and Hugh W. Calkins. "Digital Line Graphs from 1:2,000,000-Scale Maps: United States Geological Survey Digital Cartographic Data Standards." Geological Survey Circular 895-D, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHIC DATA STANDARDS: DIGITAL LINE GRAPHS FROM 1:2,000,000-SCALE MAPS (ICPSR 8379)

SUMMARY: This dataset consists of cartographic data in digital line graph (DLG) form for the northeastern states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont). Information is presented on two planimetric base categories, political boundaries and administrative boundaries, each available in two formats: the topologically structured format and a simpler format optimized for graphic display. These DGL data can be used to plot base maps and for various kinds of spatial analysis. They may also be combined with other geographically referenced data to facilitate analysis, for example the Geographic Names Information System. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Sectional maps of the 1970 National Atlas of the United States of America.

NOTE: The records per case vary widely depending on the number of geographic features in the region represented by a given file. The graphics format files are designed for use with the GS-CAM plotting package, software that is not available from the ICPSR. However, the graphics format files are formatted to be compatible with other cartographic automatic mapping software. There are two related datasets available from the ICPSR: **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA BASE, POPULATED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 8369)** and **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC**

Additions to Holdings

NAMES DATA BASE, MICHIGAN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (ICPSR 8374).

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

PART 1: Northeastern States,
Political Boundaries -
Topologically Structured File
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,608
VARIABLES: 31
RECORD LENGTH: 144

PART 2: Northeastern States,
Administrative Boundaries -
Topologically Structured File
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,217
VARIABLES: 31
RECORD LENGTH: 144

PART 3: Northeastern States,
Political Boundaries -
Graphics Format
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 32,203
VARIABLES: 7
RECORD LENGTH: 20

PART 4: Northeastern States,
Administrative Boundaries -
Graphics Format
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 6,784
VARIABLES: 7
RECORD LENGTH: 20

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Payne, Roger L. "United States Geological Survey Digital Cartographic Data Standards: The Geographic Names Information System." Geological Survey Circular 895-F, 1984.

Domaratz, Michael A., Cheryl A. Hallam, Warren E. Schmidt, and Hugh W. Calkins. "Digital Line Graphs from 1:2,000,000-Scale Maps: United States Geological Survey Digital Cartographic Data Standards." Geological Survey Circular 895-D, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey
**GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM:
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA BASE,
MICHIGAN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (ICPSR 8374)**

SUMMARY: The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) was developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to meet major national needs regarding geographic names and their standardization and dissemination. This dataset consists of standard report files written from the National Geographic Names Data Base, one of five data bases maintained in the GNIS. A standard format data file containing Michigan place names and geographic features such as towns, schools, reservoirs, parks, streams, valleys, springs and ridges is accompanied by a file that provides a Cross-Reference to USGS 7.5 x 7.5 minute quadrangle maps for each feature. The records in the data files are organized alphabetically by place or feature name. The other variables available in the dataset include: Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) state/county codes, Geographic Coordinates -- latitude and longitude to degrees, minutes, and seconds followed by a single digit alpha directional character, and a GNIS Map Code that can be used with the Cross-Reference file to provide the name of the 7.5 x 7.5 minute quadrangle map that contains that geographic feature. CLASS IV

NOTE: This collection may be used in conjunction with digitized sectional basemaps available in

1:2,000,000-scale. See **UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHIC DATA STANDARDS: DIGITAL LINE GRAPHS FROM 1:2,000,000-SCALE MAPS (ICPSR 8379)**. There is a second related data collection available from the ICPSR: **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA BASE, POPULATED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 8369)**.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: GEONAMES
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 27,344
VARIABLES: 8
RECORD LENGTH: 132

Part 2: QUADNUM
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 968
VARIABLES: 8
RECORD LENGTH: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Payne, Roger L. "United States Geological Survey Digital Cartographic Data Standards: The Geographic Names Information System." Geological Survey Circular 895-F, 1984.

ABC News/Washington Post
ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT POLL, 1986 (ICPSR 8638)

SUMMARY: In this survey of voting practices and preferences respondents were asked: if they voted in the last election, who they voted for, if they were planning to vote in the upcoming election for the House of Representatives, and who they were likely to vote for in that election. They were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president on issues such as the economy, foreign affairs, and aid to the poor. They were also questioned about which political party they generally support and what they believe to be the nation's worst problem. Respondents to the follow-up questionnaire were again asked who they would be voting for as well as whether they perceived the state of the economy as getting better or worse. Demographic characteristics were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: This survey was conducted in two parts, both of which are contained in this data set. Respondents were surveyed in September 1986, then a subsample was given the follow-up questionnaire one month later. The data as supplied to ICPSR contain problems which have not been resolved by the principal investigator. The weight variable for the original data was erased from the dataset, having been overwritten by the addition of the follow-up data. A weight variable is included for the follow-up data which must be used in analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Additions to Holdings

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2326
VARIABLES: 85
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

WABC-TV/*New York Daily News*
WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS POLL, JANUARY 1986 (ICPSR 8573)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after reports of corruption in the New York City Parking Violations Bureau were made public and Queens borough president Donald Manes, who was accused of corruption, attempted suicide. Respondents were asked if they believed the charges against Manes, whether or not they thought that he should resign, how they thought Cuomo and Koch should handle the situation, and if they believed that corruption is typical in most New York City departments. They were also asked if Koch should be held responsible, if they perceived more or less corruption under Koch, and if they thought that Koch was an honest politician. In addition, respondents were questioned about whether or not they supported a gay rights bill for the city and whether religious groups should oppose or promote the bill. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of New York City aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 503
VARIABLES: 20
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

ABC News/*Washington Post*
ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, FEBRUARY 1986 (ICPSR 8574)

SUMMARY: This survey solicited opinions on a wide variety of political and social issues. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president, to give their preference for various methods of reducing the federal deficit, to identify specific government programs to be cut or increased, and to prioritize tax reform goals. They were also questioned about which candidates they would support in the presidential primaries, what the role of the federal government should be, and whether or not the space shuttle program should continue (following the space shuttle disaster). Additional topics included forced busing for racial integration, abortion, pornography and censorship, the Soviet Union and arms control, day care, and the women's movement. Demographic characteristics were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Included in the data is a weight variable which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1504
VARIABLES: 102
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

ABC News/*Washington Post*
ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, MARCH 1986 (ICPSR 8576)

SUMMARY: This survey includes questions on a variety of political and social issues with an emphasis on two major topics, religion and Nicaragua. Respondents were asked whether the United States should be involved in Nicaragua, whether the situation in Nicaragua is a threat to the security of the United States, and if they approve of the action of the House of Representatives in refusing Reagan's aid request for the contras. On religion, respondents were questioned about religious upbringing and education, current participation, and religion's influence on their personal values. Respondents were also asked to rate Reagan's performance as president and to assess whether or not the Soviet Union is a threat to the United States. Additional subjects include legalization of marijuana, the civil rights movement, medical care and insurance, voting history, day care, and experience with unemployment. Demographic characteristics were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Included in the data is a weight variable which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,148
VARIABLES: 121
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

ABC News/*Washington Post*
ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, APRIL 1986 (ICPSR 8580)

SUMMARY: This survey covers a variety of political and social issues. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president, to comment on United States policy and actions in the Middle East including the air strike

Additions to Holdings

against Libya, to evaluate the state of the nation's economy, and to assess the reliability of our allies. They were also questioned about the effect of falling oil prices on the nation's economy and about their own personal financial situations. Other topics included legalization of marijuana, successes of the civil rights movement, which political party the respondent supports, and the likelihood that the respondent will vote in the next election. Demographic characteristics were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Included in the data is a weight variable which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1,505

VARIABLES: 95

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

New York Daily News

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS EASTER SEASON POLL, 1986
(ICPSR 8584)

SUMMARY: This survey of New York City residents focuses primarily on religion. Respondents were questioned about religious upbringing and education, current participation, specific beliefs, and religion's influence on their personal values. Other topics include sex education, abortion, the death penalty, and prayer in public schools. Demographic characteristics were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Population of New York City aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Included in the data is a weight variable which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 630

VARIABLES: 78

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

Leo H. Whinery, et al.

**PREDICTIVE SENTENCING OF 16-18 YEAR OLD MALE
HABITUAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS, 1969-1975:
[OKLAHOMA] (ICPSR 8508)**

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to test the way in which different treatment modalities for teenage traffic offenders affected sentencing for subsequent traffic violations. The principal investigators focused on three

things: psychological motivation or investment of emotional or psychic energy which motivates offenders to violate the law, cognitive knowledge or lack of knowledge relevant to law violation, and values relevant to a person's concern for compliance with the law. Information was collected on the personality, family, and social traits of the offenders and a control group. School, court, and police records were also reviewed. Data are provided on different treatments in terms of traffic recidivism, accident involvement, and non-traffic recidivism. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All 16 to 18 year old males in Oklahoma between the years 1969 and 1975.

SAMPLING: Control groups were matched to offenders based on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

NOTE: Part 5 has a Fortran program which may be used to produce tables for four variables over a six-year period. The table are included in the hardcopy codebook. No further documentation for the Fortran program is available.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

PARTS 1,2: Descriptive Phase,
Norman Oklahoma: Demographic
Data and Demographic
Subset Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 168 and 46

VARIABLES: 448

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 11

PART 3: Descriptive Phase,
Norman Oklahoma: Sequentially
Sentenced Group 2 Offenders in
Predictive Phase Format Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 44

VARIABLES: 105

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PARTS 4,5: Quasi-Control Fine
Group, Norman Oklahoma:
Group 6, Offender and 6-Year
Recidivism Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 140 and 121

VARIABLES: 181 and 24

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 4 and 7

PARTS 6,7,8: Predictive (Cross-
Validation) Phase, Norman
Oklahoma: Groups 1-5, Offender
and Recidivism Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 27 to 65 per part

VARIABLES: 105

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3 to 4 per part

PART 9: Predictive (Cross-
Validation) Phase, Norman
Oklahoma: 14-15 Year Olds Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 28

VARIABLES: 105

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PART 10: Predictive (Cross-
Validation) Phase, Tulsa
Oklahoma: Tulsa Fine Control Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 65

VARIABLES: 105

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PARTS 11,12: Predictive (Cross-
Validation) Phase, Tulsa
Oklahoma: Groups 1-5,
Sequentially and Predictively
Sentenced Offender Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 51 and 82

VARIABLES: 105

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

PARTS 13,14: Predictive (Cross-
Validation) Phase, Little Cities
Oklahoma: Fine Control
and Group 2 Sentenced
Offenders Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 26 and 23

VARIABLES: 105

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 3

Additions to Holdings

ABC News/*Washington Post*
ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, JUNE 1986
(ICPSR 8635)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on a variety of national issues with an emphasis on patriotism and United States foreign policy. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president and to describe the state of the economy. Questions on patriotism ranged from flag ownership, participation in the rededication of the Statue of Liberty, and feelings about the Fourth of July to whether the United States strike against Libya made respondents feel more or less pride in the United States. Respondents were also questioned about the Supreme Court, whether they thought it was too liberal or too conservative, and what they thought of Rehnquist's being nominated as chief justice. Foreign policy items included whether the United States was giving too much aid to Israel and the respondents' opinions on the SALT II treaty, Soviet leader Gorbachev, aid to the Nicaraguan contras, arms control, and United States relations with South Africa. Additional questions probed for respondents' attitudes toward televising Senate sessions and tax reform measures that would reduce tax rates but eliminate many of the current tax deductions. Demographic characteristics were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Included in the data is a weight variable which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,505
VARIABLES: 84
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

ABC News
ABC NEWS DRUG ABUSE POLL, 1986 (ICPSR 8636)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on the respondents' perceptions of and experiences with drug abuse. Respondents were asked about drug abuse in their communities and at work, and whether or not they themselves have had a drug problem. They were also asked their opinions on using the military to stop drug importation, mandatory drug testing, and how serious the drug problem is. Respondents' specific experiences with many different drugs were recorded. Demographic characteristics were also included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Included in the data is a weight variable which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,326
VARIABLES: 141
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 5

ABC News/*Washington Post*
ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, SEPTEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8637)

SUMMARY: This survey covers a variety of national issues and includes special sections on health, labor unions, and hijacking. Respondents were asked to rate Reagan's performance as president, to describe the state of the economy, and to tell which party they would be voting for in the upcoming congressional election. The health questions include: what the respondents consider to be the nation's greatest health problem, what experience (if any) they have had with cancer, and if they have modified certain behaviors in order to lower their risk of getting cancer. In the section on labor unions, respondents were asked if they had belonged to a union as well as several questions regarding their opinions of labor unions. The hijacking questions include whether or not respondents are afraid to travel on international flights and whether they believe that the United States strike against Libya will lead to more or less terrorism. Demographic characteristics were also recorded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Included in the data is a weight variable which must be used in all analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,507
VARIABLES: 99
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 4

Charles Tilly and David K. Jordan
STRIKES AND LABOR ACTIVITY IN FRANCE, 1830-1960 (ICPSR 8421)

SUMMARY: This study records the extent of unionization and the characteristics of strikes and labor disturbances in France from 1830 to 1960. Individual strikes and labor disturbances are separated by date, region (department), industry, cause, duration, outcome, and total involvement. The extent of unionization is recorded by department with numbers of employer organizations, worker organizations, mixed organizations containing both groups, and agricultural unions. Additional indicators list total membership for these categories, including the

Additions to Holdings

differentiation of female membership within union totals.
CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Unions and strikes in France from 1830 to 1960.

NOTE: In the second data file, 1890-1914 Strikes, any blanks not accounted for in the codebook correspond to missing data. Elsewhere, any blanks should be interpreted as empty spaces between coded variables. Throughout this study, either Edward Shorter or Charles Tilly (or both) assumed overall responsibility for collection and preparation of the data. Any queries should now be directed to Charles Tilly.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 18 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: 1830-1935 Strikes
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 18,830
VARIABLES: 31
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: 1890-1914 Strikes
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 19,957
VARIABLES: 27
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PARTS 3-8: Bulletin du Ministere
du Travail, 1936-38**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 36 to 1,477 per part
VARIABLES: 5 to 9 per part
RECORD LENGTH: 64
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PARTS 9-17: Revue
Francaise du Travail, 1946-1960**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 11 to 1,906 per part
VARIABLES: 4 to 9 per part
RECORD LENGTH: 64
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 18: Unionization, 1888-1910
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 1,911
VARIABLES: 16
RECORD LENGTH: 160
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Shorter, Edward, and Charles Tilly. **STRIKES IN FRANCE, 1830-1968.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1974.

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY LEVEL ARREST AND OFFENSES DATA, 1977-1983 (ICPSR 8703)

SUMMARY: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for UCR index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. County populations are also reported. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Local law enforcement agencies in the United States.

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to eleven months of information were weighted to produce twelve month equivalents. Agencies reporting less than six months of data were excluded from the aggregation. Data

from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

**PARTS 1,3,5,7,9,11,13: Arrest
Files, 1977-1983**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,124 to 3,129 per part
VARIABLES: 19
RECORD LENGTH: 82
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

**PARTS 2,4,6,8,10,12,14: Offenses
Files, 1977-1983**
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,123 to 3,127 per part
VARIABLES: 17
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK.** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY LEVEL ARREST AND OFFENSES DATA, 1984 (ICPSR 8714)

SUMMARY: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for UCR index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. County populations are also reported. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Local law enforcement agencies in the United States.

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to eleven months of information were weighted to produce twelve month equivalents. Agencies reporting less than six months of data were excluded from the aggregation. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 1: Arrest, 1984
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,125
VARIABLES: 19
RECORD LENGTH: 83
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 2: Offenses, 1984
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 3,119
VARIABLES: 17
RECORD LENGTH: 80
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. **UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK.** Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Revisions/Updates

United States Department of Education. Center for Education Statistics
NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE CLASS OF 1972 (ICPSR 8085)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the fifth follow-up, which was conducted in 1986, are now available.
CLASS IV

NOTE: Part 12 is accompanied by SPSS Control Cards.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 10 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

PART 12: Fifth Follow-up, 1986: Student-Level Record FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 14,489 VARIABLES: approximately 5 RECORD LENGTH: 1,927 RECORDS PER CASE: 1	PART 13: Fifth Follow-up, 1986 : Student-Level Record Layout RECORD LENGTH: 80 PART 14: Fifth Follow-up, 1986: SAS Control Cards RECORD LENGTH: 80
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Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1987 (ICPSR 0004)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Parts 199 and 200 have been added. They contain 1987 House and Senate data for the 100th Congress. **CLASS I**

NOTE: The technical format has been standardized for all Congresses. Each data file contains data for one chamber of a single Congress. Data are available for the First through the One-Hundredth Congresses, and are in member format. Documentation is available in machine-readable form only. For researchers interested in data from several Congresses, an estimate of the cost of supplying data for those particular Congresses will be provided upon request.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 200 data files + machine readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

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

PART 199: House (100th Congress) FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 437 VARIABLES: 498 RECORD LENGTH: 519 RECORDS PER CASE: 11	PART 200: Senate (100th Congress) FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular CASES: 101 VARIABLES: 430 RECORD LENGTH: 451 RECORDS PER CASE: 9
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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY: LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGING, 70 YEARS AND OVER, 1984-1986 (ICPSR 8719)

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

NOTE: The age distribution of the sample of 5,151 interviewed persons is: ages 70-74 (N = 1,745), 75-79 (N = 1,316), 80-84 (N = 1,266), and 85-99 (N = 824). There are plans by NCHS and NIA to update this data collection with several other kinds of data on the age 70 years and over sample during the next five years including a 1988 reinterview, cause of death from death certificates, hospitalization and medical expenditures from Medicare Part A records, and further National Death Index matches and proxy information on decedents. A separate public-use file will be prepared with the entire SOA sample of 16,148 persons 55 years and over. It will contain selected data from the 1984 NHIS file and supplements, a five-year span of National Death Index matches, a six-year span of Medicare Part A records, and links to the complete 1984 NHIS.

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

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

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,151
VARIABLES: 946
RECORD LENGTH: 1,347
RECORDS PER CASE: 20

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

UNITED NATIONS ROLL CALL DATA, 1946-1985 (ICPSR 5512)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Roll calls for the 40th Plenary Session have been added to the collection. **CLASS I**

NOTE: Roll calls for the 30th through 40th Plenary Sessions reflect the Singer-Small National Number coding scheme described in Melvin Small and J. David Singer. *RESORT TO ARMS*. Beverly Hills, Ca.: Sage Publications, 1982. SPSS Control Card files are available for Sessions 33-40.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 23 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

PART 23: 40th Plenary Session
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 158
VARIABLES: 162
RECORD LENGTH: 168
RECORDS PER CASE: 3

Revisions/Updates

United States Department of Labor

COST OF LIVING OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, 1888-1890 (ICPSR 7711)

COLLECTION CHANGES: In Part 2, the Interviewer Comments File, data for 20 cases which had been truncated are corrected. This becomes the second edition of this file. No changes were made in Part 1 which remains the third edition of the file. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Part 1: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each, and Part 2: LRECL

PART 2: Interviewer Comments

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 8,544

VARIABLES: 7

RECORD LENGTH: 160

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

Elinor Ostrom, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon Whitaker
POLICE SERVICES STUDY, PHASE II, 1977: ROCHESTER, ST. LOUIS, AND ST. PETERSBURG (ICPSR 8605)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Victimization Survey Data have been added to the study. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: (1) Column locations and widths of variables noted in the data collection coding guides do not describe the data in its present format. Some of the variables noted in these coding guides have also been deleted from the data. Users should refer to the SPSSX control cards provided or the SPSSX DISPLAY DICTIONARY program for the current variable list and column locations. (2) The General Shift Data file contains a variable named TIMERUN. The values for this variable are incorrect. Analysis utilizing the variable will probably be misleading. Users of this file will note that 49 shifts are represented twice in the data. This occurred because a single observer was unable to observe a shift in its entirety, thus requiring that the shift be split between two members of the research team. The split shift was then coded as two cases in the data. (3) Value labels are not provided in the data dictionary files for the variables identifying the observed neighborhoods because these labels are unique in each jurisdiction. The variables identifying the neighborhoods contain some values which are not identified on the list of jurisdictions and neighborhoods. These values refer to combinations of neighborhoods. (4) The variable identifying the observed shift contains values which are not included in the original format of the variable. It is not known which shifts these values refer to. (5) SPSSX Control Cards are not available for Part 4 of the dataset.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + SPSS Control Cards **DATA FORMAT:** Card Image

PART 1: Citizen Debriefing Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 1,675

VARIABLES: 152

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 5

PART 2: General Shift Information

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 949

VARIABLES: 170

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 8

PART 3: Police Encounters Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 5,688

VARIABLES: 594

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 20

PART 4: Victimization Survey Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 12,019

VARIABLES: 273

RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORDS PER CASE: 6

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Census Bureau has sent revised data for the Wave IV Rectangular Core and Topical Module file. **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. The 1984 Panel Annual Weights file provides the appropriate identification match fields for all respondents in Waves II-V of the 1984 panel as well as two longitudinal weights. One weight is controlled to the December 1983 populations estimates of the Current Population Survey. The second is controlled to the March 1985 population estimates of the Current Population Survey.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 19 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

PART 15: Wave IV Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data

FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular

CASES: 55,993

VARIABLES: approximately 1,276

RECORD LENGTH: 6,620

RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 16: Data Dictionary for Wave IV Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data

RECORD LENGTH: 80

Revisions/Updates

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9028)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1977 and 1985 are available for the following: (1) Property Stolen and Recovered and (2) Supplementary Homicide Reports. In addition, 1978 and 1984 data for Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrests are also available. CLASS II

NOTE: For Supplementary Homicide Report file cases, the unit of analysis is the incident. For all other files, the unit of analysis is the agency.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 32 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

PART 21: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1978
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15,771
VARIABLES: 1,458
RECORD LENGTH: 5,576
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 31: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1977
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 14,653
VARIABLES: 1,130
RECORD LENGTH: 8,852
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 36: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1985
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 15,879
VARIABLES: 1,130
RECORD LENGTH: 8,852
RECORDS PER CASE:

PART 26: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1984
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 17,037
VARIABLES: 1,458
RECORD LENGTH: 5,576
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 32: Supplementary Homicide Report, 1977
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 18,072
VARIABLES: 152
RECORD LENGTH: 272
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 37: Supplementary Homicide Report, 1985
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 17,597
VARIABLES: 152
RECORD LENGTH: 272
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1984: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 8671)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has sent a revised version of these data. CLASS IV

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

PARTS 1,5,9,13,17: Family Characteristics and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 5,085 to 5,236 per part
VARIABLES: approximately 309
RECORD LENGTH: 2,165
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 3,7,11,15,19: Monthly Expenditures
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 422,021 to 463,299 per part
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 21-25: Consumer Durables and Trips
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 2,226 to 120,268 per part
VARIABLES: 9 to 98 per part
RECORD LENGTH: 28 to 554 per part
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PART 28: Universal Classification Code Titles
RECORD LENGTH: 80

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

PARTS 2,6,10,14,18: Member Characteristics and Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 13,463 to 13,607 per part
VARIABLES: approximately 57
RECORD LENGTH: 285
RECORDS PER CASE: 1

PARTS 4,8,12,16,20: Monthly Income
FILE STRUCTURE: rectangular
CASES: 193,755 to 196,707 per part
VARIABLES: 6
RECORD LENGTH: 33
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

ATTENTION MICRO SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS

The Micro Software Bulletin Board of the *ICPSR Bulletin* provides information on the availability of newly developed software for social science microcomputer users. Software developers interested in listing their products in this column should include the following information when submitting product descriptions: a) a description in 200 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 that 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.

Notes and Errata

It has come to our attention that the U.S. Summary File portion of the codebook for **COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 8142)** is in error. Six pages of the codebook have been replaced with the corrected information. Users who received copies of this codebook prior to February 15, 1988 should contact Member Services for copies of the six pages.

Users of the **GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1987: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 8865)** should note that the following omissions and errors have been found in the printed codebook for this collection:

The tops of the pages listed below should read:

Page	Correction necessary
116	DECK 5, not DECK 4
155	DECK 7, not DECK 6
156	DECK 7, not DECK 6
174	DECK 7
177	DECK 8, not DECK 7
180	DECK 8, not DECK 7
244	DECK 12, not DECK 11

344	DECK 17, not DECK 16
347	DECK 17, not DECK 16
349	DECK 17, not DECK 16

The tops of the pages listed below and the columns down the side should read:

Page	Correction necessary:
355	DECK 17, cols 55-57, not 45-47
356	DECK 17, cols 58-60, not 48-50
357	DECK 17, cols 61-64, not 51-54
358	DECK 17, cols 65-68, not 55-58
359	DECK 17, cols 69-72, not 59-62
360	DECK 17, cols 73-74, not 63-64
361	DECK 17, cols 75-80, not 65-80
382	DECK 19

In addition, a new Appendix R: Variables by Year (pages 652-673) for the printed GSS codebook has been issued to correct several errors in the 1987 column. To receive a copy of this new appendix, contact Member Services.

Other Announcements

Cologne Computer Conference

The Center for Historical Social Research (ZHSF) of the Central Archive for Empirical Social Research (ZA), Cologne and the Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Göttingen jointly announce:

The International Conference on Data Bases in the Humanities and Social Sciences of 1988 (ICDBHSS/88), the 3rd Annual Conference of the Association for History and Computing (AHC), and the 10th International Conference of the International Federation of Data Organizations for the Social Sciences (IFDO), to be held as a joint conference at the University of Cologne, West Germany, on September 7-10, 1988. The main topics under discussion will be: new data bases, software development, data analysis, computer aided instruction, and institutional infrastructure.

The International Conference on Data Bases in the Humanities and Social Sciences invites papers on all aspects of data base technology, as applied to the Humanities and the Social Sciences, and on specific developments of hardware and software, exemplary project reports, networking, and related topics.

The Annual Conference of the Association for History and Computing, which is a professional forum for all aspects of the usage of information technologies in the historical disciplines, invites papers on all aspects of computer applications in the historical disciplines: methodological contributions, technical contributions, and reports on projects of exemplary interest.

The International Federation of Data Organizations for the Social Sciences (IFDO), the worldwide association of major social science data archives and services, organizes topically centered conferences to promote methodological and technical innovations for empirical social research. It invites papers on all aspects of social science data services and on the development of data protection legislation or data access regulations in particular.

Proposals for papers should be directed to: *Manfred Thaller, Cologne Computer Conference, Max-Planck-Institut für Geschichte, Postfach 2833, D-3400 Göttingen, West Germany. Organizing Secretary: Dagmar Klaff, Zentrum für Historische Sozialforschung, Bachemer Str. 40, D-5000 Köln 41.*

Other Announcements

THE APDU WORKING GROUP ON 1990 CENSUS PRODUCTS

This spring the Association of Public Data Users (APDU) submitted a formal proposal to the Bureau of the Census offering to set up a work group to act in an advisory capacity on the detailed design of the data products, both printed and machine-readable, that will be produced and disseminated from the 1990 Census.

The proposal said, in part, "...as we begin to address the specific content of individual products and move to the level of table design and content, other methods for gathering information and opinions are needed: methods that will require review of materials by various segments of the data user community on a timely basis. Further, as new technology and budgetary constraints change the way Census data will be delivered, issues unique to the 1990 Census must be addressed."

APDU would act as coordinator for the group of experts to be known as the APDU Working Group on Census Products. Involvement in the Group is not limited to APDU members and representation is sought from all segments of the user community, including librarians, data vendors, state and local government analysts, etc.

Once a final list of experts is compiled, pools of individuals who agree to be contacted on specific areas of expertise will be determined. Members of the pools will donate their time to study such topics as documentation, tape files and publications, table formats, delivery media, user support, and cost effectiveness. Pools will respond directly and individually to the Bureau of the Census, and as a whole to the steering committee. Communications must be timely and not delay preparation of any data product. It has been suggested that the APDU Electronic Conference would be a good format for communication, although participants must provide written reviews to the Census Bureau. In all cases, the final decisions will be made by Census staff.

If you are willing to make a commitment to the Working Group, please complete the attached form and send it to:

*Association of Public Data Users
87 Prospect Avenue
Princeton, NJ 08544
ATTN: Judith Rowe*

____ YES, I am willing to make a commitment to the APDU Working Group.

(name, title)

(organization)

(mailing address)

(city, state and zip code)

(phone - including area code)

INDICATE AREAS OF EXPERTISE, CHOOSING ONE ITEM IN EACH COLUMN

SUBJECT MATTER

- ☐ POPULATION
☐ Aging
☐ Education
☐ Income
☐ Labor force
☐ Race/ethnicity

☐ HOUSING

☐ OTHER _____

MEDIA

- ☐ CD-ROM
☐ Diskette
☐ Microfiche
☐ Print
☐ PUMS
☐ Summary tapes

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

- ☐ Small Area
☐ State and MSA
☐ National

GEOGRAPHIC BASE SYSTEMS

- ☐ Maps
☐ TIGER
☐ OTHER _____

Other Announcements

UPDATE ON THE 1990 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

By April 1, as required by law, the U.S. Census Bureau submitted to Congress the list of questions to appear on 1990 census forms. This list is the product of an agreement between the Office of Management and Budget and the Census Bureau.

The agreement, culminating several months of discussion and research that included broad public participation, is designed to minimize the paperwork burden for the nation's households while improving or maintaining the quality of the data collected. Under the agreement, some 17.7 million housing units out of an estimated total of 106 million units will receive the long form of the census questionnaire in 1990. Compared with the sampling rates used in 1980, this sample will relieve about 1.6 million households from having to respond to the more detailed questionnaire. Sampling rates will vary depending on the density of the population and geographic location. They are designed to produce quality statistics for all segments of the population including the elderly, low income workers, Blacks, Hispanics, those of Asian and Pacific Island descent, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

The OMB and the Census Bureau have agreed to retain some questions on the 1990 forms that had been considered for deletion. The long form will include a question on the cost of utilities and fuels for both owners and renters. Questions on the value of owned unit or rent paid, and the total number of rooms in the unit will be included on the short form. The 1980 short form questions on plumbing facilities and whether the unit is a condominium will be transferred to the long form.

Questions asked in the 1980 census to be deleted for 1990 include employment five years ago, marital history, and weeks spent looking for work, as well as housing questions on access to the unit, number of units at address, number of stories in building, number of bathrooms, air conditioning and heating equipment, types of water heating and cooking fuel, and presence of elevator.

Below is a list of items scheduled to appear on 1990 census forms. Reactions to the questions that have been selected can be directed to *John G. Keane- Director, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20233.*

SUBJECTS PLANNED FOR THE 1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Name
- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital Status
- Hispanic Origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure
- Vacancy characteristics
- Congregate housing
- Value of owned unit or rent paid

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

- Education--enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, year of entry
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

- Employment and unemployment
- Occupation, industry, class of worker
- Place of work and commuting to work
- Work experience and income in 1989

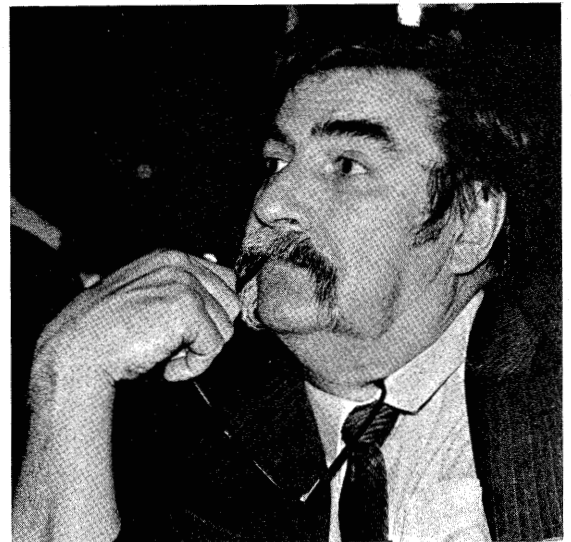
Housing

- Source of water, method of sewage disposal
- Autos, light trucks, and vans
- Kitchen facilities
- Year structure built
- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities
- Condominium status
- Plumbing
- Telephone
- Utilities and fuels

More Scenes From ICPSR's 25th Anniversary Meeting



Attendees at ICPSR's 25th Anniversary Meeting in November include, foreground from left, Heather Jo Hammer (U of Hawaii), Center for Political Studies Director Harold Jacobson, and Philip E. Converse, Director of ISR.



Jerome M. Clubb, ICPSR Executive Director



ICPSR Archival Assistant Director Victoria Schneider, second from right, and ICPSR staff member Zack Allen, third from right, converse with ORs at dinner.



Lennart Brantgarde, OR from the Swedish National Membership, left, with ICPSR Director of Archival Development, Erik Austin.



Enjoying the after dinner speeches are, from left, ICPSR Associate Director Warren E. Miller, Jean Converse (U of Michigan), and Michael Traugott, ICPSR Director of Resource Development.

More Scenes From ICPSR's 25th Anniversary Meeting



This enthusiastic group includes, seated from left, George Sharrard (NYU), Elizabeth Stevenson (UCLA), ICPSR Director of Educational Resources Hank Heitowit, and Sarah Cox-Byrne (Vassar). Standing, from left, are Paul de-Guchteneire (Dutch National Membership), Ann Gerken (U of California-Berkeley), and Deborah Murphy (U of California-Santa Cruz). Leaning in from the right is Walter Piovesan (Simon Fraser).



Peter Joftis, Director of Computer Support at ICPSR, examines a teaching package.



ICPSR's Technical Director Janet Vavra consults with David Oberst from Princeton.



Former ICPSR Council Chair Paul Beck (Ohio State), right, reminisces with Bo Sarlvik from the University of Gothenburg.



Sharing a light moment are, from left, James Duderstadt, Provost of the University of Michigan, ICPSR's Jerome Clubb, and Max Kaase from the University of Mannheim.

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

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

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(313) 764-2570

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Resource Development
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS FORM

(We need to have your current mailing label intact)

THIS IS MY NEW ADDRESS EFFECTIVE _____

NAME _____

DEPT. ADDRESS _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

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*.

Euro-Barometer 25: Holiday Travel and Environmental Problems, April 1986

Civil Litigation in the United States, 1977-1979

Mortality Detail Files, 1985 (Volume V)

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1986

National Survey of Jails, 1986: Jurisdiction-level and Jail-level Data

Offender Based Transaction Statistics, 1985

State Legislative Election Returns, 1968-1986

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1985: Diary Survey

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP): Wave VII Rectangular Core and Topical Module

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ICPSR 25 YEARS