

Unwarranted Causal Conclusions in the Social Sciences

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No one social scientific study can ever conclusively prove cause and effect. This is true even on those rare occasions when randomized experimentation is used; and not even several replications can provide conclusive evidence of causation when causal modeling and quasi-experimental methods are employed. In social scientific causal analysis, the direction and magnitude of effects are *inferred* from observed relationships in the data and from certain unproven (and in most cases unprovable) assumptions. Real world effects are never *found* or *discovered*. Effects in statistical models are estimates of effects in the real world, and we try to design our research so that the estimated effects will roughly correspond with the real ones. However, sampling, measurement, and specification errors make perfect correspondence highly unlikely, and it is always possible that the estimates of real world effects in any one causal model are substantially in error.

The statements in the preceding paragraph are apparently not controver-

sial; I know of no attempts in the social scientific literature to refute them. Rather, they are statements of taken-for-granted truths of which all well-trained social scientists are presumably aware at some level.

Curiously, however, a large proportion of social scientists (a substantial majority, it seems to me) report and interpret their data as though they believe they have provided conclusive evidence of cause and effect. In recent issues of such journals as the *American Political Science Review* and the *American Sociological Review*, at least one unwarranted conclusion about causation appears in every paper that reports quantitative research. It is possible to search the journal literature for hours without finding a paper by an author who obviously understands the difference between causal inference and causal discovery and who clearly distinguishes between effects in statistical models and effects in the real world. Any knowledge of the truths stated above seems to be in a mental compartment rarely or never accessed by many social scientists as they do their research and writing.

Not all unwarranted conclusions about causation are equally serious, of course. Those based on tests of well-specified causal models are more likely to be correct than those based on bivariate relationships or analyses with one or two control variables, and an untentative causal assertion is less likely to mislead readers if appropriate cautions are elsewhere in the paper. Some authors defend the use in research reports of the word "effect"

without a modifier such as "estimated" or "apparent" on the grounds that the word can have noncausal meaning. Indeed, there is a convention (an unfortunate one, in my opinion) of referring to both causal and noncausal effects, and it is legitimate to make untentative statements about effects in statistical models. However, readers will usually assume that "effect" has a causal meaning unless the author specifies that it does not, and when the reference is to an effect in a statistical model rather than in the real world, the author should make that clear.

Furthermore, the social scientific literature contains an abundance of untentative causal conclusions stated in words that have no noncausal meaning. Consider the following statements from recent issues of leading social science journals:

In turn, black family disruption substantially increases the rate of black murder and robbery, especially by juveniles. . . .

We find that sense of worth is affected both by levels of rewards and by explanations of socioeconomic standing. . . .

We conclude that non-family living affects some but not all dimensions of global attitudes.

Our findings show homicides for total populations and for whites to be influenced by both poverty and regional differences. . . .

In none of these cases does the context indicate that the author has any

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doubt about the accuracy of the statement. Dozens of similar statements can be found in almost any issue of any leading social science journal.

It is not clear why there is such widespread disregard for what any well-trained social scientist should know. Perhaps most social scientists are not very well-trained; indeed, it is my impression that many graduate programs are producing Ph.D.s who are skilled in the mechanics of applying advanced statistical techniques but who lack a good understanding of the basic principles of causal inference. Most fledgling social scientists probably learn to write reports of research primarily by reading the journals, thus perpetuating the practice of stating causal conclusions with greater confidence than the evidence warrants. But how did this practice become widespread in the first place? I suspect that it became widespread at least partly because most social scientists (in common with most other persons) have a rather strong psychological need for certainty and tend to be uncomfortable with tentative, probabilistic knowledge. We also need to feel, and to convince others, that what we do is important; and bold, untentative statements about causation seem

more impressive than tentative, "wishy-washy" ones. Social scientists' insecurity about our status as "real scientists" may incline us to claim to know more than we do or can know, even though a lack of openness and tentativeness and a tendency to arrive at premature causal conclusions are of course very unscientific.

The careless and improper use of causal terminology by social scientists is more likely to elicit contempt than respect from sophisticated outsiders, such as physical scientists, and I suspect that it hampers rather than helps our attempts to get funding from those agencies and foundations in which the sophisticated outsiders are among those holding the purse strings. Moreover, convincing ourselves that we know more than we do is likely to impede the development of knowledge and understanding. Finally, ethical considerations are the most compelling reason for social scientists to refrain from claiming knowledge we do not have. We owe to those who support us, and to those who use and are influenced by the products of our efforts, honesty in the claims we make about our evidence and knowledge.

All social science graduate programs should strongly emphasize training in the logic of causal inference, stress the inherent limitations of causal modeling and quasi-experimental research, and teach students how properly to report and interpret research findings. Journal editors should announce standards for the use of causal language and enforce them in the papers they publish. Understanding the distinction between causal inference and causal discovery, clearly distinguishing between effects in statistical models and in the real world, and stating causal conclusions with the proper tentativeness should not be difficult. Until accomplishing such simple tasks becomes the rule rather than the exception among social scientists, our disciplines will not be mature sciences deserving the respect we would like them to have.

Note: This article is based on "What We Know, What We Say We Know: Discrepancies Between Warranted and Stated Conclusions" in Heinz Eulau (ed.), *Crossroads of Social Science: The ICPSR 25th Anniversary Volume*. New York: Agathon Press, 1989. □

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Subject Index for the Guide

The Subject Index for the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1989-1990* is available this year only in machine-readable form. This will allow local institutions to print as many copies as needed and/or to incorporate the index into local databases. It can be ordered under ICPSR Study 4000. SPIRES (Stanford Public Information Retrieval System) was used to generate this index from the GUIDE-ON-LINE database; substantive words from each collection's title, summary (abstract), and classification were captured. The resulting terms are based on natural language with no thesaurus applications used. Words are presented in the index in alphabetical order with a list of study numbers in which they can be found.

It should be noted that this index is larger than previous versions of the index and it contains a greater number of terms. To continue to keep the index at a manageable size, terms that appeared in only one collection were excluded from the list.

Norwegian Social Science Data Services

Atle Alvheim

ICPSR has several national memberships located in Europe and Australia. These archives are important sources of research data. In an effort to acquaint our readership with the data holdings and other services available at these archives, we are planning a series of descriptive articles, beginning with this overview of the Norwegian Social Science Data Services.

The Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD) was formally established in 1971 by the Norwegian Research Council for Science and Humanities (NAVF). A federally structured organization with headquarters at the University of Bergen, NSD also maintains offices at each of the other Norwegian universities and has close working arrangements with the regional colleges.

The mission of NSD is to maximize the accessibility of data to the social science community not only through the dissemination of data but also through the provision of means to analyze data. In addition, NSD serves to inform Norwegian social scientists of international trends and developments in the fields of empirical research and data analysis and to encourage the recruitment of researchers in the social sciences.

Data Holdings

NSD strives to make its data holdings easily accessible and has established a wide variety of on-line resources across all fields of the social sciences. A sample of data collections is provided below.

Commune Data Base, 1769-1988—This data base includes statistics for all communes, or municipalities, in Norway since 1769 and is linked up

with a facility of computer cartography. The most widely used facility of the NSD, the Commune Data Base is constantly expanded and improved and contains about 55,000 variables on each commune covering areas such as demographic and occupational information, electoral statistics, public economy, and welfare state related statistics.

Nordic Regional Data Base—The Social Science Research Councils in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden have funded this data base in which data are organized in systemized time series for all five Nordic countries, Iceland included. The data base contains information on population censuses (1850 to 1980), demographic statistics, and national elections. A computer mapping capability is also available.

Polling Archive—This Archive contains data from the three major polling institutes in Norway. In addition, the question text of public opinion polls administered monthly from 1964 through 1988 can be searched for topics of interest.

Election Studies—Data from the following national surveys of the Norwegian Election Project are available from NSD: 1957, 1965, 1969, 1973, 1977, 1981, and 1985.

Surveys from the Central Bureau of Statistics—Some of the most thorough surveys in Norway have been carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics from 1967 onwards. The data from these surveys are at the disposal of academic users in Norway via NSD. Several major areas are explored: consumer attitudes and behavior, use of time,

health, fertility, labor market behavior, politics, and radio and television.

Criminal Justice Data—NSD has taken over from the University of Oslo an archive covering criminal justice in Norway from 1860 to 1979.

Political Elites Data—NSD maintains a data bank of biographical information on Members of Parliament and the Government from 1814 to the present. Variables include family background, educational and occupational background, political career outside and inside assembly, positions in legislative committees, and other related items. Another collection offers data on Members of Official Committees for the years 1936, 1951, 1966, and every year since 1980.

Teaching Packages

NSD has for several years been engaged in the development of computer-based teaching materials for political and social science instruction. Each teaching package contains a well-documented dataset from a specific research area accompanied by a workbook with outlines of possible procedures of analysis.

NSD has taken part in a project sponsored by the International Social Science Council (ISSC) under UNESCO. Four workbooks have been published as a result of this project; they cover the areas of Political Participation, Time Budget Research, Social Mobility, and Centre-Periphery Structures in Europe.

NSD has commissioned the development of similar teaching packages di-

rected toward Norwegian and Nordic universities and regional colleges. At present three packages are available, one on Comparative Analysis of Regional Data from the Nordic countries, one on analyses of Political Elites, and one on analyses of Communal Economy. NSD also produces teaching packages for the Norwegian high school system. In a special series five packages are available: (1) Political Attitudes: Norwegian Election Data, 1981 and 1985; (2) Young in Europe: European Value Studies for 11 European Countries; (3) Political Geography: Norwegian Municipality Data; (4) Demography and Occupational Structure; and (5) Emigration to America.

Secretariat for Data Protection Affairs

The Secretariat for Data Protection Affairs was established by NAVF in 1980 to function as a broker between the research community and the Data Inspectorate. Charged with reviewing

all Norwegian social science research projects using data on individuals, the group safeguards the rights of persons participating in research and insures that ethical standards of research are upheld.

Information Service for Ongoing Research

In 1984 the NAVF set up an Information Service with the aim of improving knowledge about current ongoing research. Separate centers in the Information Service are responsible for research in the Humanities and the Social Sciences and for coordination and general management of the Service. The Social Science branch is located at NSD. A general registration of information on all research in Norway within the fields is done periodically. The information is available to the research community in a data base for convenient access from users' terminals. In addition, printed catalogs for specific research areas are published.

International Cooperation

The NSD actively cooperates with similar organizations in other countries. The organization was one of the founder members of the International Federation of Data Organizations (IFDO) in 1977. As a member of the Committee for European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA), NSD takes part in varying joint projects.

Information about NSD and NSD Services

NSD regards contact with its users to be of great importance. The newsletter *Brukermelding* is sent out eight to nine times a year to about 750 persons in Norway. Persons interested in more information on NSD and its resources and services can write to:

NSD
Hans Holmboesgate
22 N-5007 Bergen, Norway
Ph: 47-5-212117 □

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Announcements

Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives

The 1989 meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will be held November 10-12 in Ann Arbor at the Berkshire Hilton. The meeting will begin at 1:30 pm on Friday, November 10 and conclude at noon on Sunday, November 12. An orientation for new Official Representatives will be held Friday morning.

Two pre-conference workshops are scheduled for Thursday, November 9: "Organization of Data Libraries" and "Software Packages—Use and Applications." Pre-registration will be required.

Other sessions will focus on organizing and maintaining local facilities; record keeping and management; academic computing in the 1990s; international data opportunities; 1990 Census data; and computers and society.

Disruption in Services

The University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research is currently undergoing some renovations that will cause disruption in Consortium services during mid-October. Users should check the HOTLINE (313-763-3486) for more information as this period approaches.

See page 35 for other announcements

With this issue of the *Bulletin*, we are introducing a new feature. Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes will be listed after each data collection announced. Please note that this is the member cost for *extra* copies only; documentation is routinely provided when a data collection is ordered. This charge does not reflect shipping and handling costs of \$3 per volume. To avoid these shipping and handling costs, members can prepay orders for additional codebooks with a check.

Charles Prysby and Carmine Scavo

SETUPS: VOTING BEHAVIOR: THE 1988 ELECTION (ICPSR 9249)

SUMMARY: Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) are computer-related modules designed for use in teaching introductory courses in American government and politics. The modules are intended to demonstrate the process of examining evidence and reaching conclusions in a way that encourages students to think independently and critically, with a deeper understanding of substantive content. This SETUPS is designed as an introduction to the study of elections, voting behavior, and survey data through the analysis of the 1988 United States general election. The data are taken from the AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9196), conducted by Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies. A subset of items including behavioral, attitudinal, and sociodemographic data were drawn from the full election survey.

UNIVERSE: All respondents who completed both a pre- and post-election interview in the 1988 American National Election Study. The sampling universe for that study was all United States citizens of voting age on or before November 8, 1988, residing in housing units other than on military reservations in the 48 coterminous states.

SAMPLING: National multistage area probability sample.

NOTE: The data for this instructional subset are distributed by ICPSR through an arrangement with the American Political Science Association (APSA). Manuals for use with the data are available from the APSA Division of Educational Affairs. Arrangements have been made for individuals at ICPSR member institutions to obtain a bulk order discount on the price of the manuals supplied by the APSA. Faculty should notify the Association of eligibility for the discount and insure that the bookstore order

form also indicates Consortium membership. For users with microcomputers running the PC-DOS or MS-DOS operating systems, the dataset can be supplied as an ABC file on floppy disks with a subsetted version of the ABC statistical software package included on the disks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards, and ABC System File

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,775
Variables: 132
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Prysby, Charles, and Carmine Scavo.
SETUPS: VOTING BEHAVIOR: THE 1988 ELECTION. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association, 1989.

Documentation: \$9 (to order SETUPS manual, see NOTE)

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973-1987 (ICPSR 9210)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on prisoners whose sentences were commuted or vacated. The data furnish basic sociodemographic classifications including age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and state and region of incarceration. Criminal history information includes prior felony convictions, prior convictions for criminal homicide, and legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is provided on those inmates removed from death row by yearend 1986, inmates receiving a second capital punishment sentence in 1987, and inmates who were executed. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States under sentence of death between 1973 and 1987.

NOTE: Information in this dataset collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process. The names of the inmates were removed from the files for reasons of confidentiality. Users should note that the Combined file will contain duplicate identifica-

tion numbers due to changes in status of some inmates. These identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of the Census and have no purpose outside this dataset.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Combined File	Part 2: Historical File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,842	Cases: 1,743
Variables: 36	Variables: 36
Record Length: 65	Record Length: 65
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Current File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,099
Variables: 36
Record Length: 65
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, February 1989.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT 1987. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, July 1988.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

EURO-BAROMETER 27: COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND CANCER, MARCH-MAY 1987 (ICPSR 8715)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys investigates political party preferences, life satisfaction, views on national goals and national achievements, attitudes toward the United States and the Soviet Union, and attitudes toward the Economic Community and its policies, especially the Economic Community's Common Agricultural Policy. Health-related issues are also a focus of inquiry: respondents were queried on bouts of serious illness, smoking and dietary habits, attitudes towards smoking and anti-smoking legislation, proximity to cases of cancer among family and friends, and knowledge and views regarding the causes

of cancer, the extent of its occurrence in society, and medical recommendations for its early detection and prevention. Respondents were also asked if they had undergone medical examinations to screen for cancer. Females were questioned about specific kinds of cancer detection examinations as well. Single parenthood and equality between the sexes are additional issues investigated by this Euro-Barometer. Respondents were asked for their views on the effectiveness of legislation protecting women's rights, on the proper roles for men and women within the family, and on the relative abilities of men and women to perform the tasks required by certain occupations. Respondents residing in single-parent households were asked why the father or the mother was missing from the household and were asked to specify sources of financial support. The data include demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic information on the respondents. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: Persons ages 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, and West Germany (including West Berlin).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples and stratified quota samples.

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: 11,651
 Variables: 400
 Record Length: 445
 Records Per Case: 7

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Dalton, Russell, Scott Flanagan, and Paul Beck (eds.). *ELECTORAL CHANGE IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984.

Inglehart, Ronald. *CULTURE SHIFT IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1989.

Inglehart, Ronald, and Karlheinz Reif (eds.). *EURO-BAROMETER: THE DYNAMICS OF EUROPEAN OPINION*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990 (forthcoming).

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, and Ronald Inglehart

EURO-BAROMETER 28: RELATIONS WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES AND ENERGY PROBLEMS, NOVEMBER 1987 (ICPSR 9082)

SUMMARY: The major focus of this Euro-Barometer is the respondent's knowledge of and attitudes toward the nations of the Third World. Topics covered include the culture and customs of these nations, the existence of poverty and hunger, and the respondent's opinions on how best to provide assistance to Third World countries. Individuals answered questions on social and political conditions as well as on the level of economic development in these countries. Additionally, respondents were asked to assess the state of relations between the respondent's country and various Third World nations. Another focus of this data collection concerns energy problems and resources in the countries of the European Economic Community. Respondents were asked to choose which regions of the world are considered to be reliable suppliers of fossil fuel for the future and to evaluate the risks that various industrial installations such as chemical and nuclear power plants pose to people living nearby. Respondents were also asked about solutions to the need for additional energy supplies in the future. Possible solutions included the development or continued development of nuclear power, the encouragement of research into producing renewable energy sources such as solar energy, and the conservation of energy. As in previous surveys in this series, respondents' attitudes toward the Community, life satisfaction, and social goals continued to be monitored. The survey also asked each individual to assess the advantages and disadvantages of the creation of a single common European market and whether they approved or disapproved of current efforts to unify western Europe. In addition, the respondent's political orientation, outlook for the future, and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics were probed. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, and West Germany (including West Berlin).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples and stratified quota samples.

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: 11,583
 Variables: 495
 Record Length: 538
 Records Per Case: 9

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Dalton, Russell, Scott Flanagan, and Paul Beck (eds.). *ELECTORAL CHANGE IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1984.

Inglehart, Ronald. *CULTURE SHIFT IN ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1989.

Inglehart, Ronald, and Karlheinz Reif (eds.). *EURO-BAROMETER: THE DYNAMICS OF EUROPEAN OPINION*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990 (forthcoming).

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES], 1988 (ICPSR 9251)

SUMMARY: This collection presents in computer-readable form the data items used to produce the corresponding printed volume of the *COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK*, 1988. Included is a broad range of statistical information, made available by federal agencies and national associations, for counties, cities, and places. Information also is provided for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and for the United States as a whole. The dataset is comprised of seven files: a county file, a city file, and a place file, with footnote files and data dictionaries for both the county and the city files. The county data file contains information on areas such as age, agriculture, banking, construction, crime, education, federal expenditures, personal income, population, and vital statistics. The city data file includes variables such as city government, climate, crime, housing, labor force and employment, manufactures, retail trade, and service industries. Included in the place data file are items on population and money income. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The universe varies from item to item within the files, e.g., all persons, all housing units, all local governments, etc. NOTE: Users are advised that the code-book that the Census Bureau has issued for use with this dataset is a preliminary one and does not include codes and definitions for states, counties, and cities. The codes and definitions may be listed off the tape or users may refer to other sources such as the printed version of the COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1988. For each case in the Counties Data file, there are two 1,239-character records.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Counties Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,191 Variables: 215 Record Length: 1,239 Records Per Case: 2	Part 2: Counties Data Dictionary File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 98
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Part 3: Counties Footnotes File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 19	Part 4: Cities Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,008 Variables: 132 Record Length: 1,498 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Cities Data Dictionary File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 86	Part 6: Cities Footnotes File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 20
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Part 7: Places Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,593
Variables: 4
Record Length: 125
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. COUNTY AND CITY DATA BOOK, 1988. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: \$5

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1984: MSA FILE (ICPSR 9092)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information from samples of housing units in 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions concerning quality of housing include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice or rats. Data on housing expenses include amount of mortgage or rent payments and costs of utilities, fuel, garbage collection, property insurance, and real estate taxes. Respondents who had moved recently were questioned about characteristics of the previous residence and reasons for moving. Residents were also asked to evaluate the quality of their neighborhoods with respect to such issues as crime, street noise, quality of roads, commercial activities, presence of trash, litter, abandoned structures or offensive odors, and adequacy of services such as police protection, shopping facilities, and schools. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic information is provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data are available on the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Housing units in 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

SAMPLING: Samples of housing units from 11 MSAs were drawn from 1980 Census of Population and Housing records, and updated to include a sample of housing units constructed since 1980.

NOTE: The Annual Housing Surveys have been renamed the American Housing Surveys by the Census Bureau. Beginning in 1984, the MSA survey comprises the survey previously known as the SMSA survey. Also beginning in 1984, the MSA samples were based on the 1980 Census rather than the 1970 Census. Consequently, users wishing to conduct longitudinal analysis will not be able to link the 1984 files with previous years, although such analysis will be possible with subsequent years through 1993.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Birmingham, Alabama
Part 2: Buffalo, New York
Part 3: Cleveland, Ohio
Part 4: Indianapolis, Indiana

Part 5: Memphis, Tennessee
Part 6: Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Part 7: Norfolk, Virginia
Part 8: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Part 9: Providence, Rhode Island
Part 10: Salt Lake City, Utah
Part 11: San Jose, California

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,128 to 4,497 per part
Variables: approx. 500
Record Length: 2,400
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$19

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1985: MSA FILE (ICPSR 9178)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information from samples of housing units in 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions concerning quality of housing include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice or rats. Data on housing expenses include amount of mortgage or rent payments and costs of utilities, fuel, garbage collection, property insurance, and real estate taxes. Respondents who had moved recently were questioned about characteristics of the previous residence and reasons for moving. Residents were also asked to evaluate the quality of their neighborhoods with respect to such issues as crime, street noise, quality of roads, commercial activities, presence of trash, litter, abandoned structures or offensive odors, and adequacy of services such as police protection, shopping facilities, and schools. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic information is provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data are available on the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Housing units in 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

SAMPLING: Samples of housing units from 11 MSAs drawn from 1980 Census of Population and Housing records and updated to include a sample of housing units constructed since 1980.

NOTE: The Annual Housing Surveys have been renamed the American Housing Surveys by the Census Bureau. Beginning in 1984, the MSA survey comprises the survey previously known as the SMSA survey. Also beginning in 1984, the MSA samples were based on the 1980 Census rather than the 1970 Census. Consequently, users wishing to conduct longitudinal analysis will not be able to link surveys administered after 1983 with earlier survey years, although such analysis will be possible with subsequent years through 1993.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

- Part 1: Boston, Massachusetts—New Hampshire
- Part 2: Dallas, Texas
- Part 3: Detroit, Michigan
- Part 4: Fort Worth—Arlington, Texas
- Part 5: Los Angeles—Long Beach, California
- Part 6: Minneapolis—St. Paul, Minnesota
- Part 7: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—New Jersey
- Part 8: Phoenix, Arizona
- Part 9: San Francisco—Oakland, California
- Part 10: Tampa—St. Petersburg, Florida
- Part 11: Washington, DC—Maryland—Virginia

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,218 to 6,774 per part
Variables: approx. 500
Record Length: 2,400
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$18

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1986 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 9198)

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

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

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

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|--|--|
| Part 1: 1986 File (United States Summary Data) | Part 2: 1986 File (State Summary Data) |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 1,140 | Cases: 47,430 |
| Variables: approx. 52 | Variables: approx. 54 |
| Record Length: 330 | Record Length: 300 |
| Records Per Case: 1 | Records Per Case: 1 |
| Parts 3-11: 1986 Census Geographic Divisions (County Summary Data) | Part 12: 1986 SIC Reference Code List |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 32,970 to 173,250 per part | Record Length: 60 |
| Variables: approx. 25 | |
| Record Length: 150 | |
| Records Per Case: 1 | |

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "County Business Patterns, 1986." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$5

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1987 (ICPSR 9195)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the Health Interview Survey (HIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household, and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (twelve-month recall), respectively. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States and the District of Columbia from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

SAMPLING: Starting in 1985, the NHIS multistage probability sampling design incorporates several major changes that facilitate linkages with other National Center for Health Statistics surveys, improve precision of estimates, and reduce costs. Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs was selected, including two PSUs from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples that may be used in any combination were drawn. The 1987 NHIS was designed to oversample adults in some Hispanic households for the supplemental surveys on Cancer Control and Cancer Epidemiology. **NOTE:** The age distribution for the Person file is: N=85,021 ages 0-44, N=11,983 ages 45-54, N=11,304 ages 55-64, N=8,908 ages 65-74, N=5,643 age 75+. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

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

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Household | Part 2: Person |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 49,569 | Cases: 122,859 |
| Variables: approx. 48 | Variables: approx. 103 |
| Record Length: 335 | Record Length: 335 |
| Records Per Case: 1 | Records Per Case: 1 |
| Part 3: Condition | Part 4: Doctor Visit |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 88,599 | Cases: 25,514 |
| Variables: approx. 106 | Variables: approx. 103 |
| Record Length: 335 | Record Length: 335 |
| Records Per Case: 1 | Records Per Case: 1 |
| Part 5: Hospital | |
| File Structure: rectangular | |
| Cases: 13,814 | |
| Variables: approx. 99 | |
| Record Length: 335 | |
| Records Per Case: 1 | |

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. PUBLIC USE DATA TAPE DOCUMENTATION PART II: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1987—INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL, HIS-100. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, November 1988.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "The National Health Interview Survey Design and Procedures, 1975-83." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS, Series 1, No.18. DHHS Publication No.(PHS) 85-1320. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, August 1985.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. PUBLIC USE DATA TAPE DOCUMENTATION PART III: NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1987—MEDICAL CODING MANUAL AND SHORT INDEX. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, November 1988.

Documentation: \$18

Howard E. Freeman

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, 1986 (ICPSR 8981)

SUMMARY: This data collection assesses Americans' access to health care, use of medical services, and problems encountered in obtaining health care. The file contains variables on the respondent's personal background, utilization of medical, dental, and mental health services, and experiences obtaining care. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All households with telephones in the 48 contiguous states.

SAMPLING: The sample selection was conducted by telephone using carefully designed probability procedures. Seriously ill adults and children were oversampled so there would be sufficient numbers for separate analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,130
Variables: 733
Record Length: 960
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Freeman, Howard E., et al. "Americans Report on Their Access to Health Care." HEALTH AFFAIRS 6 (1987), 6-18.

Documentation: \$12

Jerome Kagan, Steven Reznick, et al.

NATIONAL COLLABORATIVE PROJECT ON SPEECH AND HEARING, 1985-1987 (ICPSR 9177)

SUMMARY: The goal of this study was to explore the relationship between speech and hearing disorders in children and to isolate risk factors predisposing children to speech or hearing problems. The survey, a component of a larger project designed to raise the consciousness of pediatricians regarding the relationship between speech and hearing disorders, includes information on age, sex, number of siblings at home, and position of the child in the family. Also available is information on parents' ages, occupations, and education, as well as data on pregnancy and delivery history, health history, and results of the current physical examination of the child. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Children under three years of age undergoing physical examinations by pediatricians in private practice, clinics, or hospitals at selected sites in the states of Colorado, Florida, Iowa, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

SAMPLING: Sampling procedures varied across sites.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and periods. The data are in Card Image format, but do not contain a card number ID variable.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,056
Variables: 66
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEYS:

1970 (ICPSR 9189)

1974 (ICPSR 9190)

1978 (ICPSR 9191)

1982 (ICPSR 9172)

1983 (ICPSR 9173)

1984 (ICPSR 9171)

SUMMARY: These surveys, which are part of a continuing sample of hospital discharge records, supply medical and demographic information used to calculate statistics on hospital utilization. The data collections consist of data abstracted from the face sheets of the medical records for sampled inpatients discharged from a national sample of nonfederal short-stay hospitals. The variables include information on the patient's demographic characteristics (sex, age, date of birth, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, diagnoses, procedures performed, source of payment, and hospital characteristics such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Patient discharges from short-stay, noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of federal hospitals, which were located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and were included in the National Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions.

SAMPLING: All hospitals with 1,000 beds or more in the original universe of short-stay hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds were stratified, the primary stratum depending on size and geographic region. Within each of these 24 primary strata, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a controlled selection technique so that hospitals in the sample would be properly distributed with regard to type of ownership and geographic division. Sample hospitals were drawn with probabilities ranging from certainty for the largest hospitals to 1 in 40 for the smallest hospitals. The within-hospital sampling ratio for selecting sample discharges varied inversely with the probability of selection of the hospital. The smallest sampling fraction of discharged patients was taken in the largest hospitals, and the largest fraction was taken in the smallest hospitals. In nearly all hospitals, the daily listing sheet of discharges was the frame from which the subsamples of discharges were selected within

the sample hospitals. The sample discharges were selected by a random technique, usually on the basis of the terminal digit(s) of the patient's medical record number—a number assigned when the patient was admitted.

NOTE: The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blanks.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file for each collection

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 192,083 to 227,323 per collection

Variables: approx. 38 to 58 per collection

Record Length: 150 to 200 per collection

Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics, and W.R. Simmons. "Development of the Design of the NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 2-No. 39. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1970.

National Center for Health Statistics. "Development and Maintenance of a National Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 1-No. 3. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1965.

Documentation: ICPSR 9171-9173, 9189, 9190, \$3; ICPSR 9191, \$4

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

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEYS: DRUG MENTIONS

1980 (ICPSR 9174)

1981 (ICPSR 9175)

1985 (ICPSR 9096)

SUMMARY: These data collections are part of a series of surveys that offers information

on patients' visits to a national sample of office-based physicians. The National Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys collect information on all drugs/medications ordered, administered, or provided during the visits. Data items include medication code, generic name and code, brand name, entry status, prescription status, federal controlled substance status, composition status, and related ingredient codes. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Office visits to nonfederally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association (AMA) or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) as "office-based, patient care" (excluding specialties of anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology), from 87 Primary Sampling Units or PSUs (84 PSUs in 1985) in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage probability design. In the first stage the PSUs were selected by a modified probability proportional-to-size procedure using separate sampling frames for SMSAs and for nonmetropolitan counties. The second stage consisted of a probability sample of practicing physicians selected from the master files maintained by the AMA and AOA. Within each PSU, all eligible physicians were stratified by specialty groups. The final stage was the selection of patient visits within the annual practices of sample physicians. This involved two steps. First, the total physician sample was divided into 52 with each physician randomly assigned to one of the 52 weeks in the survey year. Second, a systematic random sample of visits was selected by the physician during the assigned week.

NOTE: The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blanks. The distribution of patient ages for each drug mention in 1985 is: N=12,236 ages 65-74, N=8,307 ages 75-84, and N=1,706 ages 85 and over.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file for each collection

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 45,610 to 71,182 per collection

Variables: approx. 65 to 68 per collection

Record Length: 231 to 257 per collection

Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics. "National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: Background and Methodology, United States." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 2-No. 61 DHEW Pub. (HRA) 74-1335. Health Resources Administration. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1974.

National Center for Health Statistics. "1985 Summary: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, United States." Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics, No. 128. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 87-1250. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service.

Documentation: ICPSR 9096, \$5; ICPSR 9174, 9175, \$4

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

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEYS:

1973 (ICPSR 9192)

1975 (ICPSR 9193)

1976 (ICPSR 9194)

SUMMARY: The National Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys (NAMCS) supply data on ambulatory medical care provided in physicians' offices. These national estimates describe the utilization of ambulatory medical care and the nature and treatment of illness among the population seeking ambulatory care. The surveys include data on date of visit, reason for visit, date of birth, sex and race of patient, diagnosis, treatment, disposition of visit, and the physician's specialty. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Office visits to nonfederally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association (AMA) or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) as "office-based patient care" (excluding specialties of anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology) from 87 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the United States. **SAMPLING:** Stratified multistage probability design. In the first stage the PSUs were selected by a modified probability proportional-to-size procedure using separate sampling frames for SMSAs and for nonmetropolitan counties. The second stage con-

sisted of a probability sample selected from the master files maintained by the AMA and AOA. Within each PSU, all eligible physicians were stratified by nine specialty groups. The groups are: general/family practice, internal medicine, pediatrics, other medical specialties, general surgery, obstetrics/gynecology, other surgical specialties, psychiatry, and other specialties. The final stage was the selection of patient visits within the annual practices of sample physicians. This involved two steps. First, the total physician sample was divided into 52 with each group randomly assigned to 1 of the 52 weeks in the survey year. Second, a systematic random sample of visits was selected by the physician during the assigned week.

NOTE: The medical information is coded using the EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES (ICDA).

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 29,102 to 62,697 per collection
Variables: approx. 40 to 47 per collection
Record Length: 85 to 332 per collection
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics. "National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: Background and Methodology, United States." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 2-No. 61 DHEW Pub. (HRA) 74-1335. Health Resources Administration. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1974.

National Center for Health Statistics. "National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: Symptom Classification, United States." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS, Series 2-NO. 63. DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 74-1337. Health Resources Administration. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1974.

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: DENTAL FINDINGS (ICPSR 9201)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measurements. This collection includes findings from dental examinations on the condition of individual teeth and also provides assessments of periodontal disease, oral hygiene, and malocclusion. There are also two demographic variables, one on age/sex and one on race/sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the conterminous United States.

SAMPLING: National probability sample. NOTE: Files from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence Number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 31
Record Length: 52
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics. "Cycle I of the Health Examination Survey: Sample and Response, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 1. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics. "Selected Dental Findings in Adults by Age, Race, and Sex, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 7. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics. "Decayed, Missing, and Filled Teeth in Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 23. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: VISION DATA (ICPSR 9202)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measurements. This collection includes findings from a vision examination that measured corrected and uncorrected visual acuity for near and far vision. The survey contains variables on sight problems, eye disease, color blindness, vision measurement with/without glasses, and headaches. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the conterminous United States.

SAMPLING: National probability sample. NOTE: Files from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 34
Record Length: 75
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"History and Examination Findings Related to Visual Acuity Among Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 28. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Binocular Visual Acuity of Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 3. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Monocular-Binocular Visual Acuity of Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 30. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: BODY MEASUREMENTS (ICPSR 9203)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measurements. This collection contains data relating to the physical measurements of each examined person. Eighteen measurements of body size were taken including right arm girth, chest girth, waist girth, right arm skinfold, right infrascapular skinfold, height, weight, sitting normal height, sitting erect height, and knee height. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the co-terminous United States.

SAMPLING: National probability sample.
NOTE: All body dimensions other than weight are the scale readings recorded to the nearest millimeter. All linear measurements, other than skinfolds, were converted from centimeters to inches. Files

from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 48
Record Length: 132
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Weight, Height, and Selected Body Dimensions of Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 8. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Skinfolds, Body Girth, Biacromial Diameter, and Selected Anthropometric Indices of Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 35. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: CARDIOVASCULAR FINDINGS (ICPSR 9206)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measurements. This collection contains information on cardiovascular findings collected from a medical history questionnaire, physician's examination, blood pressure readings, ECG readings, chest x-rays, and a test for serum cholesterol. Data are also supplied on the incidence of headaches, fainting, strokes, chest pain, shortness of breath, heart pain,

high blood pressure, and heart trouble.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the co-terminous United States.

SAMPLING: National probability sample.
NOTE: Files from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 189
Record Length: 250
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Blood Pressure of Adults by Age and Sex, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 4. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Heart Disease in Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 6. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: DIABETES DATA (ICPSR 9204)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measurements. Included in this collection are responses to medical history questions that relate to diabetes, pertinent findings from a

physical examination, results of a glucose tolerance test (GTT), and serum cholesterol values. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the co-terminous United States.
SAMPLING: National probability sample.
NOTE: Files from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79. The data contain blanks and dashes (-).

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 55
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Glucose Tolerance of Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 2. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Blood Glucose Levels in Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 18. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: OSTEOARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS DATA (ICPSR 9207)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measure-

ments. Included in this collection are findings pertaining to osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis from x-rays of the hands and feet, medical history items, and a physician's examination. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the co-terminous United States.
SAMPLING: National probability sample.
NOTE: Files from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 33
Record Length: 52
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Prevalence of Osteoarthritis in Adults, by Age, Sex, Race, and Geographic Area, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 15. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Rheumatoid Arthritis in Adults, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 17. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$5

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (ICPSR 9208)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measure-

ments. This collection contains demographic, household, and personal information for each sample person including age, race, sex, income, region, size of residence, usual activity, and sampling weight. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the co-terminous United States.
SAMPLING: National probability sample.
NOTE: Files from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 80
Record Length: 132
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Age at Menopause, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 19. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY, CYCLE I, 1959-1962: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS (ICPSR 9209)

SUMMARY: The National Health Examination Surveys, Cycle I (NHES I), conducted during the period 1959-1962, were designed to secure statistics on the health status of the population of the United States. More specifically, their purpose was to determine the prevalence of certain chronic diseases, the status of dental health, and the distributions of auditory and visual acuity and certain anthropometric measurements. This collection contains demographic, household, and personal information for each sample person including

age, race, sex, income, region, size of residence, usual activity, and sampling weight. Also included are responses to 12 items from a medical history questionnaire that were selected as indicators of psychological distress. The items include past experiences with such symptoms as faintness, sleeping problems, and sweaty hands.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult (ages 18-79), civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the conterminous United States.

SAMPLING: National probability sample.
NOTE: Files from the NHES Cycle I, 1959-1962 may be linked using the File Sequence number in columns 1-5. The age distribution for this file is: N=3,853 ages 18-44, N=1,252 ages 45-54, N=861 ages 55-64, N=564 ages 65-74, and N=142 ages 75-79. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,672
Variables: 91
Record Length: 132
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Health Statistics. "Selected Symptoms of Psychological Distress, United States, 1960-62." VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS. Series 11-No 37. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1301 Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$4

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1986: ALABAMA, ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, GEORGIA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 9130)

SUMMARY: OBTS is designed to collect information tracking adult offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final disposition, regardless of whether the offender is convicted or acquitted. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, pretrial sta-

tus, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the offender population. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Legal adults who were processed for felonies by the criminal justice system during the year 1986 and whose cases reached final disposition in 11 states: Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.
NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

RESTRICTIONS: For certain variables, the data have been masked by ICPSR in order to maintain the confidentiality of the respondents. The original unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 587,237
Variables: 60
Record Length: 152
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

NATIONAL SURVEY OF JAILS: JURISDICTION-LEVEL DATA, 1987 (ICPSR 9074)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and the changes that occur in that system. Information is available on the number of inmates by sex, race, adult or juvenile status, rea-

son being held, and cause of death.
CLASS II

SAMPLING: A stratified simple random sample of jurisdictions stratified by the average daily population (ADP) as reported by the National Jail Census, 1983.

NOTE: The Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification number in order to identify each jail uniquely. Due to restrictions in OSIRIS, this variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables in order to identify a particular jail.

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: 866
Variables: 176
Record Length: 1,660
Records Per Case: 21

Documentation: \$9

*United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation*

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: ARREST DATA FOR 121 COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986 (ICPSR 9226)

SUMMARY: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for index crimes and other offenses committed by adults and juveniles. Types of offenses include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew, and runaways. County populations are also reported. CLASS III

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting six to 11 months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population. A related data collection containing a subset of these data is available from ICPSR under the title UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS: ARREST DATA FOR THE 75 MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986 (ICPSR 9163).

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

Part 1: Adults	Part 2: Juveniles
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 121	Cases: 121
Variables: 49	Variables: 49
Record Length: 238	Record Length: 238
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Felony Sentences In State Courts, 1986." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1989.

Documentation: \$3

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILES:

1985 (ICPSR 9161)

1986 (ICPSR 9160)

SUMMARY: These data collections present public expenditure and employment data pertaining to criminal justice activities in the United States. Information on employment, payroll, and expenditures is provided for police, courts, prosecutors' offices, and corrections agencies. Specific variables include identification of each government, number of full- and part-time employees, level of full- and part-time payroll, current expenditures, capital outlay, and inter-governmental expenditures. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All state, county, municipality, and township governments and university campus police departments in the United States.

SAMPLING: A probability sampling was used in which the relative size of a government's criminal justice expenditure as reported in the 1982 Census of Governments determined its probability of selection. Each sample case was assigned a weight based on its probability of selection. Included were 173 state, county, municipality, and township governments serving populations of 10,000 or more, 8,100 general purpose state and local govern-

ments with populations under 10,000, and 1,000 special campus police departments from universities and colleges.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 366
Variables: 96
Record Length: 968
Records Per Case: 13

Documentation: \$8 per codebook

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

RECIDIVISM AMONG RELEASED PRISONERS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8875)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides comprehensive criminal history data on prisoners released from custody in 1983. Precise estimates are supplied on recidivism among prisoners of all ages with all types of postrelease supervision. Data cover recidivism both within and outside the states in which the prisoners were released. Variables include sociodemographic indices, type of sentence, length of sentence, offense, court action, and date of court action. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Prisoners released from prison in 1983 from the following states: California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas.

SAMPLING: Systematic stratified sample. NOTE: This data set has five levels. Level 1 contains 66 variables and one record per case for each of 16,355 identification segments. Level 2 contains 154 variables and one record per case for each of 126,620 arrests. Level 3 contains 119 variables and one record per case for each of 84,741 judicial contacts. Level 4 contains 144 variables and one record per case for each of 35,337 custody segments. Level 5 contains 139 variables and one record per case for 36,846 event segments. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 520

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Beck, Allen J. "Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983." Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, March 1989.

Documentation: \$5

*Dale Anne Sipes and Mary Elsner
Oram*

ANALYZING TRIAL TIME IN CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, AND NEW JERSEY, 1986 (ICPSR 9223)

SUMMARY: This study of nine courts was undertaken to identify procedural factors that can be used to reduce the length of criminal and civil trials without impairing fairness. The data collection provides direct information on the actual amount of time consumed by various trial segments and the perceived length of trial segments as gauged by judges and attorneys. In addition, data are supplied on the legal community's attitudes toward existing trial length, reasons for it, and judicial control over it. The trial case file contains information on types of cases and trials, estimated trial length, type of disposition, type of defense attorney, number of claims, cross-claims and counterclaims, number of exhibits introduced, number of expert and lay witnesses called by the defense, number of peremptory challenges, and day and time the trial ended. The questionnaire data contain information on professional experiences, number of cases tried per month, opinions about time consumed by each segment of the trial, estimated time used in each segment, and attitudes toward judicial control over the trial length. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civil and criminal trial cases, trial judges, and civil and criminal attorneys in California, Colorado, and New Jersey.

SAMPLING: There are two samples. In the trial case sample, cases were obtained from a convenience sample of ongoing trials heard during March 1986-January 1987 in three counties in each of the three states. For the survey, mailing lists of judges, civil plaintiff's attorneys, private criminal defense attorneys, criminal prosecutors, and public defenders were obtained from the court administrator's office at each site. Completed surveys were received from 57 judges (50 percent response rate), 197 criminal attorneys (47 percent) and 131 civil attorneys (38 percent).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files +
SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Civil Trial File	Part 2: Criminal Trial File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 827	Cases: 624
Variables: 172	Variables: 172
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 7	Records Per Case: 7

Part 3: Judge Survey File	Part 4: Criminal Attorney Survey File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 57	Cases: 197
Variables: 150	Variables: 78
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4	Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: Civil Attorney Survey File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 131
Variables: 78
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Sipes, D.A., and M.E. Oram. "On Trial:
The Length of Civil and Criminal Trials."
Williamsburg, VA: National Center for
State Courts, 1988.

Documentation: \$5

Jolene C. Hernon and Brian Forst

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE TO VICTIM HARM IN THE UNITED STATES, 1981 (ICPSR 8249)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the effects of victim harm on decisions regarding arrest, prosecution, and sentencing and the effect of these decisions on the victim's perception of the criminal justice system. Five types of offenses were studied: homicide, sexual assault, burglary, robbery, and aggravated assault. The victim file contains information on personal characteristics, results of victimization, involvement in case processing, use of victim assistance service, satisfaction with case outcomes, and opinions about the court system. The police file information includes personal background, screening recommendations on scenario cases, communications with victims, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system. The prosecutor file contains variables on personal background, screening decisions on the scenario cases, sentencing recommendations on the scenarios, contacts with victims, and opinions about the role of

victims in the criminal justice system. Data are supplied in the judge file on personal background, sentencing recommendations on the scenario cases, communications with victims, sources of information regarding victim harm, and opinions about the role of victims in the criminal justice system. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Population of victims and criminal justice officials in the United States
SAMPLING: Eight sites were selected to represent regional variation in population size and types of victim services offered. The victim sample was a systematic sample selected from 1981 prosecutor files. Every tenth case up to 150 cases were taken from each site. Responses from criminal justice officials were obtained through convenience samples of police officers, prosecutors, and judges all of whom were experienced with the five target offenses.

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

Part 1: Victim File	Part 2: Police File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 392	Cases: 111
Variables: 67	Variables: 66
Record Length: 268	Record Length: 317
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Prosecutor File	Part 4: Judge File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 101	Cases: 48
Variables: 73	Variables: 52
Record Length: 380	Record Length: 278
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Hernon, Jolene C., and Brian Forst. "The Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm." Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1984.

Documentation: \$4

Terance Miethe and Charles A. Moore

EVALUATION OF MINNESOTA'S FELONY SENTENCING GUIDELINES, 1978-1984 (ICPSR 9235)

SUMMARY: This data collection gauges the effects of the Minnesota felony sentencing guidelines on prosecutorial charging practices, plea negotiations, and sentencing decisions. The collection provides primary sources for evaluating the statewide changes in the determinants of charging and sentencing decisions after the sentenc-

ing guidelines were enacted. In addition, the data files provide information on offender, offense, and various case processing characteristics. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Convicted defendants in Minnesota.

SAMPLING: Two data files represent two different samples. The statewide file contains all of the convictions in the state of Minnesota during the years studied. The county file is a random sample from case files of convicted felons who were sentenced during the study period in eight Minnesota counties.

NOTE: The statewide defendants file contains information on offender's demographic characteristics, year of disposition, descriptions of the convicted offense, criminal history scores, types of sentence imposed, the presumptive disposition and duration of confinement, dispositional location in the sentencing grid of the guidelines, and types of dispositional departure from presumptive sentences. Variables in the eight-county sample data are similar to those available in the statewide data. However, the county sample data contain additional information on characteristics of cases and case processing variables such as whether the defendant was convicted of multiple behavioral incidents and various types of plea bargaining.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files +
machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: County Raw Data File	Part 2: Statewide Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,525	Cases: 19,687
Variables: 37	Variables: 27
Record Length: 265	Record Length: 142
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Miethe, T.D. "Charges and Plea Bargaining Practices Under Determinate Sentencing: An Investigation of the Hydraulic Displacement of Discretion." JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY 78 (1987), 101-122.

Miethe, T.D., and C.A. Moore. "Evaluation of Minnesota's Felony Sentencing Guidelines." Washington, DC: Final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Moore, C.A., and T.D. Miethe. "Regulated and Non-regulated Sentencing Decisions: An Analysis of First-Year Practices under Minnesota's Felony Sentencing Guidelines." LAW AND SOCIETY REVIEW 20 (1986), 253-277.

Documentation: \$4

Simon Hakim

IMPACT OF CASINO GAMBLING ON CRIME IN THE ATLANTIC CITY REGION, 1970-1984 (ICPSR 9237)

SUMMARY: The aim of this data collection was to gauge the impact of legalized casino gambling on the level and spatial distribution of crime in the Atlantic City region by comparing crime rates before and after the introduction of this type of gambling in the area. Data for the years 1972 through 1984 were collected from various New Jersey state publications for 64 localities and include information on population size and density, population characteristics of race, age, per capita income, education and home ownership, real estate values, number of police employees and police expenditures, total city expenditure, and number of burglaries, larcenies, robberies and vehicle thefts. Spatial variables include population attributes standardized by land area in square miles, and measures of accessibility, location, and distance from Atlantic City. For the 1970/1980 data file, additional variables pertaining to population characteristics were created from census data to match economic and crime attributes found in the 1972-1984 data. Data on eight additional locations are available in the 1970/1980 file. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Cities and towns in Atlantic County, Cape May County, and Ocean County in New Jersey.

SAMPLING: All cities and towns in Atlantic, Cape May, and Ocean counties in New Jersey for which 1970 and 1980 census data were available (72 localities).

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

Part 1: 1972-1984 File	Part 2: 1970/1980 File
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 832	Cases: 144
Variables: 20	Variables: 25
Record Length: 188	Record Length: 208
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Hakim, S. THE IMPACT OF CASINO GAMBLING ON CRIME IN ATLANTIC CITY AND ITS REGION. Unpublished final report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC, 1985.

Documentation: \$3

Richard Alfred Bradshaw

CROSS-VALIDATION OF THE IOWA OFFENDER RISK ASSESSMENT MODEL IN MICHIGAN, 1980-1982 (ICPSR 9236)

SUMMARY: These data were collected in an attempt to cross-validate the 1984 and 1985 versions of the Iowa model for assessing risk of offending while on parole by applying the model to a Michigan sample of male parolees over a follow-up period of two and one-half years. Different measures of predictors such as prior criminal history, current offense, substance abuse history, age, and recidivism on parole are available. The first file contains information on parolees such as demographic characteristics, drug use history, prior criminal history, risk scores, and parole history. The second file includes parolees' detailed criminal histories including the total number of violent and nonviolent felony arrests and dates, and charges and dispositions of each arrest with a maximum of eight arrests. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Male parolees in the state of Michigan in 1980.

SAMPLING: A random sample of 676 male parolees was selected from the population of 4,084 inmates released on parole by the Michigan Parole Department during calendar year 1980.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Parolees File	Part 2: Crimes File
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 676	Cases: 617
Variables: 38	Variables: 112
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 6

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Bradshaw, R.A. "Multivariate Actuarial Prediction of Felonious Recidivism of Male Parolees: Comparative Cross-Validation of Two Risk Assessment Models on a Michigan Sample." Unpublished dissertation, Michigan State University, 1986.

Documentation: \$3

Barbara Boland

PROSECUTION OF FELONY ARRESTS, 1986: INDIANAPOLIS, LOS ANGELES, NEW ORLEANS, PORTLAND, ST. LOUIS, AND WASHINGTON, DC (ICPSR 9094)

SUMMARY: This data collection represents the sixth in a series of statistical reports sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The purpose of the series is to provide statistical information on how prosecutors and the courts dispose of criminal cases involving adults arrested for felony crimes. The 1986 report provides data on cases that originated as felony arrests and were disposed in 1986 for these six jurisdictions: St. Louis, MO, Washington, DC, Portland, OR, Indianapolis, IN, Los Angeles, CA, and New Orleans, LA. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All felony arrests disposed in 1986 in Indianapolis, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Portland, St. Louis, and Washington, DC.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + SAS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Indianapolis File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,579 Variables: 31 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Los Angeles File Structure: rectangular Cases: 50,491 Variables: 31 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: New Orleans File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,957 Variables: 25 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Portland File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,583 Variables: 18 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: St. Louis File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,050 Variables: 31 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Washington, DC File Structure: rectangular Cases: 14,694 Variables: 27 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$15

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

MARCH 1986 (ICPSR 8826)
APRIL 1986 (ICPSR 8827)
MAY 1986 (ICPSR 8828)
JUNE 1986 (ICPSR 8829)
JULY 1986 (ICPSR 8830)
AUGUST 1986 (ICPSR 8831)
SEPTEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8832)
OCTOBER 1986 (ICPSR 8833)
NOVEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8834)
DECEMBER 1986 (ICPSR 8835)

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. Since the late 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each monthly survey contains approximately 40-50 questions and 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 in households.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 651 to 665 per collection
 Variables: 126 to 332 per collection
 Record Length: 233 to 708 per collection
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Economic Behavior Program Staff. **SURVEYS OF CONSUMER FINANCES.** Annual volumes 1960 through 1970. Ann Arbor, MI: 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, MI: 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.

Documentation: ICPSR 8826, 8832, 8835, \$7; ICPSR 8827, 8828, 8833, 8834, \$9; ICPSR 8829, \$11; ICPSR 8830, 8831, \$10

CBS News

CBS NEWS PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLLS:

OCTOBER 29-31, 1988 (ICPSR 9150)
OCTOBER 30-NOVEMBER 1, 1988 (ICPSR 9152)
NOVEMBER 5-6, 1988 (ICPSR 9157)
NOVEMBER 6-7, 1988 (ICPSR 9158)

SUMMARY: In these pre-election tracking polls respondents were asked their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates, and how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential election. They were asked how they would vote if the election were held the day of the survey, if their minds were made up, and how strongly they favored the candidates they chose. Other information elicited included respondents' choice if they were only voting for president or for vice-president, if they were better off now than they were eight years ago, if they approved of the way Reagan was handling his job as president, previous voting behavior, who they thought would win the election, and whether they thought so because of opinions expressed in the media, by polls, by people they know and trust, or because of what the candidates themselves said. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, marital status, income, religious preference, employment status, education, race, and union membership. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: These files contain weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabets, and telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file for each collection
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 1,447 to 2,227 per collection
 Variables: 73 to 79 per collection
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLLS:
OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 2, 1988 (ICPSR 9153)
NOVEMBER 1-3, 1988 (ICPSR 9154)
NOVEMBER 2-4, 1988 (ICPSR 9155)
NOVEMBER 4-5, 1988 (ICPSR 9156)

SUMMARY: In these pre-election tracking polls respondents were asked their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates, and how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential election. They also were asked how they would vote if the election were held the day of the survey, if their minds were made up, and how strongly they favored the candidates they chose. Other information elicited included respondents' choice if they were only voting for president or for vice-president, if they were better off now than they were eight years ago, if they approved of the way Reagan was handling his job as president, previous voting behavior, who they thought would win the election, and whether they thought so because of opinions expressed in the media, by polls, by people they know and trust, or because of what the candidates themselves said. In addition, respondents were asked about their previous voting behavior, how they felt about "liberal" public figures, whether they liked the presidential candidates as persons, and what they thought about the national economy. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, marital status, income, religious preference, employment status, education, race, and union membership. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: These files contain weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabets. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file for each collection

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,690 to 2,209 per collection
Variables: 96 to 178 per collection
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

CBS News

CBS NEWS NEW HAMPSHIRE POLL, JANUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9097)

SUMMARY: This survey probed for respondents' opinions of the Democratic and Republican candidates prior to the New Hampshire presidential primary on February 16. Respondents were asked whom they wanted their party to nominate, if they agreed with candidates on the issues, which candidate would have the best chance of winning the presidential election, if they had been contacted by any of the candidates or seen advertisements, and which candidate did best in the New Hampshire debates. Republicans were asked if candidates were liberal, moderate, or conservative, and if George Bush was withholding information about the Iran-Contra affair. Democrats were asked if they wanted the Democrats to nominate someone who was not running, if Gary Hart knew about illegal contributions to his campaign, and what their opinion was of Dick Gephardt's import tax proposals. All respondents were asked about their attention to the campaign, previous voting behavior, and how they felt about the New Hampshire primary taking place after the Iowa caucuses. Other topics included the federal budget deficit, short-range nuclear missiles, the nuclear power plant at Seabrook, the state and national economies, and whether respondents wanted a president who would continue the policies of Ronald Reagan. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, income, religious preference, education, and race. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in New Hampshire.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,784
Variables: 168
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News

CBS NEWS TEXAS POLL, JULY 1988 (ICPSR 9107)

SUMMARY: This survey focused on respondents' opinions of national political figures including Lloyd Bentsen, George Bush, Michael Dukakis, Bob Dole, Jack Kemp, Jesse Jackson, George Deukmejian, and Nancy Kassebaum, and also included questions on how respondents would vote in the 1988 presidential election and the United States Senate race between Lloyd Bentsen and Beau Boulter. Respondents were asked how the nomination of Lloyd Bentsen as Michael Dukakis' running mate would affect their vote in the presidential election, if they wished Dukakis had named someone else, if they thought Lloyd Bentsen should withdraw from the Senate race, whether Ronald Reagan was doing his job well, and if they thought of George Bush as a real Texan. Background information on individuals includes whether the respondent was a registered voter, party affiliation, liberal to conservative leaning, age, income, religious preference (including fundamentalism), education, and race. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in Texas.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 793
Variables: 53
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

CBS News

CBS NEWS CALIFORNIA POLL, OCTOBER 1988 (ICPSR 9146)

SUMMARY: This survey elicited respondents' opinions on various topics prior to the presidential and Senate elections in November of 1988. Respondents were asked their opinions of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, how they would vote if the election were held on the day of the survey, if they had ever thought of voting for the other party's candidate, how they would vote if they were only voting for president or vice-president, and how they would vote in the United States Senate election between Pete Wilson and Leo McCarthy. Respondents were asked about registration status, previous voting behavior, their attention to the campaign, Ronald Reagan's job performance, whether Dan Quayle was qualified to serve as president, if they had been contacted on behalf of either of the presidential candidates, and how they thought George Bush and Michael Dukakis would deal with national defense, California's environment, and crime. Other topics included economic development versus environmental protection, elimination of oil drilling off the California coast, California's economy, the death penalty, and the truthfulness of the candidates' political advertisements. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, employment in defense industries, ethnicity, age, income, and education. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in California.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,055
Variables: 78
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

CBS News

CBS NEWS POST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION POLL, AUGUST 1988 (ICPSR 9109)

SUMMARY: Questions in this survey probed for respondents' opinions of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates after the Republican National Convention in August of 1988. Respondents were asked their opinions of George Bush, Michael Dukakis, Dan Quayle, and Lloyd Bentsen. They also were asked how likely they were to vote in the presidential election in November of 1988, how they would vote if the election were held on the day of the survey, whether they would vote that way because they strongly favored their candidates or disliked the other candidates, and who they thought would win the November elections. Respondents also were queried about their previous voting behavior, how much attention they paid to the Republican National Convention and to the presidential campaign, and Ronald Reagan's job performance. Respondents were asked about Dukakis's and Bush's leadership abilities, their sensitivity to the feelings of minorities, and about how they would handle taxes and international crises. Respondents rated George Bush's handling of the selection of his running mate, and gave their opinions about Dan Quayle's motives and methods when he joined the National Guard during the Vietnam War. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, income, religious preference, armed forces service, labor union membership, ethnicity, and education. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. **NOTE:** This file contains weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,689

Variables: 78

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

Documentation:\$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES POLL OF SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES, FEBRUARY-MARCH 1988 (ICPSR 9103)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted in the 15 southern and border states prior to the Super Tuesday primaries on March 8. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote and what their party primary preference was. If not registered, respondents were asked why and whether they would vote if a particular candidate were currently running. Democrats and Republicans were asked for their opinions of their party's candidates, which candidate(s) they could not vote for if nominated by their party, if they saw candidates' television commercials, who they intended to vote for or whether it was too early to say, which candidate had the best chance of winning, and which candidate cared the most. Democrats were asked whether the candidacy of Jesse Jackson was helping their party. Registered voters gave their opinions about the condition of the national economy, United States military superiority over the Soviet Union, the situation in Central America, whether the federal government was helping Blacks enough, and the federal budget deficit. Background information on individuals includes age, marital status, income, religious preference, children, employment status, farm employment, education, race, and union membership. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in Texas, Florida, Arkansas Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks. This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 2,251

Variables: approx. 134

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

Documentation:\$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES GENERAL ELECTION PANEL SURVEY, NOVEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9159)

SUMMARY: This survey consists of telephone interviews conducted before and after the 1988 presidential election. Both the pre- and post-election polls asked registered respondents for their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates, negative campaigning, and television commercials. The pre-election poll asked respondents how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential election and for whom. Additional topics covered included the national economy, respondents' previous voting behavior, if they cared who won, and who they thought would win the election. In the post-election poll, respondents were asked how they voted in the presidential election and why, and if they voted Democratic or Republican in the election for the United States House of Representatives in their district. The survey also asked about reasons for not voting, and opinions of unregistered respondents on the voting process were solicited as well. Other questions sought respondents' opinions on Jesse Jackson, president-elect George Bush and expectations for his administration, the presidential campaign process, and the role of the media. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, marital status, income, religious preference, employment status, education, race, and union membership. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and dashes. This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality. The total number of respondents contacted in the pre-election poll between November 2-4 was 1,977, and 1,627 of these were re-contacted for the post-election poll between November 10-15.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,977

Variables: approx. 307

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 5

Documentation:\$4

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES IOWA POLL, JANUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9100)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked their opinions of the presidential candidates prior to the Iowa caucuses on February 8. Caucus participants were asked their opinions of the candidates, whom they wanted their party to nominate, whether they agreed with the candidates on the issues, if candidates had leadership qualities or enough experience to be president, if candidates cared about their needs, and what their contact with candidates' campaigns had been. Respondents also were asked which party had a better group of candidates, whether the Democratic party should retain its liberal principles or modify them, and whether the Republican party should retain its conservative principles. Other topics included previous caucus participation and voting, short range nuclear missiles, Gary Hart, campaign debts, the state and national economies, federal military spending, and aid to the Nicaraguan contras. Background information includes party identification, religious preference and importance, education, age, race, farm employment, and income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in Iowa.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabets, and telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,126
Variables: 149
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

election, how they would vote, their choice if they were only voting for president or for vice-president, whether they thought candidates understood the problems that confront a president, and which party would better protect the environment, insure a strong economy, keep the country out of war, and provide all Americans with a chance for a good life. Respondents were also asked which candidate did better in the vice-presidential debate, how much they would worry if Quayle had to succeed Bush as president, and how they would vote in the election for United States House of Representatives in their district. Additional information elicited includes respondents' opinions about government size, the federal budget deficit, government child care, abortion, employer-provided health insurance, federal defense spending, arms control, the death penalty, gun control, and whether the government should negotiate with terrorists. Other questions covered respondents' previous voting behavior, the presidential campaign, President Reagan's performance, and John F. Kennedy's assassination. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, armed forces membership, gun ownership, age, marital status, income, religious preference, and employment status including farm employment, education, race, and union membership. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabets, and telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,518
Variables: 114
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

and vice-presidential candidates. They also were asked how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential election, how they would vote if the election were held the day of the survey, if their minds were made up, how strongly they favored the candidates they chose, and who they thought would win the election. Other topics included whether respondents thought issues or personal characteristics were more important in choosing a president, what their thoughts were on the campaign process and the candidates' commercials, how often respondents watched television or read the newspaper, and how they thought candidates would handle crime, appointment of judges, the economy, the deficit, defense, the environment, keeping the United States out of war, and helping the middle class. In addition, respondents' opinions were sought on the death penalty, how well Ronald Reagan did his job, how much Dukakis or Bush would help Blacks, and how they would vote if other candidates were running against Bush or Dukakis. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, age, marital status, income, armed forces service, religious preference, employment status and farm employment, education, race, and union membership. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabets. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,827
Variables: 139
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES POLL, OCTOBER 8-10, 1988 (ICPSR 9149)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates, how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES POLL, OCTOBER 21-24, 1988 (ICPSR 9151)

SUMMARY: In this survey respondents were asked about their previous voting behavior and about their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES PRE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE POLL, SEPTEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9145)

SUMMARY: This survey sought respondents' views before the first presidential debate on September 25, 1988. Respondents were asked their opinions of the Republican and Democratic candidates for presi-

dent and vice-president, how likely they were to vote in the presidential elections in November of 1988, how they would vote in the election, how they would vote if only voting for president or vice-president, and what they thought should be the most important issue in the election. Respondents were questioned about Dukakis's and Bush's competence and judgment, and about their abilities to deal with international crisis, manage the federal government, and handle the national defense. They also were asked if George Bush was hiding information about the Iran-Contra matter and if Dan Quayle was qualified to be president. In addition, respondents were asked whether they would watch the presidential debate, how much difference they expected the debate to make in their voting decision, and which candidate was the better debater. They were questioned about their previous voting behavior and about their attention to the presidential campaign. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, liberal to conservative identification, employment status, farm employment, marital status, age, income, religious preference, labor union membership, ethnicity, and education. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,195
Variables: 94
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES FIRST PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE PANEL SURVEY, SEPTEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9143)

SUMMARY: This survey sought respondents' views before and after the first presidential debate on September 25, 1988. Before the debate, respondents were asked their opinions of the Republican and Dem-

ocratic candidates for president and vice-president, how likely they were to vote in the presidential elections in November of 1988, how they would vote in the election, how they would vote if only voting for president or vice-president, and what they thought should be the most important issue in the election. Respondents were questioned about Dukakis's and Bush's competence and judgment, and about their abilities to deal with international crisis, manage the federal government, and handle the national defense. They also were asked if George Bush was hiding information about the Iran-Contra matter and if Dan Quayle was qualified to be president. In addition, respondents were asked whether they would watch the presidential debate, how much difference they expected the debate to make in their voting decision, and which candidate was the better debater. They were questioned about their previous voting behavior and about their attention to the presidential campaign. After the debate, respondents were recontacted and asked who won the debate, whether there was one thing the candidates did or said that impressed them the most, how the debate affected their opinions of the presidential candidates, whether they had a better idea of what the candidates stood for, whose positions they agreed with more, whether the candidates spent more time explaining or attacking during the debate, whether the candidates answered questions or avoided them, whether the journalists on the panel asked relevant questions, and how they would vote in the presidential election. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, liberal to conservative identification, employment status, farm employment, marital status, age, income, religious preference, labor union membership, ethnicity, and education. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains weight variables that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges and numbers have been recoded to '9's for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,195
Variables: 113
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES SECOND PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE PANEL SURVEY, OCTOBER 1988 (ICPSR 9147)

SUMMARY: This survey sought respondents' opinions before and after the second presidential debate on October 13, 1989. Before the debate, respondents were asked their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates, how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential election, how they would vote, their choice if they were only voting for president or for vice-president, whether they thought candidates understood the problems that confront a president, and which party would better protect the environment, insure a strong economy, keep the country out of war, and provide all Americans with a chance for a good life. Respondents also were asked which candidate did better in the vice-presidential debate, how much they would worry if Quayle had to succeed Bush as president, and how they would vote in the election for United States House of Representatives in their district. Respondents' opinions were elicited on topics such as government size, the federal budget deficit, government child care, abortion, employer-provided health insurance, federal defense spending, arms control, the death penalty, gun control, and whether the government should negotiate with terrorists. Other questions covered respondents' previous voting behavior, the presidential campaign, President Reagan's performance, and John F. Kennedy's assassination. After the debate, respondents were recontacted and asked to evaluate both candidates' performance. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, armed forces membership, gun ownership, age, marital status, income, religious preference, and employment status including farm employment, education, race, and union membership. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges and numbers have been recoded to '9's for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,518
Variables: 129
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES PRE
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE POLL,
OCTOBER 1988 (ICPSR 9148)**

SUMMARY: Respondents' opinions on various issues were solicited in this survey, conducted before the vice-presidential debate on October 5, 1989. Respondents were asked their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice-presidential candidates, how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential election, how they would vote, their choice if they were only voting for president or for vice-president, and which candidate did the best job in the first presidential debate. Their opinions were sought on the presidential candidates' judgment and ability to deal with an international crisis, and on the influence that groups such as labor unions, big business, pro-Israel groups, and groups that support the contras have on United States policy. Other topics included space exploration and travel, aid to Israel, negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the national economy, the American Civil Liberties Union, respondents' previous voting behavior, and the first presidential debate. Respondents were asked whether Dan Quayle being in his 40s made him better able to represent people under 45, whether they would worry if Quayle or Bentsen had to become president, and whether Quayle and Bentsen understood the problems that confront a president. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, liberal to conservative identification, armed forces membership, age, marital status, income, ethnicity, religious preference, employment status, farm employment, and education. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,530
Variables: 98
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
VICE-PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE PANEL
SURVEY, OCTOBER 1988
(ICPSR 9141)**

SUMMARY: Respondents' opinions on various issues were solicited in this panel survey, conducted before and after the vice-presidential debate on October 5, 1989. Before the debate, respondents were asked their opinions of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice presidential candidates, how likely they were to vote in the 1988 presidential election, how they would vote, their choice if they were only voting for president or for vice-president, which candidate did the best job in the first presidential debate, and whether Dan Quayle's being in his 40s made him better able to represent people under 45. Their opinions were sought on the presidential candidates' judgment and ability to deal with an international crisis, and on the influence that groups such as labor unions, big business, pro-Israel groups, and groups that support the contras have on United States policy. Other topics included space exploration and travel, aid to Israel, negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the national economy, the American Civil Liberties Union, respondents' previous voting behavior, and the first presidential debate. After the debate, respondents were recontacted and asked who won the debate, whether there was one thing either of the candidates said or did that impressed them the most, who they would vote for, and whether the panelists were fair to both candidates. Both before and after the debate, respondents were asked whether they would worry if Quayle or Bentsen had to become president and whether Quayle and Bentsen understood the problems that confront a president. Background information on individuals includes party affiliation, liberal to conservative identification, armed forces membership, age, marital status, income, ethnicity,

religious preference, employment status, farm employment, and education.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.
NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges and numbers have been recoded to '9's for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,530
Variables: 117
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

The Urban Institute

**COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON A
MICRO ANALYSIS OF UNION WAGE
SETTLEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING,
1957-1979 (ICPSR 8716)**

SUMMARY: This data collection provides data on the main provisions of a sample of collective bargaining agreements reached between 1957 and 1979. Information includes date and duration of contracts, cost of living adjustments, and profit sharing provisions. Economic indicators at the time of bargaining are also provided. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Collective bargaining agreements reached between 1957 and 1979.
NOTE: Supporting documentation indicates that the data represent a sample of collective bargaining agreements reached between 1957 and 1979. However, details of the sampling techniques employed in the study are not known. Column 393 contains undocumented codes.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,175
Variables: 99
Record Length: 393
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9196)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The CPS version of the Post-Election Voter Validation file has been added to this collection as Part 21. For a complete description of AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY, see the "Additions to the Guide" section of this *Bulletin*. CLASS I (Part 1) and CLASS IV (Part 21)

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each (Part 1). LRECL data with hardcopy codebook (Part 21).

Part 21: Post-Election Voter Validation (CPS Version)

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,040
Variables: 55
Record Length: 110
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5 (Part 21)

James N. Morgan

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1986 (ICPSR 7439)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The 1985 Ego-Alter File, which presents information on retrospective histories of marriages, childbirth, adoption, and substitute parenting, is now available. This file can be used independently or in conjunction with the PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS 1968-1985 Cross-Year Family-Individual File. CLASS II

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

Part 4: Ego-Alter File, Wave XVIII (1985)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 41,368
Variables: 47
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8 (Part 4)

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1988 (ICPSR 0004)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the Second session of the 100th Congress have been added to this collection (Parts 199 and 200), along with the last ten roll call votes for the 98th Session of the House and Senate (Parts 195 and 196) that were inadvertently omitted in previous releases. 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 100th Congresses, and are in member format. For researchers interested in data from several Congresses, an estimate of the cost of supplying data for those 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 195: House (98th Congress)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 440
Variables: 916
Record Length: 936
Records Per Case: 19

Part 196: Senate (98th Congress)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 101
Variables: 683
Record Length: 703
Records Per Case: 15

Part 199: House (100th Congress)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 441
Variables: 949
Record Length: 970
Records Per Case: 11

Part 200: Senate (100th Congress)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 101
Variables: 809
Record Length: 830
Records Per Case: 18

Documentation: machine-readable only

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, and Carroll McKibbin

ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1989: MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7803)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the period from October 1987 through July 1989

have been added to this collection. In addition, anomalies and inconsistencies that were discovered in the file have been corrected. Users already in possession of these data are urged to replace them with the revised file. CLASS I

NOTE: This dataset was originally constructed from two separate datasets, the ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS, 1789-1978 collected by ICPSR, and Carroll McKibbin's BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1978. Since 1979, the Consortium staff has prepared and maintained the combined file.

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: 41,209
Variables: 104
Record Length: 247
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data on Cuban Americans and Puerto Ricans have been added to the existing data on Mexican Americans for Parts 1-5. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Body Measurements
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 139
Record Length: 500
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Dental Health
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 424
Record Length: 820
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Blood and Urine Assessments
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 125
Record Length: 460
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Physician's Examination
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 484
Record Length: 860
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Dietary Practices/Food Frequency
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 276
Record Length: 650
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: Price not available at press time

*Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University*

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1987 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Files for individual survey years for the Youth cohort have been replaced with cumulative files for 1979-1987, consisting of Parts 5-28, 38-44, 46-50, and 75-93. In these cumulative files, related variables are grouped together. The codebook is machine-readable only, with supplementary materials and questionnaires available on microfiche. Interviewer Reference Manuals may be ordered from the Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR). A Youth Workhistory file, Part 94, is also now available. In addition, CHRR has provided a corrected version of the machine-readable codebook for the Young Women 1983-1985 file. CLASS IV

NOTE: These data occupy approximately 18 to 20 reels of tape when written at 6,250 bpi, and 60 to 63 reels when written at 1,600 bpi. Due to the magnitude of this collection, interested users should initially request the introductory report that describes the file structure and content prior to submitting their order. Codebooks are machine-readable, although some supplementary materials are available only on microfiche. Numeric and KWIC indexes and various attachments are supplied as machine-readable files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 71 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 1-58 and 65-94), and Card Image (Parts 59-64)

Part 5: Youth, 1979-1987 (Common Demographic Information)
Part 6: Youth, 1979-1987 (Created Key Variables)
Part 7: Youth, 1979-1987 (Family Background)
Part 8: Youth, 1979-1987 (Marital History)
Part 9: Youth, 1979-1987 (Current Labor Force Status)
Part 10: Youth, 1979-1987 (Jobs)
Part 11: Youth, 1979-1987 (Job Information-Employer Supplement)
Part 12: Youth, 1979-1987 (Periods Not Working-Employer Supplement)
Part 13: Youth, 1979-1987 (Information Sheet, 1980-1987)
Part 14: Youth, 1979-1987 (Regular Schooling)
Part 15: Youth, 1979-1987 (Income and Assets, 1979-1987)
Part 16: Youth, 1979-1987 (Assets, 1985-1987)
Part 17: Youth, 1979-1987 (Household Record)
Part 18: Youth, 1979-1987 (Periods When Respondent Was Not Working or in the Military)
Part 19: Youth, 1979-1987 (Degrees and Certification, 1979-1984)
Part 20: Youth, 1979-1987 (Birth Record and Fertility, 1982-1984)
Part 21: Youth, 1979-1987 (Birth Record and Fertility, 1985)
Part 22: Youth, 1979-1987 (Birth Record and Fertility, 1986)
Part 23: Youth, 1979-1987 (Birth Record and Fertility, 1987)
Part 24: Youth, 1979-1987 (Children Record Form for Biological Children)
Part 25: Youth, 1979-1987 (Children Record Form for Non-Biological Children)
Part 26: Youth, 1979-1987 (Fertility, 1979-1981)
Part 27: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1979)
Part 28: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1980)
Part 38: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1981)
Part 39: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1982)
Part 40: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1983)
Part 41: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1984)
Part 42: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1985)
Part 43: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1986)
Part 44: Youth, 1979-1987 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1987)
Part 46: Youth, 1979-1987 (Government Jobs-Employer Supplement)
Part 47: Youth, 1979-1987 (Profiles-ASVAB Vocational Test, 1980)
Part 48: Youth, 1979-1987 (School Survey)
Part 49: Youth, 1979-1987 (Transcript Survey)
Part 50: Youth, 1979-1987 (Military Data)

Part 75: Youth, 1979-1987 (Other Training)
Part 76: Youth, 1979-1987 (Government Training)
Part 77: Youth, 1979-1987 (Child Care, 1982-1987)
Part 78: Youth, 1979-1987 (Health)
Part 79: Youth, 1979-1987 (Alcohol Use, 1982-1985)
Part 80: Youth, 1979-1987 (Drug Use 1984)
Part 81: Youth, 1979-1987 (Illegal Activities and Reported Police Contacts, 1980)
Part 82: Youth, 1979-1987 (Job Search and Job Findings, 1981-1982 and 1986-1987)
Part 83: Youth, 1979-1987 (Last Job Lasting Two Weeks or More, 1979)
Part 84: Youth, 1979-1987 (Work Experience Prior to 11/1/78, 1979)
Part 85: Youth, 1979-1987 (Attitudes of Influential Person Toward Respondent's Decisions, 1979)
Part 86: Youth, 1979-1987 (Attitudes Toward Hypothetical Job Offers, 1979)
Part 87: Youth, 1979-1987 (Attitudes Toward Work, Self, Traditional Roles, 1979-1984 and 1987)
Part 88: Youth, 1979-1987 (Interviewer Remarks)
Part 89: Youth, 1979-1987 (Time Spent Working, Going to School, Training, etc., 1981)
Part 90: Youth, 1979-1987 (Supplemental Fertility File, 1979-1986)
Part 91: Youth, 1979-1987 (Numeric Index)
Part 92: Youth, 1979-1987 (KWIC Index)
Part 93: Youth, 1979-1987 (Codebook)
Part 94: Youth, 1979-1987 (Workhistory)

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,686 to 297,393 per part
Variables: 9 to 1,431 per part
Record Length: 23 to 15,947 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: Price not available at press time

CBS News/The New York Times/Soviet Institute for Sociological Research

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/ SOVIET INSTITUTE FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH SURVEY OF MOSCOW RESIDENTS, MAY 1988 (ICPSR 9111)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Russian-language survey instrument originally provided in the codebook for this collection was incorrect and has been replaced with the correct version. CLASS IV

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 939
Variables: 53
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Rand Corporation

SURVEY OF JAIL AND PRISON INMATES, 1978: CALIFORNIA, MICHIGAN, TEXAS (ICPSR 8169)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Four new files containing follow-up data through 1988 for each of the states (Parts 25-36) have been added. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 35 data files + SAS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length and Card Image with SAS Control Cards

Parts 25-28: Follow-up Data, California	Parts 29-32: Follow-up Data, Michigan
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 350 to 2,125 per part	Cases: 261 to 690 per part
Variables: 8 to 27 per part	Variables: 8 to 27 per part
Record Length: 43 to 80 per part	Record Length: 43 to 80 per part
Records Per Case: 1 to 2 per part	Records Per Case: 1 to 2 per part

Parts 33-36: Follow-up Data, Texas
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 625 to 1,135 per part
Variables: 8 to 27 per part
Record Length: 43 to 80 per part
Records Per Case: 1 to 2 per part

Documentation: Price not available at press time

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Family Characteristics and Income files have been revised by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Expenditure data that were omitted from several of the summary expenditure variables have now been incorporated into these files. CLASS IV

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1985 First Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income	Part 5: 1985 Second Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,236	Cases: 5,181
Variables: approx. 289	Variables: approx. 289
Record Length: 2,221	Record Length: 2,221
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: 1985 Third Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income	Part 13: 1985 Fourth Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,069	Cases: 5,319
Variables: approx. 289	Variables: approx. 289
Record Length: 2,221	Record Length: 2,221
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 17: 1986 First Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,262
Variables: approx. 289
Record Length: 2,221
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Herbert M. Kritzer, David M. Trubek, William L.F. Felstiner, Joel B. Grossman, and Austin Sarat

CIVIL LITIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1977-1979 (ICPSR 7994)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and documentation have been supplied by the principal investigators for Parts 1 and 2. In addition, a file containing uncoded open-ended questions and answers for the survey has been provided with accompanying documentation. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Comprehensive Civil Litigation Reports for Mainframes	Part 2: Comprehensive Civil Litigation Reports for Micro Computers
File Structure: hierarchical in variable blocked format	File Structure: hierarchical in variable blocked format
Variables: 2,000	Variables: 2,000

Part 5: Dispute Survey Open-Ended Questions

Documentation: machine-readable only

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Due to a five-column block of zeros in the middle of the data for Part 11 (Mail Fraud), revised SPSS Control Cards have been created for this file. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 27 data files + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 11: PSI: Mail Fraud
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 499
Variables: 187
Record Length: 326
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: SPSS Control Card files have been revised to correct errors found in some missing-data definitions. CLASS II

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,817
Variables: 2,224
Record Length: 6,942
Records Per Case: 112

Documentation: \$20

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS)

1980: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA (ICPSR 8248)

1981: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, MINNESOTA, NEW YORK, VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8277)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have been reformatted to match the 1985 OBTS OSIRIS dictionary. CLASS II

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 360,676 and 440,036
Variables: 60
Record Length: 152
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS)

1982: CALIFORNIA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, MINNESOTA, NEW YORK, VIRGIN ISLANDS, VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8408)

1983: CALIFORNIA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, VIRGIN ISLANDS, VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8449)

1984: ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, GEORGIA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 8675)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The logical record length has been extended so that the file format is similar to data from later years. New variables contain only missing data. No substantive changes have been made. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards for each collection
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 457,190 to 531,896 per collection
Variables: 60
Record Length: 152
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9028)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 52, Property Stolen and Recovered, 1975, has been added. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 45 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 52: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1975
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,991
Variables: 1,130
Record Length: 8,852
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE OF RAPE VICTIMS, 1973-1982 (ICSPR 8625)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A research note has been added to this collection. CLASS II

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

Part 1: Rape
Victims
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,236
Variables: 342
Record Length: 559
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Other Crime Victims
and Nonvictims
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,523
Variables: 929
Record Length: 1,391
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Additions to the Guide

The following new data collections were released in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1989-1990*, published in August 1989. Descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous *Bulletin*. Revisions and updates to the *Guide* follow this section. Please consult the *Guide* for prices of additional copies of documentation for these collections.

Warren E. Miller and the National
Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST- ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9196)

SUMMARY: This is the twentieth in a series of studies of American national elections. The content of the pre- and post-election surveys consists of "core" and new items. Core items are those questions that have been asked in previous election studies and have been determined to be central to the National Election Studies (NES) program of research. New questions for the

1988 survey came from the 1987 Pilot Study, were reinstated at the urging of the NES scholarly community, or were designed to reflect topical concerns of the 1988 campaign. New topics include evaluations of the presidential primary candidates, respondent's primary vote, the budget deficit, health insurance, foreign policy, equal rights for women, the drug problem, the Reagan presidency, recall of the 1984 presidential vote, parental party identification, evaluation of Bush and Dukakis on the issues of environment and crime, the death penalty, and new system support and political efficacy items. CLASS I

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 8, 1988, residing in housing units other than on military reservations, in the 48 coterminous states.
SAMPLING: National multistage area probability sample.
NOTE: Two forms were used in both the pre- and post-election surveys so that a

maximum amount of content could be included. For both the pre- and post-surveys, half the sample was assigned to Form A, the other half to Form B. In particular, the lengthy section containing Reagan retrospective evaluation items was split between the two waves and the two forms in order not to make either the pre- or post-instrument unacceptably long, and to study the effects of post-election media analysis of the presidency. The other major usage of the two forms was to conduct an experiment in survey response.

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: 2,040
Variables: 1,116
Record Length: 1,691
Records Per Case: 25

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: SENATE ELECTION STUDY (ICPSR 9219)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the 1988 Senate elections. The survey data (Part 20) facilitate the comparison of House and Senate races through the use of questions that generally parallel those questions used in election studies since 1978 concerning respondents' interaction with and evaluation of candidates for the United States House of Representatives. The 50-state survey design also allows for the comparison of perception and evaluation of senators who are up for re-election with those in the second or fourth years of their terms. Topics covered include: respondent's recall and likes/dislikes of House and Senate candidates, issues discussed in the campaigns, contact with House and Senate candidates/incumbents, respondent's opinion of the proper roles for senators and representatives, a limited set of issue questions, liberal/conservative self-placement, party identification, media exposure, and demographic information. Parts 21 and 22 of this collection contain contextual data describing the 33 states in which Senate elections were held in 1988. Items provided include election returns for the Senate primary and general elections, background demographic information on incumbents, roll call voting indices for the years 1983-1988, information about the Senate campaign such as election outcome predictions, campaign manager, and pollster used, campaign content and spending patterns, and demographic, geographic, and economic data for the state. The original contextual file (Part 22), containing one record for each of the 50 states, has been expanded so that this information can be easily merged with the records of survey respondents via an ID variable. The expanded file (Part 21) contains one record for each respondent in Part 20. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 8, 1988, residing in households with telephones in the 50 states.

SAMPLING: Two-stage random sample, stratified by state.

NOTE: Data for Parts 21 and 22 were collected for the Board of Overseers by the Contextual Data Committee, chaired by Gary Jacobson and Raymond Wolfinger. In Parts 21 and 22 most variables for the 17 states that did not hold Senate elections in

1988 were padded with missing data codes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 20: Survey Data	Part 21: Contextual
File Structure:	Data, Expanded File
rectangular	File Structure:
Cases: 3,145	rectangular
Variables: 479	Cases: 3,145
Record Length: 799	Variables: 695
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 2,173
	Records Per Case: 1

Part 22: Contextual Data, Original File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 50
Variables: 694
Record Length: 2,165
Records Per Case: 1

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1985 PANEL (ICPSR 9176)

SUMMARY: This is the second panel of a longitudinal survey designed to provide detailed information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. These data examine the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in American society and gauge the effects of federal and state programs on the well-being of families and individuals. There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card that records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in a household, as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. The second element is the core portion of the questionnaire, with questions repeated at each interview on labor force activity, types and amounts of income, participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs, attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third element consists of topical modules, which are series of supplemental questions asked during selected household visits. Topical modules were not created for the first or second waves of the 1985 panel. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Resident population of the United States, excluding persons living in institutions and military barracks.

SAMPLING: A multistage stratified sampling design was used. The 1985 panel

consisted of 13,349 households. One-fourth of these households were interviewed each month, and households were re-interviewed at four-month intervals. All persons at least 15 years old who were present as household members at the time of the first interview were included for the entire study, except those who joined the military, were institutionalized for the entire study period, or moved from the United States. Original household members who moved during the study period were followed to their new residences and interviewed there. New persons moving into households of members of the original sample also were included in the survey, but were not followed if they left the household of an original sample person.

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

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

Part 1: Wave I	Part 2: Data Dictionary
Rectangular Data	for Wave I Rectangular
File Structure:	File
rectangular	Record Length: 60
Cases: 36,114	
Variables: approx. 890	
Record Length: 5,460	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bureau of the Census. "Interviewers' Manual (1985): Survey of Income and Program Participation." Washington, DC: United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Data User Services Division.

Bureau of the Census. "Survey of Income and Program Participation Users' Guide." Washington, DC: United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Data User Services Division, 1987.

International Social Survey Program (ISSP)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM: SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS, 1986 (ICPSR 9205)

SUMMARY: The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This data collection, the second module in the series, contains data from West Germany, Great Britain, United States, Italy, Austria, Australia, and Hungary. The data provide detailed accounts of respondents' contacts with various relatives and friends along with information about where they would turn for help when faced with situations such as financial need, minor illness, career advice, and emotional distress. Demographic characteristics of respondents also are provided. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 years and older from seven nations: Germany, Hungary, Italy, Great Britain (excluding the Scottish highlands and islands), the United States (noninstitutionalized English-speaking only), Austria (including youths aged 16 to 18), and Australia.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples.

NOTE: Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln, from whom a printed codebook (ZA-No. 1620) may be obtained. Records for Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, Austria, and Hungary have a weight variable that must be used in all analyses. No weighting was done for the U.S. Weighting for Australia is unknown.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,746
Variables: 105
Record Length: 194
Records Per Case: 1

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1987 (ICPSR 8971)

SUMMARY: This data collection combines data from 12 cross-sectional surveys con-

ducted from January 1986 through February 1987. Among the topics covered are respondent evaluations of the political parties and party leaders, assessments of personal and national economic conditions, and attitudes on various public issues. Demographic information on respondents also was gathered. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: German citizens over age 18 residing in private households. West Berlin was excluded.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage random sample.

NOTE: This dataset integrates the separate surveys by coding the same questions from each of the surveys under one variable. This necessitates the use of a study filter variable V3 for all analyses.

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,375
Variables: 360
Record Length: 459
Records Per Case: 7

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim)

GERMAN ELECTION PANEL STUDY, 1987 (ICPSR 9078)

SUMMARY: This panel study provides data on attitudes and electoral behavior during the 1987 German federal election campaign. Panel respondents were surveyed in two pre-election waves and one post-election wave. Topics covered in the study include respondent evaluations of the political parties and party leaders, assessments of personal and national economic conditions, and attitudes on various public issues. Demographic information on respondents also was gathered. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: German citizens over age 18 residing in private households. West Berlin was excluded.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage random sample.

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,974
Variables: 490
Record Length: 774
Records Per Case: 11

CBS News

CBS NEWS GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLL: STATE FILES, 1988 (ICPSR 9136)

SUMMARY: This survey is part of an ongoing data collection effort by CBS News. Interviews were conducted with voters in 24 states as they left their polling places on election day, November 8, 1988. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their vote choices in the presidential, senate, and gubernatorial races, the issues and factors that most influenced those votes, and whether their vote for president was influenced by Reagan's policies. Questions regarding the various referenda and propositions on the ballot and other issues specific to the respondent's state also were asked. Additional items included respondents' opinions on the condition of the United States economy, their presidential vote choice in 1984, when they made their presidential choice in the current election, and the strength of that choice. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, employment status, religion, education, political party identification, and family income. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: United States voters participating in the November 8, 1988 national election.

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 that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 24 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: California	Part 13: Nevada
Part 2: Connecticut	Part 14: New Jersey
Part 3: Florida	Part 15: New Mexico
Part 4: Illinois	Part 16: New York
Part 5: Indiana	Part 17: North Carolina
Part 6: Iowa	Part 18: Ohio
Part 7: Maryland	Part 19: Oregon
Part 8: Massachusetts	Part 20: Pennsylvania
Part 9: Michigan	Part 21: Texas
Part 10: Minnesota	Part 22: Vermont
Part 11: Mississippi	Part 23: Washington
Part 12: Missouri	Part 24: Wisconsin

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 777 to 2,378 per part
Variables: 47 to 49 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLL: REGIONAL FILES, 1988 (ICPSR 9137)

SUMMARY: This survey is part of an ongoing data collection effort by CBS News and *The New York Times*. Interviews were conducted with voters as they left the polls on election day, November 8, 1988. Respondents were asked about their vote choices in the presidential, senate, and gubernatorial races, the issues and factors that most influenced those votes, and whether they felt George Bush and Michael Dukakis spent more time explaining their stands on the issues or attacking each other. Other items included respondents' opinions on the condition of the United States economy, their presidential vote choice in 1984, when they made their presidential choice in the current election, and the strength of that choice. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, employment status, religion, education, political party identification, and family income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: United States voters participating in the November 8, 1988 national election.

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 of this study has a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: East	Part 2: Midwest
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 2,847	Cases: 3,188
Variables: 50	Variables: 50
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: South	Part 4: West
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 3,352	Cases: 2,258
Variables: 50	Variables: 50
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLL: NATIONAL FILE, 1988 (ICPSR 9138)

SUMMARY: This survey is part of an ongoing data collection effort by CBS News and *The New York Times*. Interviews were conducted with voters as they left the polls on election day, November 8, 1988. Respondents were asked about their vote choices in the presidential, senate, and gubernatorial races, the issues and factors that most influenced those votes, and whether they felt George Bush and Michael Dukakis spent more time explaining their stands on the issues or attacking each other. Other items included respondents' opinions on the condition of the United States economy, their presidential vote choice in 1984, when they made their presidential choice in the current election, and the strength of that choice. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, employment status, religion, education, political party identification, and family income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: United States voters participating in the November 8, 1988 national election.

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: This dataset has a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,645
Variables: 50
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES SUPER TUESDAY PRIMARY ELECTION EXIT POLLS, 1988 (ICPSR 9139)

SUMMARY: For this data collection voters in Democratic and Republican primaries were surveyed as they left their polling places on March 8, 1988 (Super Tuesday). Respondents were asked which presidential candidate they voted for, the issues and qualities of the candidates that most af-

fecting their vote, when they decided the candidate they would vote for, and their opinions of various candidates. Additional items included respondents' opinions on economic competition from other countries, the Reagan presidency, and their presidential vote choice in 1984. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, religion, education, political party identification, and family income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: United States voters participating in primary elections on Super Tuesday, March 8, 1988.

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 of this study has a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 29 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: South Regional Democratic Primary
Part 2: South Regional Republican Primary
Part 3: Alabama Democratic Primary
Part 4: Alabama Republican Primary
Part 5: Arkansas Democratic Primary
Part 6: Arkansas Republican Primary
Part 7: Florida Democratic Primary
Part 8: Florida Republican Primary
Part 9: Georgia Democratic Primary
Part 10: Georgia Republican Primary
Part 11: Louisiana Democratic Primary
Part 12: Louisiana Republican Primary
Part 13: Maryland Democratic Primary
Part 14: Massachusetts Democratic Primary
Part 15: Massachusetts Republican Primary
Part 16: Mississippi Democratic Primary
Part 17: Mississippi Republican Primary
Part 18: Missouri Democratic Primary
Part 19: Missouri Republican Primary
Part 20: North Carolina Democratic Primary
Part 21: North Carolina Republican Primary
Part 22: Oklahoma Democratic Primary
Part 23: Oklahoma Republican Primary
Part 24: Tennessee Democratic Primary
Part 25: Tennessee Republican Primary
Part 26: Texas Democratic Primary
Part 27: Texas Republican Primary
Part 28: Virginia Democratic Primary
Part 29: Virginia Republican Primary

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 440 to 9,176 per part
Variables: 41 to 44 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
PRIMARY ELECTION EXIT POLLS,
1988 (ICPSR 9140)**

SUMMARY: For this data collection voters in Democratic and Republican primaries (Parts 9-14, Democratic only) were surveyed as they left their polling places. Respondents were asked which presidential candidate they voted for, the issues and qualities of the candidates that most affected their vote, when they decided the candidate they would vote for, and if someone from their candidate's organization had solicited their vote. Additional items varied by state questionnaire and included respondents' prior participation in primaries, presidential vote choice in 1984, opinions of various candidates and possible party tickets, and approval/disapproval of the Reagan presidency. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, religion, education, political party identification, and family income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: United States voters in 11 states participating in primary elections between February and June, 1988.

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 of this study has a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 15 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Iowa Democratic Primary, February 8

Part 2: Iowa Republican Primary, February 8

Part 3: New Hampshire Democratic Primary, February 16

Part 4: New Hampshire Republican Primary, February 16

Part 5: South Dakota Democratic Primary, February 23

Part 6: South Dakota Republican Primary, February 23

Part 7: Illinois Democratic Primary, March 15

Part 8: Illinois Republican Primary, March 15

Part 9: Wisconsin Democratic Primary, April 5

Part 10: New York Democratic Primary, April 5

Part 11: Pennsylvania Democratic Primary, April 26

Part 12: Indiana Democratic Primary, May 3

Part 13: Ohio Democratic Primary, May 3

Part 14: New Jersey Democratic Primary, June 7

Part 15: California Primary, June 7

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 934 to 3,070 per part
Variables: 35 to 50 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Richard Gelles and Murray A. Straus

**PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN
FAMILIES, 1985 (ICPSR 9211)**

SUMMARY: Data were collected in this follow-up survey to compare estimates of the incidence of intrafamily physical violence with estimates obtained in an earlier survey, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN FAMILIES, 1976 (ICPSR 7733). The main component of this survey design was a national cross-sectional survey of adults in the United States who either (1) were currently married or living together, (2) were single parents with children under 18 in the household, or (3) had been married or living with a partner of the opposite sex within the past two years. Approximately two-thirds of American households met one of these three qualifications at the time of the survey. Another objective of the survey was to generate comparisons of the incidence of intrafamily physical violence by race and ethnicity. Variables in this data collection include the number of couples, single parents, and children in the household, respondent's race, ethnicity, sex, age, and marital status, number of persons in the household previously married, years lived in the community, and employment/occupation information. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults and children under 18 in American families.

SAMPLING: The initial stage of sample construction required the development of a national area probability sample based upon the distribution of the adult population of the United States. Non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanic Blacks, and non-Black Hispanics were oversampled.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,002
Variables: 608
Record Length: 394
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Gelles, Richard J., and Murray A. Straus. INTIMATE VIOLENCE. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988.

Straus, Murray A., and Richard J. Gelles. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN FAMILIES: RISK FACTORS AND ADAPTATIONS TO VIOLENCE IN 8145 FAMILIES (tentative title). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books, 1989.

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL REPORTING
PROGRAM, 1986: [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 9073)**

SUMMARY: This data collection tabulates the number of persons convicted of felonies in state courts and describes the sentences these individuals received. Data were collected from state courts and state prosecutors in 100 counties of the United States. The collection contains socio-demographic information such as age, race, and sex of felon. Types of offenses committed include homicide, rape, and robbery. Adjudication variables referring to the process between arrest and sentencing are also a part of this dataset. Data can be analyzed on a national level or by the individual counties. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Sentenced felons in the United States.

SAMPLING: A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was employed. At the first stage all counties in the nation were divided into six strata. At the second stage, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records.

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: 55,966
Variables: 66
Record Length: 293
Records Per Case: 5

Additions to the Guide

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

INVENTORY OF LONG-TERM CARE PLACES, 1986 (ICPSR 9169)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to provide a current sampling frame for two portions of the Institutional Population Component of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey: (1) nursing and related-care homes and (2) facilities for the mentally retarded. Data include type of ownership of facility, number of beds, age group served, types of persons served, and descriptions of facilities (i.e., skilled nursing home, intermediate care facility, licensed but not certified nursing home, long-term care wing/unit of a licensed hospital, related care facility, and foster home). **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Nursing and related-care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded in the United States and District of Columbia selected from the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) plus any new facilities added through April 1984. **SAMPLING:** National probability sample, yielding approximately 26,000 nursing and related care homes and approximately 14,500 facilities for the mentally retarded. **NOTE:** The data contain blanks and at signs (@). The survey contains a variable listing persons 65 years and older served by the long-term care places.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 41,019
Variables: approx. 47
Record Length: 200
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics, and A. Sirrocco. "Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported from the 1967 MFI Survey." **VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS.** Series 14, No. 4. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 72-1065. Public Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1972.

National Center for Health Statistics, and A. Sirrocco. "Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported from the 1969 MFI Survey." **VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS.** Series 14, No. 6. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1801. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1972.

National Center for Health Statistics, and A. Sirrocco. "Inpatient Health Facilities as Reported from the 1971 MFI Survey." **VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS.** Series 14, No. 6. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 74-1807. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1974.

Revisions to the Guide

James N. Morgan

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1986 (ICPSR 7439)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Wave XIX (1986 interviewing year) have been added to this collection. **CLASS II**

NOTE: The family file requires two magnetic tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or six tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The family-individual file requires four tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or 14 tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The nonrespondent family-individual file, which is designed for concatenation with the family-individual file, requires three tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or ten to eleven tapes at 1600 b.p.i. Weights are provided for analysis. They are different for individuals and for families. Each additional year of data has been merged into both the family and the family-individual datasets. The study was initially funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Later funding was provided by the United States Departments of Health, Education and Welfare (now Health and Human Services), Labor, and Agriculture, and the National Institute of Aging. The Sloan, Rocke-

efeller, and Ford Foundations, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Institute of Aging have provided supplementary grants. The core of the project is currently funded by the National Science Foundation.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS, and Logical Record Length

Part 1: Family File	Part 2: Family-Individual File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,018	Cases: 20,437
Variables: 12,099	Variables: 12,700
Record Length: 23,984	Record Length: 25,236
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Family-Individual Nonrespondent
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,148
Variables: 12,700
Record Length: 25,236
Records Per Case: 1

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1986 (ICPSR 8678)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Voter Validation Office Administration Interview File (expanded and unexpanded versions: Parts 22 and 23) has been added to this collection. In its original, unexpanded version (Part 23), the file contains one record for each interview conducted with Election Administration officials in charge of 166 election offices. The interview was designed to gather information in order to better understand the results of the individual voter record search conducted for the Vote Validation Study. This original dataset was expanded so that information from the appropriate election office could be attached to the records of each of the 2,176 respondents in the 1986 post-election study. The expanded file (Part 22) adds the respondent's 1986 post case ID, vote validation ID, and two variables to clarify the distinction between office of registration and the office associated with the respondent's sample address. **CLASS I** (Part 1) and **IV** (Parts 22 and 23)

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image, with SPSS Control Cards for each

Part 22: Voter Validation Office Administration Interview File (Expanded Version)	Part 23: Voter Validation Office Administration Interview File (Unexpanded Version)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,176	Cases: 166
Variables: 108	Variables: 104
Record Length: 194	Record Length: 178
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

James R. Millar, et al.

SOVIET INTERVIEW PROJECT, 1979-1985 (ICPSR 8694)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An additional 572 emigrants were interviewed for the second general survey of this collection in 1986-1987 and their responses were merged with the 2,793 individuals who participated in the first general survey (1983-1984). The second survey contains many questions asked during the first survey, rephrases others, and adds a few new questions. Question numbers and variable locations differ substantially from the first survey. A complete new set of documentation describes all variables from both surveys and supercedes that issued for the first edition of this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, many variables (such as detailed occupation) have been collapsed and others have been omitted from the datafile and codebook. The hardcopy codebook materials include some information written in Russian. Additional documentary materials available upon request include coding manual, questionnaires, and general specifications.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards, and SPSS-X Export File

Part 1: Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,365 Variables: 1,576 Record Length: 2,577 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 80
Part 3: SPSS-X Export File File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 80	Part 4: Alphabetical Index of Variables File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 110

Part 5: Sequential Index of Variables
 File Structure: rectangular
 Record Length: 110

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, and The Health Care Financing Administration

NATIONAL LONG-TERM CARE SURVEY, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 8654)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data on the 1984 cohort (Part 4) and Medicare records data (Part 5) have been added along with documentation prepared by Duke University. CLASS IV

NOTE: (1) Part 1 is a hierarchical file with four distinct record types: the sample person record (6,393 persons, 780 variables), the helper record (up to 20 per sample person, 45 variables), the household member record (from 1-20 per sample person, 50 variables), and the children's record (one per sample person, 175 variables). (2) The Medicare file (Part 5) includes data in packed decimal (binary) format. The type of billing institution (in column location 12) determines which of two codebooks (Home Health Agencies, or Inpatient/Skilled Nursing Facilities/Christian Science) is to be used with the data. (3) The age distribution for the 1982 survey is 10,790 ages 65-74, 6,991 ages 75-84, and 2,704 ages 85 and over. The age distribution for the 1984 survey is 12,720 ages 65-74, 6,470 ages 75-84, and 2,470 ages 85 and over. (4) The data contain blanks. (5) Documentation for the 1984 data was prepared by Duke University. (6) The previous title for this survey was the National Long-Term Care Survey and National Survey of Informal Caregivers, 1982. (7) In 1988 (for which the data are not yet available), the NLTC replicated the 1984 wave with the addition of six-month telephone followups of subsamples of institutionalized elderly and caregivers. The data are intended for use in establishing rates for impairment among the elderly, the use of alternative means of meeting their needs for care, and the interchanges between home and institutional residence over time.

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

Part 1: 1982 Cohort: Interviews File Structure: hierarchical Record Length: 1,332	Part 2: Screener, 1982 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 35,790 Variables: approx. 130 Record Length: 516 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Informal Caregivers, 1982 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,924 Variables: 609 Record Length: 1,440 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: 1984 Cohort: 1982 and 1984 Interviews File Structure: rectangular Cases: 25,401 Variables: approx. 3,687 Record Length: 7,478 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: 1978-1986 Medicare File for 1984 Cohort
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 101,483
 Variables: approx. 56
 Record Length: 220
 Records Per Case: 1

United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1979 (ICPSR 7999)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service has supplied revised data and documentation for this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: The total number of immigrants admitted during fiscal year 1979 is unknown. This file probably accounts for approximately 85 percent of total admissions for that year.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 460,348
 Variables: 17
 Record Length: 43
 Records Per Case: 1

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1983 (ICPSR 8352) AND PANEL STUDY, 1983 (ICPSR 8452)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation for this collection is now available in English as well as German. CLASS IV

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 5,196 and 1,622
 Variables: 118
 Record Length: 166
 Records Per Case: 3

In my first column of "ICPSR Council News" (September 1988), I reported on the formation of a committee "to review the Consortium's current status and operations and its future possibilities, focused particularly on the Consortium's contribution to the social sciences." The committee (Hubert Blalock, chair, Robert Holt, vice chair, Allan Bogue, Judith Rowe, and John Sprague) met with staff, Council, University of Michigan people, and others associated with the Consortium. They reviewed records of ICPSR activities and finances. Their "Report," with 64 pages of text, ten pages of tables, and three appendices, was submitted in June. Copies will be sent to Official Representatives, and a discussion of the Report is scheduled for a Saturday morning session (November 11) at the Fall OR meeting. Council discussion of the Report began at our regular summer meeting in July and will resume at our fall meeting immediately following the OR business meeting.

Those who read the Report may find it helpful to consider the three main sections in reverse order. Part III provides a historical sketch of the ICPSR, from its founding more than 25 years ago to the present. Part II reviews the functions and performance of the Consortium, with separate sections on archival development, servicing the membership, computing, the Summer Program, and the intellectual leadership function. Part I succinctly presents the Review Committee's findings and recommendations.

Because the ICPSR Council serves as the executive committee for the membership, we were particularly pleased (but not surprised) that the Review Committee found the two core functions, archiving and Summer Program, well-executed: "The Consortium staff . . . are doing an excellent job in providing an important service."

The Report also identifies "... signs of serious strain that threaten the future

of the organization." The Review Committee offered two main recommendations for structural changes to alleviate the strains.

Recommendation 1 calls for adjustments in the administrative link between ICPSR and the University of Michigan. An Ad Hoc Committee of Council is looking into the complex issues surrounding this recommendation and expects to make a preliminary report at the OR meeting.

Recommendation 2 from the Review Committee, which has several parts, calls for rewriting the Memorandum of Organization to strengthen and specify "... the role of the Council in performing its stewardship for the interests of the member institutions." During the last year Council has anticipated several of the specific suggestions offered by the Review Committee. In the four previous issues of this column, I reported some of the steps we are taking to strengthen our operations and improve our stewardship.

At the July 1989 meeting of Council, we discussed several ways to modify Council size, terms of office, and organization. The current system of electing five members every second year, to serve four-year terms, produces 50 percent turnover in Council every other year. Annual election of three members might enhance continuity, and the increase in size from ten to twelve would permit broader representation on Council of disciplines, types of institutions, and other attributes. Various other changes were proposed. The past Council Chair might be retained on Council, perhaps ex-officio, for a year or two. Council might elect future chairpersons a year earlier, so that they may serve as chair-elect before being thrust into the role of chair. The position of "Associate Directors," who serve now as long-term advisors to Council and staff, might be modified so that their experience and expertise are better utilized. These and

other ideas were discussed, but no decisions were made and we welcome your comments and suggestions.

Regular items of business were also considered at the July meeting. Official Representatives have already received notice of a recommendation to increase fees for most membership categories. Other items for consideration at the November OR Meeting include a slate of nominees for election to Council and a proposal to revise the fee structure for the Summer Program.

I'd like to end with a quotation from the Report of the Review Committee, Appendix B, summarizing responses from an open-ended invitation to current ORs to comment on ICPSR performance.

We received a total of only 25 replies, most of which brought up matters with which the ICPSR staff and Council are very familiar. In general, responses were highly favorable, with 20 of the 25 respondents spontaneously indicating positive satisfaction levels ranging between generally positive to extremely so. The remaining five merely made relatively neutral suggestions without commenting either positively or negatively on their general reactions. We take this pattern of reactions, when combined with committee members' observations of OR meetings and personal conversations with ORs over a period of a number of years, to indicate a very favorable overall evaluation of staff performance. A number of respondents specifically commented about the very friendly, prompt, and efficient servicing of their requests.

I hope all Official Representatives will come to the November meeting and meet the very friendly and extraordinarily capable staff who make the Consortium such a successful enterprise.

—Karl Taeuber, ICPSR Council Chair

Other Announcements

IASIST Annual Conference: Call for Papers

The International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASIST) will hold its 16th annual conference May 30-June 3, 1990 in Poughkeepsie, New York at the Radisson Hotel. IASIST is an international association concerned with the acquisition, processing, maintenance, and distribution of machine-readable text and/or numeric social science data. Founded in 1974, IASIST includes among its membership social scientists, data archivists, librarians, information specialists, researchers, programmers, planners, and government agency administrators.

The 1990 IASIST conference has as its central theme "Numbers, Pictures, Words and Sounds: Priorities for the 1990s." This title reflects the ever-expanding universe of data types, as well as related hardware and software development. The Program Committee is now soliciting contributions in the forms of papers, proposals for panel discussions, roundtables, poster sessions, and workshops to be presented at the conference. All papers or proposals concerned with the generation, transfer, retrieval, storage, and use of machine-readable social science data will be considered. Papers that discuss issues and technologies related to non-numeric data are particularly encouraged.

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Forthcoming...

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will be available in the coming weeks. They are not currently available for use. Researchers may order them when they are announced in future issues of the *Bulletin*.

- AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (Second ICPSR Edition with merged Voter Validation data)
- GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1989: [CUMULATIVE FILE]
- STATE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION RETURNS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1986 (Data for all states)
- SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, 1987: [UNITED STATES]

September 1989 Vol. X, No. 1

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over twenty-five years, the Consortium has acquired data collections which it then processes, documents, and makes available to the social science community. Scholars at the Consortium's 340 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; non-affiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.

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

of Michigan, and other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

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