

Panel Study of Income Dynamics: Research Uses and Recent Innovations

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The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is a longitudinal study of a representative sample of U.S. individuals (men, women, and children) and the family units in which they reside. Its emphasis is on dynamic aspects of economic and demographic behavior, but its content encompasses a wide range of measures, including sociological and psychological ones. As of 1989, the PSID had collected information on over 38,000 individuals spanning as many as 22 years of their lives. Since its beginning in 1968, the study has been conducted at the Survey Research Center, University of Michigan. Data collection is on an annual basis, and the data files contain all data collected over the course of the study. While the general design and core content of the study have remained largely unchanged since its inception—a feature that enhances the PSID's potential for longitudinal analysis—the scope of PSID has expanded in recent years to offer even more research opportunities.

Methodology and Procedures

Because the original focus of the PSID was on the dynamics of poverty, the original sample consisted of a disproportionately large number of households in poverty during the late 1960s, yielding a sizable subsample of Blacks. Probability-of-selection weights are available to enable analysts to make estimates from the sample that are representative of the United States population.

Each year the study interviews one primary adult per family unit containing

someone from an original 1968 household. Generally this is the "head" of the family unit, who in married-couple units is defined as the husband. The largest amount of detail has been collected each year about the heads of family units. Since 1976, however, the study has sought to collect the same information for wives as for heads. In 1976 and 1985, the study conducted separate interviews with all wives of heads as well as their husbands. Interviews are conducted by telephone and take approximately 25 minutes.

Response rates have remained high since the initial wave of the study, with about 97 percent of the prior-year sample continuing to participate from one year to the next. Even minimal amounts of nonresponse from wave to wave cumulate over time, however, and the response rate in the first wave of the study was more modest—76 percent of the households from the selected sample were successfully interviewed that year. As a result of all of these factors, approximately 55 percent of the still-living original sample of individuals were participating in the study in interviewing year 1989.

The study devotes extensive effort to assuring data quality, including hand-editing of variables of major importance to the study's overall purpose, with assignment of values based on past as well as current information. Numerous within-wave consistency checks are also made in the course of data preparation, and extensive between-wave consistency checks take place each year.

Coverage of Topics

The PSID contains a large number of variables that have been asked year after year in much the same, if not the identical, manner. They constitute the "core" PSID content, which is available on the main PSID data files. A wide variety of other topics have been covered intermittently in the study. Many of the variables based on these intermittent topics are also available on the main PSID data files, although some of the fine details have been relegated to special data files. The core content of the PSID is listed in some detail in Table 1, while Table 2 lists the intermittent topics.

Research Uses

Scholars employ the PSID data to explore a wide array of topics in the fields of economics, sociology, and demographics. Two key features give the PSID its unique analytic power: (1) Individuals are followed over very long time periods and in the context of their family settings; and (2) Families are tracked across generations, with interviews often conducted simultaneously with multiple generations of the same families. Topics that have been studied using PSID data include the following:

- Intertemporal models of labor supply
- Hours restrictions and labor supply
- Wages, employment, and business cycles
- Tenure and wages

- Intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic status, earnings, and welfare use
- Intergenerational correlates in family structure
- Extended families and their roles in children's behavior as adults
- Women in the labor market
- Consumption and income
- Unemployment and labor turnover
- Econometric methods
- Antecedents of life events
- Dynamics of living arrangements
- Saving behavior (1984-1989)
- Risk of mortality following widowhood
- Neighborhood effects
- Kinship networks
- Health and living arrangements in old age
- Poverty and welfare dynamics

Other potential research uses include effects of business-cycles and other economy-wide changes, life-events studies, spells of employment versus

"careers," and international comparisons involving behavioral and policy research.

New Data Products

The main cross-year family-individual PSID data files have one record per individual and contain the full time-series of information gathered about that individual and the family units in which he or she has resided. Within recent years, PSID staff have created a number of important new files to supplement the main files.

Nonresponse File. The nonresponse file contains the same type of information as the response file, but for a different set of individuals—individuals who were part of a family unit interviewed prior to, but not in, the most recent wave. These persons became nonresponse because they died, refused to participate, or could not be located after a move. The cross-year

family-individual response and non-response files can easily be concatenated. The combined file is very useful, since it enables an analyst to go back to a prior year and gather data from all of the individuals present in that prior year.

Ego-Alter File. The Ego-Alter file contains records for pairs of individuals who are related by marriage, child-birth, adoption, or substitute parenting. The information on this file pertains to the timing and circumstances of the demographic event relating the individuals—parenting or marriage.

Work History File. The Work History supplemental file contains complete information, for heads of households and their spouses, about all of the spells of employment, unemployment, second jobs, etc., reported each wave, beginning with the 1984 wave.

Relationship File. The Relationship file shows the blood, marital, or

Table 1: Core Topics in the PSID

A. Income Sources and Amounts:	Earnings of family members; self-employment income; assets; AFDC/ADC; SSI; other welfare; Social Security; VA pension, service disability, or GI bill; retirement pay, pensions, or annuities; unemployment compensation; alimony; child support; help from relatives/non-relatives; other income
B. Poverty Status:	Family poverty thresholds
C. Public Assistance in the Form of Food or Housing:	Use of food stamps; public housing projects; publicly subsidized rent; government assistance with heating bills
D. Other Financial Matters:	Estimate of federal taxes paid; financial assistance to people living elsewhere
E. Family Structure and Demographic Measures:	Marital events and status; fertility events; adoptions of children; number of siblings; ethnic group; race
F. Employment Information (annual and monthly):	Weeks worked; weeks unemployed; weeks out of labor force; work missed because sick; work missed because family member sick; weeks of vacation; weeks on strike; for each main job and second job: occupation and industry, whether government worker, rate of pay, hours per week working; for each main job: whether union worker, whether business is incorporated (if self-employed); total and employer-specific work experience; employment status; whether looking for work and how long; changes past year: movements between employers, title changes with the same employer, occupation and industry, pay and wage rate at start and end with each employer, reason for changing employers
G. Housework Time	—
H. Housing:	Size and type of housing structure; whether own home, pay rent, or what; house value; remaining mortgage
I. Geographic Mobility:	Moves during last year—when and why; plans for moving in future—how certain and why; state and county of residence; where head grew up—rural vs. urban, state and county; all states head has lived in; whether head ever moved to take a job
J. Socioeconomic Background:	Education history; parents' education; number of siblings; race and ethnicity; father's occupation; parents' poverty status
K. Health, Religion, Military Service:	General health and disability of family members; religious preference; ever in military service

cohabitational relationships between pairs of individuals up to the 1985 interviewing year. Relationships among all individuals who were members of family units that have descended from a common, original 1968 family unit have been assembled on this file.

Validation Study. A crucial factor affecting the quality of data from any survey such as the PSID is the validity of responses to the questions posed. To investigate this, the National Science Foundation funded a two-wave validation study of the PSID instrument. A sample of workers from a large firm was interviewed in 1983, and the responses recorded in the interviews were checked against actual company records.

Other Additions to the Database

PSID staff are in the process of implementing further changes and innova-

tions to broaden the scope of the study.

Latino Supplemental Sample. Beginning in the 1990 interviewing wave, a representative sample of 2,000 Latino households was added to the original sample. The original PSID sample was drawn in 1968 and, while containing some Latino households, it did not include enough to provide reliable estimates for Latinos as a whole or for major subgroups of Latinos. In addition, Latinos entering the U.S. since 1968 are not represented in the basic PSID sample unless they co-reside with existing U.S. families. The addition of a sample of Latinos will provide precisely the kind of representative information about Latinos that is now available for Blacks and non-Latino whites.

Census Tract/Enumeration District information. The PSID geocoding project is attempting to match all 33,483 known PSID addresses in the 1968-

1985 interviewing years to 1980 and 1970 "neighborhood" areas, allowing analysts to match a wealth of census data on neighborhood characteristics to the family- and individual-level PSID data. These data will be released to analysts only under special contractual conditions.

Medicare Program Information. As part of its 1990 interviewing wave, PSID staff asked individuals aged 65 or older living in PSID households to sign permission forms for access to Medicare records between 1984 and 1990. When combined with questionnaire information on out-of-pocket medical expenditures and the long time-series of core PSID information, the resulting data should be quite valuable for a number of studies of health and well-being of the elderly. Given their sensitivity, these data will also be released to outside analysts only under special contractual conditions.

Table 2: Schedule of Intermittent Topics in the PSID

1968-1972, 1977-1987:	Housing Utilities
1969-1986:	Commuting to Work
1968-1972:	Housing and Neighborhood Characteristics; Attitudes and Behavior Patterns; Do-It-Yourself Activities; Saving (crude measure); Disability of Family Members; Fertility and Family Planning; Child Care; Time Use
1972 Only:	Achievement Motivation; Cognitive Ability (sentence completion test)
1973-1974:	Child Care
1975:	Neighborhood and Housing Problems and Satisfaction; Disability of Head
1976:	Wives' Interview; Employment History**; Fertility and Family Planning*; Characteristics of Job (including training required)**; Attachment to Labor Force**; Child Care*; Attitudes**
1977:	Child Care; Disability of Head
1978:	Job Training; How Got Jobs; Retirement Plans and Experiences; Disability of Family Members
1979:	Do-It-Yourself Activities; Child Care; Impact of Inflation; Savings (crude measure); Retirement Plans; Disability of Head
1980:	Time and Money Help with Emergencies; Food Stamp/SSI Eligibility; Impact of Inflation; Child Care; Disability of Head; Extended Family; Savings (crude measure)
1981-1983:	Retirement Plans and Expectations (most detail in 1983); Spells of Unemployment/Out of Labor Force; Hospitalization Over the Year; Disability and Illness of Family Members
1984:	Wealth (level of assets of various types); Fringe Benefits; Pension Plans and Rights; Retirement Plans; Inheritances; Savings (crude measure); Job Training; Spells of Unemployment/Out of the Labor Force; Disability and Illness of Head and Wife
1985:	Wives' Interview; Retrospective Childbirth History**; Retrospective History of Adoptions**; Retrospective History of Substitute Parenting**; Retrospective Marital History**; Retrospective Education History**; Child Care**; Housework**; Family Planning**; Disability and Illness of Head and Wife**; Job Training**
1986:	General Health of All Family Members; Activities of Daily Living**; Hospitalization Over the Year**; Height and Weight**; Smoking and Exercising Behavior**
1988:	Kinship Ties; Financial Situation of Parents; Health of Parents; Time and Money Help of Most Kinds
1989:	Wealth (level of assets of various types); Saving Behavior 1984-1989
1990:	Health of the Elderly; Health Care, Expenditures, and Insurance of the Elderly

*Questions asked of Wife

**Questions asked of both Head and Wife

Data Distribution

ICPSR distributes the Family and Family-Individual Response and Non-Response data as well as the Ego-Alter, Work History, and Validation Study files on magnetic tape to users. (The Relationship File will be available from ICPSR in coming months.) A *User Guide*, which describes PSID data structure and contains an alphabetical list of variables, is also available. In addition, PSID and ICPSR are collaborating on alternate forms of distribution media for the PSID with current efforts directed towards preparing a CD-ROM containing the main PSID

files. For further information about ordering PSID data (ICPSR 7439), contact ICPSR Member Services. To obtain information about the Census

Tract and Medicare files, contact Barbara Browne at the Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (Phone: 313-936-0313). □

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Martha S. Hill is an Economic Demographer and Senior Study Director at the Survey Research Center. Her focus is issues concerning the family, the labor market, and economic well-being. She has been the principal investigator on several PSID projects related to marital and fertility events, extended family relationships, social and economic support networks, and shared housing arrangements.

ICPSR Summer Program

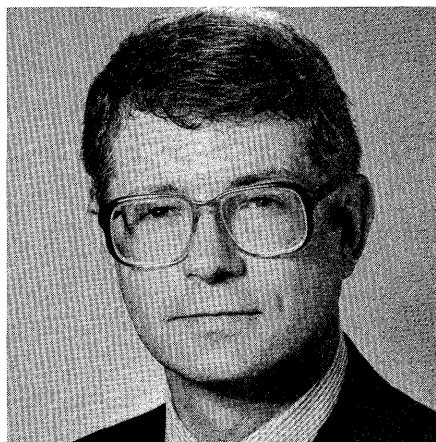
New Academic Advisor to the Summer Program

Clifford C. Clogg (Professor of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University), has succeeded Christopher Achen (Political Science, University of Michigan) as Academic Program Advisor for the ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research. Dr. Achen served in this capacity from 1985 to 1990. During this period the Summer Program experienced substantial growth and diversification. The ICPSR Staff and Council greatly appreciate the contribution of Chris Achen to the recent success of the Program.

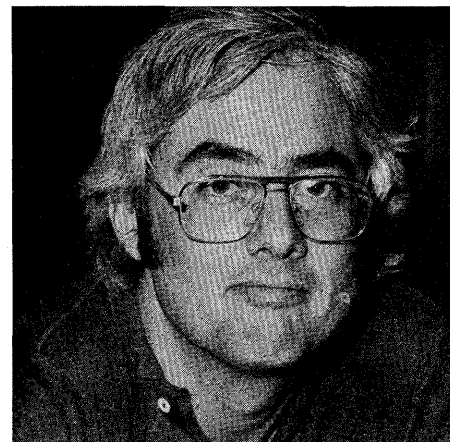
Dr. Clogg has published extensively on many issues of quantitative social science research and methodology. He is Chair of the Committee on Population Statistics of the Population Association

of America (PAA), Chair of the American Sociological Association (ASA) section on Quantitative Methodology,

and Co-editor of the Journal of the American Statistical Association (JASA). □



Clifford C. Clogg



Christopher Achen

ICPSR Summer Program, 1991

First Session (July 1 - July 26)

Lectures

Basic Mathematics
Mathematics for Social Scientists
Measurement and Design of Social Research
Introduction to Computing
Quantitative Methods of Program Evaluation
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Regression Analysis (Linear Models)
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Latino Research Issues
Likelihood Models and Statistical Inference

One-Week Workshops

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)
(June 3-7)
Management of Machine-Readable Files (June 10-14)
Logit and Log-linear Models (June 24-28)
Regression Diagnostics (July 8-12)
Network Analysis (July 15-19)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction (July 29-August 2)
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate (August 5-9)
Utilization of Data Resources from the 1990
Census (Dates To Be Announced)
Intergenerational Relations: Research Issues,
Methods and Data (Dates To Be Announced)

Second Session (July 29 - August 23)

Lectures

Formal Models of Social Systems: Dynamic Models
Introduction to Computing
Matrix Algebra
Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

Structural Equation (Causal) Models
Regression Analysis (Linear Models)
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Data Analysis
"LISREL" Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance
American Electoral Research

***Advanced Topics**

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Statistical Estimation of Formal Mathematical
Models
"Chaos" and Nonlinear Dynamics
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data

*For a copy of the 1991 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
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Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes are listed after each data collection description. 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 pre-pay for additional codebooks with checks.

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 30: IMMIGRANTS AND OUT-GROUPS IN WESTERN EUROPE, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9321)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys investigated life satisfaction, union membership, smoking habits, knowledge and views regarding cancer, views on the importance of NATO and certain national problems, attitudes toward democracy and individual liberties, attitudes toward immigrants and out-groups (i.e., people of another nationality, race, religion, culture, or social class), and knowledge of and attitudes toward European Community institutions and policies, including the Common Agricultural Policy and the creation of a single European market in 1992. Respondents also were asked to name current topics and events most important for them and to state whether or not certain causes such as the protection of wildlife and the promotion of world peace were worth taking risks and making sacrifices for. Questions on political party preferences asked respondents which party they felt the closest to, how they voted in their country's last general election, how they would vote if a general election were held tomorrow, and how they planned to vote in the June 1989 elections for the European Parliament. The survey also gauged respondents' perceptions of the general attitude of each country's political parties toward the European Community. The inquiry into out-groups asked respondents to identify groups that came to mind when they thought of people of another nationality, race, religion, culture, or social class. Respondents were asked if they counted any out-group members among their friends and if any of these persons worked at their place of employment or lived in their neighborhoods. Additional questions asked respondents if they were disturbed by the presence of these out-groups and if they thought that these groups exploited social welfare benefits, increased unemployment, caused delinquency and violence, affected property prices, or reduced the level of education in schools. In West Germany, France, Great

Britain, and the Netherlands, respondents were queried about their attitudes and feelings toward specific out-groups: Southern Europeans, North Africans, Turks, Black Africans, Asians, Southeast Asians, West Indians, Jews, Surinamers, and Northern Europeans. The section on cancer queried respondents about their knowledge of the causes of cancer and medical recommendations for its early detection and prevention, and asked respondents if they followed or intended to follow those recommendations. Additional information was gathered on family income, home ownership, number of persons and children under 15 residing in the home, size of locality, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, and left-right political self-placement. **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, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, and West Germany (including West Berlin).

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples and national 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: 11,791

Variables: 733

Record Length: 798

Records Per Case: 13

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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.** London: MacMillan, forthcoming.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1990: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 9505)

SUMMARY: The General Social Survey (GSS) has been conducted by the National

Opinion Research Center annually since 1972 except for the years 1979 and 1981. The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research has prepared a cumulative dataset that merges 17 years of the General Social Survey into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile. The content of each year's survey changes slightly as some items are added to or deleted from the interview schedule. Topical modules designed to investigate new issues or to expand the coverage of an existing subject have been part of the GSS since 1977. The 1990 topical module concerns race relations. Other topics covered have included occupational prestige (1989), religious socialization, behaviors, and beliefs (1988), sociopolitical participation (1987), the feminization of poverty (1986), social networks (1985), and the role of the military (1982 and 1984). The GSS also has expanded in recent years by adding a crossnational component. In 1985 the first multinational collaboration between the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, and Austria focused on the role of government. Other topics addressed have included social support (1986), social inequality (1987), the impact on the family of the changing labor force participation of women (1988), and work orientation (1989). These data are released as part of the 1972-1990 cumulative dataset. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: English-speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in noninstitutional settings within the United States. **SAMPLING:** National Opinion Research Center national probability sample. Block quota sampling was used in 1972-1974 and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in 1977, 1978 1980, 1982-1990, and in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys.

NOTE: Data for surveys contained in previous cumulative files remain substantively the same, while particulars of record structure have changed to accommodate the inclusion of 1990 data. ICPSR is making the data available in both LRECL and Card Image formats. Users should note that the SPSS Control Cards define the data in LRECL format, while the printed codebook describes the data in Card Image format. The codebook and Control Cards can be used together by matching on variable names or the Control Cards can be altered to define Card Image data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 26,265
Variables: 1,668
Record Length: 2,640
Records Per Case: 33

Documentation: \$24

*United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics, United
States Department of Agriculture.
Bureau of Home Economics, et al.*

STUDY OF CONSUMER PURCHASES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-1936 (ICPSR 8908)

SUMMARY: In 1935, the principal investigators interviewed a national sample of all families in the United States to ascertain for the first time in a single national survey the earning and spending habits of inhabitants of large and small cities, villages, and farms. Families completed questionnaires that reported in detail all household income sources and expenditures. Respondents were asked to list the amount of all income received by the family from each person employed as well as from other sources such as gifts, interest and dividends, pensions, and work in the home. Complete information was also provided on family composition, type of living quarters, housing accommodations, fuel and other utility expenses, medical care, recreational activities, tobacco use, purchase of reading materials, educational expenses, miscellaneous occupational expenses, gifts furnished, taxes paid, automobile expenses, personal care costs, and a detailed appraisal of all changes in family assets and liabilities over the course of the previous year. Families also reported the quantity of food items consumed, unit purchase price, and total expense of all food items consumed by the family in the seven days prior to the interview. In addition, families were queried on furnishings and equipment purchased for the home as well as on all items of clothing purchased for each family member in the previous year. Demographic characteristics recorded for each household member include relationship to the head, age, sex, occupation, weeks spent at home or away from home, wage rate, length of time employed during the year, and total earnings. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: All native-born families living in the United States in 1935-1936.
SAMPLING: The data were collected from 51 cities, 140 villages, and 66 farm counties. The principal investigators selected

these areas as "primary sampling units" to represent the demographic, regional, and economic characteristics of the United States. From these areas a randomly selected group of approximately 700,000 families were screened as a first wave. From this first group, approximately 300,000 families were selected to supply basic income and housing information. Some 61,000 families were selected from this second group to furnish more comprehensive expenditure information. For the present collection, random subsamples of approximately 5,000 families who completed income schedules only and 6,000 families who completed both income and expenditure schedules were chosen.
NOTE: This dataset represents the first edition of this collection and contains only income and housing information for families who lived in urban areas. Subsequent editions will include household expenditure data for sampled urban families and both income and expenditure data for sampled rural families.

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: 5,975
Variables: 242
Record Length: 1,225
Records Per Case: 21

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. **BULLETINS:** Numbers 642-649, 1938-1939.

United States Department of Agriculture. **MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS:** Numbers 339,345,356,370,375,383,396,399,402,405,415,422,428,432,436,455-457,462,464,465, and 489, 1939-1942.

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1988 (ICPSR 9405)

SUMMARY: This collection tabulates the number of registered voters who were eligible to cast ballots in biennial national elections in the United States between 1968 and 1988. Its purpose is to furnish additional research data on registration trends,

the relationship between registration and voting, the role and strength of political parties, and the degree of partisan competition. The unit of analysis is the county, and totals of registered voters are presented for all counties in 48 states (North Dakota does not require registration and Wisconsin does not report statewide voter registration figures). If available, county-level totals are also presented for registration by race, major or minor political party, or other similar category (e.g., declined to state, miscellaneous, other, etc.) provided by the reporting agency of the state. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: The voting age population of the United States from 1968 through 1988.
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: 3,018
Variables: 325
Record Length: 2,262
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973-1989 (ICPSR 9507)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on those whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated during the period 1973-1989. Information is supplied on basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and state of incarceration. Criminal history data include prior felony convictions for criminal homicide and legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is available for those inmates removed from death row by yearend 1989 and for those inmates who were executed. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: All inmates on death row since 1972 in the United States.
NOTE: Information collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process. Names of inmates have been removed from the files for reasons of confidentiality. The inmate

identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of the Census and have no purpose outside this data collection.

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

Part 1: Historical File	Part 2: Current File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,057	Cases: 2,368
Variables: 37	Variables: 37
Record Length: 66	Record Length: 66
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Capital Punishment 1989." Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1A: 1988 DRESS REHEARSAL, ST. LOUIS CITY, EAST CENTRAL MISSOURI, AND EASTERN WASHINGTON (ICPSR 9467)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains dress rehearsal data for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Data are included for St. Louis and portions of several Missouri counties, and for several counties in the state of Washington. The files contain only 100 percent items and no sample items are present. Population variables include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included with rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Some items are cross-tabulated, and selected aggregates and medians are also provided. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units enumerated in the 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census of St. Louis City, East Central Missouri, and Eastern Washington on March 20, 1988.

NOTE: The Census Bureau has split each record into two record segments with an

LRECL of 4,805 characters. Therefore there are two records per case.

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

Part 1: Eastern Washington	Part 2: St. Louis and East Central Missouri
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,403	Cases: 4,065
Variables: approx. 165	Variables: approx. 165
Record Length: 4,805	Record Length: 4,805
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 2

Part 3: Data Dictionary
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$8

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1990 (ICPSR 9475)

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data for persons 15 years old and older are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1989. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin is available for each person in the household enumerated. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on military bases or in households not on military bases.

SAMPLING: A national probability sample was used in selecting housing units. About 57,000 housing units were contacted with an additional sample of 2,500 Spanish households added to the March survey

sample. The sample was located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties and independent cities with coverage in every state and in the District of Columbia. NOTE: The 299,576 cases in this hierarchical file include household-level, family-level, and person-level records. There are approximately 120 variables for the household records, approximately 65 variables for the family records, and approximately 350 variables for the person records. Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 656

Documentation: \$9

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1989: MULTIPLE JOB HOLDING, FLEXTIME, AND VOLUNTEER WORK (ICPSR 9472)

SUMMARY: Standard labor force activity data for the week prior to the survey are provided in this data collection. Comprehensive data are supplied on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also presented are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Supplemental data pertaining to work schedules include items on the usual number of hours worked daily and weekly, usual number of days and specific days worked weekly, starting and ending times of an individual's work day, and whether these starting and ending times could be varied. For deviations from regular work schedules, the main reason a particular schedule or shift was worked is elicited. Questions dealing with overtime include number of extra hours worked and rate of pay. For dual jobholders, data are provided on starting and ending times of the work day, number of weekly hours worked, earnings, occupation, industry, and main reason for working more than one job. Questions are included about primary job-related activities completed at home and about temporary work.

Data on volunteer work are also provided.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutional population of the United States living in households.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 156,138
Variables: approx. 206
Record Length: 412
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7

*United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census*

**AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY,
1988: MSA CORE QUESTIONS FILE
(ICPSR 9509)**

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on characteristics of housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of the United States. Although the unit of analysis is the housing unit rather than its occupants, the survey also is a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of household residents. Data collected include general housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Data are also provided on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions about housing quality include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets in rooms, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice and rats. Data related to housing expenses include mortgage or rent payments, utility costs, fuel costs, property insurance costs, real estate taxes, and garbage collection fees. Variables are also supplied on neighborhood conditions such as quality of roads and presence of crime, trash, litter, street noise, abandoned structures, commercial activity, and odors or smoke, as well as about the adequacy of such services as public transportation, schools, shopping facilities, police protec-

tion, recreation facilities, and hospitals or clinics. In addition to housing characteristics, data on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are provided for each household member. Additional data are supplied for the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of all housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).
SAMPLING: Separate samples were drawn in 11 selected MSAs. The samples were drawn from housing units enumerated in the 1980 Census and updated to include housing units constructed since 1980.

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-Arkansas-Mississippi
Part 6: Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Part 7: Norfolk, Virginia
Part 8: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Part 9: Providence, Rhode Island-Massachusetts
Part 10: Salt Lake City, Utah
Part 11: San Jose, California

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,774 to 4,321 per file
Variables: approx. 1,120
Record Length: 2,280
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Abt Associates. A QUESTIONNAIRE DIRECTORY FOR THE ANNUAL (AMERICAN) HOUSING SURVEY. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, n.d.

Documentation: \$19

*United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census*

**CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS, 1987:
FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 9484)**

SUMMARY: In this data collection finance data on revenues, expenditures, indebtedness and debt transactions, and cash and security holdings are provided for state and local governments. Revenue data are provided by source. Expenditures are shown by function, such as education, highways, and public welfare, as well as by type, including intergovernmental, current opera-

tion, and capital outlay. Indebtedness data show outstanding debt by type of debt and debt transactions. Asset data are shown by purpose and type of financial asset. Financial statistics of employee retirement systems and of utilities operations by state and local governments are included within the data record of the performing or parent government. Data are provided for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. File A provides data for governmental units, including the federal government and state, county, municipal, township, special district, and independent school district governments, as well as regional education service districts. File B includes data on counties. File C provides national and state area summations. File D contains educational finance data pertaining to all public elementary-secondary school systems and selected higher education institutions.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Governmental units canvassed in the finance phase of the 1987 Census of Governments. These include the federal government, states, counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, public school districts, and local institutions of higher education.

NOTE: All data are expressed in thousands of dollars.

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

Part 1: File A	Part 2: File B
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 83,835	Cases: 3,133
Variables: approx. 28	Variables: 13
Record Length: 14,000	Record Length: 14,000
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: File C	Part 4: File D
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 417	Cases: 16,921
Variables: 7	Variables: approx. 22
Record Length: 14,000	Record Length: 2,000
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10

*United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census*

**SURVEY OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL
SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS (SSE),
1989 (ICPSR 9504)**

SUMMARY: This longitudinal study provides information on workers engaged in natural science, social science, engineer-

ing, and related occupations. Respondents were interviewed in 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1989. Questions were asked on education and training both on and off the job, employment status and job characteristics, marital status and presence of children at home, and physical disabilities or limitations. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of persons identified in the 1980 Census as being in one of several scientific or engineering occupations and as having certain educational and occupational characteristics. These characteristics include having completed four years of college (two years for engineering fields), having been a member of the civilian labor force within the past five years, and having the most recent job fall into one of the designated scientific or engineering occupations.

SAMPLING: Stratified systematic sample.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 88,363
 Variables: approx. 450
 Record Length: 1,140
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10

Robert W. Fogel, Stanley L. Engerman, et al.

UNION ARMY RECRUITS IN WHITE REGIMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1861-1865 (ICPSR 9425)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to analyze the relationship between height, morbidity, and mortality among individuals recruited into the Union Army. Information about each recruit includes date, place, and term of enlistment, place of birth, military ID number, random number assigned to each company, occupation before enlistment, age at enlistment, and height. Population figures for 1850 to 1860 by race, sex, and country of birth also are included by county and town of both recruit's birth and enlistment places. In addition, the latitude and longitude of the population centroids of each civil division were computed. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All recruits mustered into the Union Army.
SAMPLING: One-stage cluster sampling of white companies in the Union Army. Clusters

were companies, with each company having an equal probability of being selected.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 39,616
 Variables: 72
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 7

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Fogel, Robert W. "Nutrition and the Decline in Mortality Since 1700: Some Preliminary Findings." In Stanley L. Engerman and Robert E. Gallman (eds.), *LONG-TERM FACTORS IN AMERICAN ECONOMIC GROWTH*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1986.

Fogel, Robert W. *WITHOUT CONSENT OR CONTRACT: THE RISE AND FALL OF AMERICAN SLAVERY*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton, 1990.

Margo, Robert A., and Richard Steckel. "The Heights of Northern Whites During the Antebellum Period." *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY* 43 (1983), 167-174.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jacob Metzger and Robert A. Margo

UNION ARMY RECRUITS IN BLACK REGIMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1862-1865 (ICPSR 9426)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to examine the characteristics of free Blacks and ex-slaves mustered into the Union Army between 1862 and the end of the Civil War, 1865. In addition to variables on personal characteristics, such as skin, eye, and hair color, height, age, birthplace, and occupation before enlistment, the data also contain Army-related variables, such as regiment and company number, rank, enlistment date and place, changes in rank, and date and cause of end of service. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All Black regiments in the Union Army.
SAMPLING: Judgmental sample of eight Black infantry regiments in the Union Army. The sample represents slightly under 5 percent of all Black troops and has wide regional coverage within the Southern states.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 8,592
 Variables: 28
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Metzger, Jacob. "The Records of U.S. Colored Troops as a Historical Source: An Exploratory Examination." *HISTORICAL METHODS* 3 (1981), 123-132.

Margo, Robert A. "Civilian Occupations of Ex-slaves in the Union Army, 1862-1865." In Robert W. Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman (eds.), *WITHOUT CONSENT OR CONTRACT: THE RISE AND FALL OF AMERICAN SLAVERY - TECHNICAL PAPERS: MARKETS AND PRODUCTION* (Vol. I). New York, NY: W.W. Norton, 1990.

Margo, Robert A., and Richard Steckel. "The Heights of American Slaves: New Evidence on Slave Nutrition and Health." *SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY* 6 (1982), 516-538.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Michael J. Fishman

POPULATION OF COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1850 AND 1860 (ICPSR 9424)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information about the population of each county, town, and city of the United States in 1850 and 1860. Specific variables include tabulations of white, Black, and slave males and females, and aggregate population for each town. Foreign-born population, total population of each county, and centroid latitudes and longitudes of each county and state also were compiled. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All United States counties, towns, and cities in 1850 and 1860. The list was obtained from published data in *POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1860*.

NOTE: The data contain alphabetic codes.

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

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 12,792
 Variables: 28
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

John Komlos

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WEST POINT CADETS, 1843-1894 (ICPSR 9468)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to ascertain the nutritional status of mid-nineteenth century Americans. These data supply information on cadet's last name, age, height, weight, state of birth, state of appointment, and the date of the physical examination. In addition, family background data, such as whether parents were alive, father's occupation, income of parents, head of household, and urban/rural location of family residence, are provided. CLASS IV

NOTE: The data contain alphabetics.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 4,178

Variables: 16

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Komlos, John. "The Height and Weight of West Point Cadets: Dietary Changes in Antebellum America." *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY* 47 (December 1987), 897-921.

Cuff, Timothy. "The Body Mass Index of West Point Cadets" (Unpublished manuscript). Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Richard Sutch and Roger Ransom

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880 (ICPSR 9430)

SUMMARY: This data collection describes the organization of agriculture and the operation of the Southern economy following the Civil War, with emphasis on the relationship between race and tenure status of farm operators. Economic and agricultural data were compiled from the 1880 Census of Agriculture. Information provided includes the location of the farm (region, state, county, and enumeration district), tenure of the farm operator, number of acres in tillage, meadows, woodland, and other uses, type of crops being farmed and production figures, and the number of various livestock (horses, mules, oxen, cows,

sheep, and swine). Additionally, data are presented on the value of the farm, farm implements, livestock, and farm products, and costs associated with fences, fertilizer, and wages. Demographic information drawn from the 1880 Census of Population includes the race, literacy, age, and birthplace of the farm operator, number of people living in the house, and number of people working on the farm. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All farms reported by the 1880 Agriculture Census in the 11 Confederate states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The western area of Texas and southern area of Florida were excluded due to lack of settlement in 1880.

SAMPLING: The South was divided into economic regions that were relatively homogeneous, and one or more representative counties were selected from each region. This group of farms was then sampled at a minimum rate of 10 percent, blocks of five farms each being selected with a skip interval of 45 farms.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 11,202

Variables: 86

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 4

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Ransom, Roger, and Richard Sutch. *ONE KIND OF FREEDOM: THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF EMANCIPATION*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977.

Moen, Jon R. "Changes in the Productivity in Southern Agriculture Between 1860 and 1880." In Robert W. Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman (eds.), *WITHOUT CONSENT OR CONTRACT: THE RISE AND FALL OF AMERICAN SLAVERY - TECHNICAL PAPERS: MARKETS AND PRODUCTION* (Vol. I). New York, NY: W.W. Norton, 1990.

Documentation: \$4

Steven Ruggles and Russell R. Menard

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1880 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE SAMPLE (1 IN 1000 PRELIMINARY SUBSAMPLE) (ICPSR 9474)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides a preliminary subsample of the 1880 Public

Use Sample drawn from census enumeration forms. The file contains two types of records: family and person. Each household record is followed by a record for each person in the family. This collection contains information about size of family, number of persons and families in dwelling, and geographic location of each household. Information on individuals includes demographic characteristics, civil condition, occupation, health, education, and nativity. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Manuscript census records from 1880 for the 38 United States, the District of Columbia, and the Dakota Territory. **SAMPLING:** This collection is a nationally representative—although clustered—1 in 1000 preliminary subsample of the United States population in 1880. The subsample is based on every tenth microfilm reel of enumeration forms (there are a total of 1,454 reels) and, within each reel, on the census page itself. In terms of the Public Use Sample as a whole, a sample density of 1 person per 100 was chosen so that a single sample point was randomly generated for every two census pages. Sample points were chosen for inclusion in the collection only if the individual selected was the first person listed in the dwelling.

Under this procedure each dwelling, family, and individual in the population had a 1 in 100 probability of inclusion in the Public Use Sample. The complete sample, which will be released by the principal investigators in December 1993, will contain approximately 500,000 individuals living in 100,000 families, or 1 percent of the United States population in 1880.

NOTE: (1) This dataset has two levels. The first level ("F" Record Type) contains 29 variables for each of 10,126 families. The second level ("P" Record Type) contains 45 variables for each of 48,786 individuals residing in those families. (2) The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. (3) Users will note some differences in code frequencies between certain variables in this collection and the totals listed in the documentation.

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

File Structure: hierarchical

Record Length: 97

Documentation: machine-readable only

Victor M. Hawthorne, Friedrich K. Port, Mara Julius, et al.

END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE (ESRD): TRANSPLANTATION, DIALYSIS, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN MICHIGAN, 1984-1988 (ICPSR 9393)

SUMMARY: This study investigated survival rates, quality of life, and costs of four major treatments for end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients in Michigan. The project began in 1984 and continued through 1988. The four treatments studied were in-center hemodialysis, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD), transplantation from nonrelated, nonliving donors (cadaver transplants), and transplantation from related living donors (related transplants). A major advantage of the project in relation to other large-scale research studies on ESRD patients was access to comprehensive data bases maintained by the Michigan Kidney Registry (MKR) and the Organ Procurement Agency of Michigan (OPAM) to identify the sample and provide treatment and survival data. Records on medical expenditures for treatment were obtained from the United States' Health Care Financing Administration. Data on the quality of life during treatment were collected by personal interviews with patients over the four-year span needed to accumulate the desired number of cases. The personal interview schedule included measures of subjective well-being, such as mood states, satisfaction with various aspects of life, and other widely-used scales such as Activities of Daily Living, Sickness Impact Profile, and Bradburn Affect Balance Scale. Items on standard demographics, the clinical and symptomatic picture of the disease, and the respondents' social support systems were also included in the interview. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Patients with onset of chronic kidney failure between 1981 and 1986, aged 18 or more at this diagnosis and living in Michigan, who six months after the diagnosis were receiving or awaiting one of the four major treatment modalities (in-center hemodialysis, CAPD, cadaver transplant, and related transplant). The sampling frame was the Michigan Kidney Registry (MKR), a data base accumulated from an obligatory statewide health information system drawing on all treatment facilities caring for Michigan residents with ESRD, and recording data on demographic characteristics, hospitalization, treatment history, and survival. At six months after whatever initial form of treatment was available (usually in-center hemodialysis), most patients

would have other options identified, evaluated, approved, and the treatment of choice underway (except for those awaiting cadaver transplants according to the Organ Procurement Agency of Michigan). **SAMPLING:** A goal of 100 interviews in 1984 and 500 in each of the next three years was set. The plan was to accumulate at least 40 observations per treatment modality for each six-month duration period beginning at seven months after start of treatment for ESRD and continuing through five years. Representative samples, stratified by duration, were taken of all in-center hemodialysis patients. Representative samples were also possible for CAPD patients in shorter duration groups. CAPD patients of longer duration, however, were scarce (this was a new treatment in Michigan in the early 1980s), so all available patients was included. The number of transplant patients of both types was also found to be insufficient to meet the quota for the duration/treatment criteria. Therefore, all available transplant patients meeting other criteria were selected to be interviewed, along with a supplementary group of related transplant patients (defined as anyone with onset after June 1981 who had ever received a related-donor transplant).

NOTE: The age distribution for the sample was ages 19-40 (N = 583), 41-60 (N = 612), 61-90 (N = 380). Since the unit of observation in the dataset is the interview rather than the person, these totals include ages at the second and third interviews as well as those at the first. In addition to cross-sectional data on 1,017 patients, second and third interviews were conducted with 410 and 148 of the patients, respectively. Filtering variables are provided to facilitate analyses from first interviews only, from the most recent (or last) interviews, or to omit the data from the supplementary sample of related transplants.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,575
Variables: 933
Record Length: 1,248
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I: EPIDEMIOLOGIC FOLLOWUP STUDY, 1986 (ICPSR 9466)

SUMMARY: This Epidemiologic Followup Study (NHEFS) is a longitudinal study of adults originally examined, measured, and interviewed in 1971-1975 as part of the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I). The NHEFS was jointly initiated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the National Institute on Aging, and other components of the National Institutes of Health and Public Health Service. The primary purpose of the followup study is to investigate longitudinal relationships between the extensive data on physiological, nutritional, behavioral, and demographic characteristics collected during NHANES I and subsequent morbidity or mortality from specific diseases and conditions. The 1982-1984 wave of data collection for NHEFS followed all medically examined respondents who had been 25 to 74 years in 1971-1975. The 1986 NHEFS wave focused on older members of the NHANES I NHEFS cohorts, those who had been 55-74 years of age at their baseline examinations in 1971-1975 and were not known to be deceased at the time of the 1982-1984 NHEFS. In the 1986 NHEFS, the surviving respondents were 65-89 years of age. Data were collected on changes in vital, health, and functional status and use of health care services that had occurred since the last contact, whether the contact was in 1982-1984 or 1971-1975. The vital and tracing status file documents efforts to trace all subjects who had been 55 years of age and over at NHANES I (N = 5,677) and ascertain their vital status and demographic data. Further data collection was aimed at the 3,980 subjects who were not known to be deceased by 1982-1984. Thirty-minute telephone interviews were conducted with either sample members (N = 2,558) or with proxies for the incapacitated (N = 469) and deceased (N = 581) subjects. Questions were asked on household composition, self-reports of physician-diagnosed medical conditions (with detail on reports of cancer, bone fractures, and nonhospital health facility stays), death if applicable, functional limitations, use of health care facilities, and interviewer observations about the respondent. Items on coronary bypass surgery, pacemaker procedures, and community services utilization were 1986 addi-

tions to the NHEFS questionnaire. For those respondents who had not been interviewed in 1982-1984, questions were included on smoking and alcohol use, vision and hearing, exercise and weight, and pregnancy and menstrual history. Health care facility records were abstracted to provide diagnostic and summary information on single or multiple overnight stays in hospitals and nursing homes for 2,021 subjects reporting such stays. Death certificate data, including International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision codes for multiple causes of death, were added for 661 decedents reported since the 1982-1984 wave, for a total of 2,266 decedents. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States aged 55-74 in 1971-1975 and still surviving in 1982-1984.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability sample. The original sample in 1971-1975 (N = 31,973) was aged 1-74 years, with oversampling of elderly and low-income persons and pregnant women. From this sample, the 1986 selection was further made of members who were in 1971-1975 both aged 55-74 and medically examined (N = 5,677), and from that group, those not known to have been deceased at the time of the 1982-1984 wave (N = 3,980).

NOTE: The age distribution for the 3,980 targeted 1986 sample members was (in 1971-1975) ages 55-64 (N = 1,541) and 65-74 (N = 2,439). For the 3,608 interviewed in 1986, 3,090 were white, 497 Black, and 21 other. The data contain dashes (-), and blanks. Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. ICPSR has produced machine-readable documentation through optical character recognition (OCR) scanning of the NCHS codebooks. The Sample Sequence Number variable may be used to link the NHEFS 1986 files with the 1982-1984 files (ICPSR 8900) and with the NHANES 1971-1975 files (ICPSR 7987, 8055-8070, 8507).

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tapes(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and

that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Vital and Tracing Status	Part 2: Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,677	Cases: 3,608
Variables: approx. 49	Variables: approx. 714
Record Length: 194	Record Length: 5,364
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Mortality Data	Part 4: Health Care Facility Record
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,266	Cases: 5,405
Variables: approx. 61	Variables: approx. 66
Record Length: 440	Record Length: 429
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Finucane, F.F., et al., National Center for Health Statistics. "Plan and Operation of the NHANES I Epidemiologic Followup Study, 1986." VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS, SERIES 1, NO. 25. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 90-1307. Public Health Service.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karen Davis and The Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Living Alone

NATIONAL SURVEY OF PROBLEMS FACING ELDERLY AMERICANS LIVING ALONE, 1986 (ICPSR 9379)

SUMMARY: This survey was designed to obtain a picture of the resources, problems, needs, and preferences of the eight million elderly Americans who live alone. The questions cover not only living arrangements and demographic information, but also economic well-being, health, health care, health insurance, difficulties and fears, need for help, obtaining help, and opinions on policies that have been proposed on the behalf of the elderly. The living arrangements of those in the sample fell into three categories: approximately 30 percent lived alone, 54 percent lived with spouses, and 16 percent lived with children or others. The sample included 903 widowed women over age 65. Comparable data on a Hispanic American sample,

who were interviewed with the same questionnaire, are available in NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISPANIC ELDERLY LIVING ALONE, 1988 (ICPSR 9289). CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized elderly persons in the continental United States. SAMPLING: Random digit dialing of approximately 23,000 telephone numbers nationwide was used to locate and interview a representative cross-sectional sample of 2,002 persons ages 65 and over. This was supplemented by an oversample of 504 additional persons ages 75 and over. All data in the survey are weighted by sex, age, race, education, region, and living arrangements to conform with the 1985 Census Bureau estimates.

NOTE: Age distribution of the sample is 65-69 (N=798), 70-74 (N=530), 75-79 (N=667), 80-84 (N=330), 85+ (N=154). Racial distribution is white (N=2,240), Black (N=160). The data contain alphabetic characters, and blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,506
Variables: 186
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 9

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Taylor, Humphrey, Michael Kagay, and Stuart Leichenko, of Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. "Problems Facing Elderly Americans Living Alone: A National Survey" (Report prepared for The Commonwealth Fund Commission on Elderly People Living Alone). New York, NY: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., January 1987.

Documentation: \$7

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute of Mental Health

EPIDEMIOLOGIC CATCHMENT AREA (ECA) SURVEY OF MENTAL DISORDERS, WAVE I (HOUSEHOLD), 1980-1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8993)

SUMMARY: The Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) program of research was initiated in response to the 1977 report of the President's Commission on Mental Health. The purpose was to collect data on the prevalence and incidence of mental disorders and on the use of and need for ser-

vices by the mentally ill. The ECA Survey is the largest and most comprehensive survey of mental disorders ever conducted in the United States. The scope and complexity of the survey design were made possible because of the confluence of the recent standardization of psychiatric diagnostic criteria and the availability of advanced computer data processing systems. Independent research teams at five universities (Yale, Johns Hopkins, Washington University, Duke University, and University of California at Los Angeles), in collaboration with NIMH, conducted the studies with a core of common questions and sample characteristics. The sites were areas that had previously been designated as Community Mental Health Center catchment areas (New Haven, CN, Baltimore, MD, St. Louis, MO, Durham, NC, and Los Angeles, CA). The ECA encompassed a Household Survey and an Institutional Survey at each site, with two waves of personal interviews administered one year apart and a brief telephone interview in between. The structured psychiatric diagnostic interview used in the ECA was the NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS), version III (with the exception of the Yale Wave I survey, which used version II). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 3rd edition (DSM-III) diagnoses derived from the DIS include manic episode, major depressive episode, dysthymia, bipolar disorder, alcohol abuse or dependence, drug abuse or dependence, schizophrenia, schizophreniform, obsessive compulsive disorder, phobia, somatization, panic, antisocial personality, and anorexia nervosa. The DIS elicits diagnoses across the respondent's full life span and also indicates when symptoms appeared during the last year (within last two weeks, last month, last six months, and last full year). The DIS uses the Mini-Mental State Examination to screen, when respondents appear confused, for cognitive impairment and inability to complete the interview, and continuation by a proxy interview. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Community Mental Health Center catchment areas (defined as geographic areas with populations of 75,000-250,000) in the United States. A minimum population size of 200,000 was required at each site, to enable study of specific mental disorders that have prevalence rates below one percent in the general population. The household population was defined as all persons 18 years or older, residing in a household geographically located

within the catchment area and having no other usual place of residence.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sampling was used at each site, with initial sampling from geographic clusters at some sites, and household and respondent samples at all sites. There was a minimum sample size at each site of 3,000 adults in the Household Survey, and a minimum of 500 residents of institutions. Elderly household residents were oversampled at the New Haven, Durham, and Baltimore sites. The St. Louis site oversampled Blacks and the Los Angeles site oversampled Hispanics. **NOTE:** The age distribution across the five sites, is ages 18-44 (N = 8,773), ages 45-54 (N = 1,732), ages 55-64 (N = 2,355), ages 65-74 (N = 3,503), ages 75-84 (N = 1,759), ages 85-94 (N = 420), ages 95+ (N = 22). The data contain blank and dash (-) codes. ICPSR produced the EBCDIC data file and accompanying OSIRIS dictionary for this release from a SAS system file provided by NIMH.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,571
Variables: 1,371
Record Length: 2,921
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Eaton, W.W., and L. Kessler (eds.). *EPIDEMOLOGY FIELD METHODS IN PSYCHIATRY: THE NIMH EPIDEMIOLOGIC CATCHMENT AREA PROGRAM*. Orlando, FL: Academic Press, Inc., 1985.

Folstein, M.F., S.E. Folstein, and P.R. McHugh. "Mini Mental State: A Practical Method for Grading the Cognitive State of Patients for a Clinician." *JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH* 12 (1975), 189-198.

Documentation: \$30

Dana V. Hiller and William W. Philliber

WORK AND FAMILY STUDY, 1983: [CINCINNATI] (ICPSR 9465)

SUMMARY: This data collection, which focuses on married couples, investigates the effects of dual careers and job status on marital partners. Four major mechanisms

were identified to account for the relationships between higher occupational status of the wife and negative marital and/or career outcomes. These mechanisms include (1) competition between husband and wife, (2) conflict between role expectations and performances, (3) conflict with respective gender identities, and (4) lack of role complementarity in the relationship. The data collection effort sought to determine if any of these mechanisms or combination of mechanisms cause the wife to stay out of the labor force, cause the husband's occupation to limit the wife's occupational attainment, or cause the wife's higher occupational attainment to result in marital dissatisfaction. Major variables include labor force participation, occupation, gender identity, role expectations, perception of expectations, perception of performance, role complementarity, competition, marital satisfaction, career commitment, support for wife's career, and perceived status differences. The unit of analysis is the married couple. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Married couples in the Cincinnati, Ohio SMSA.

SAMPLING: Random stratified sample (according to whether dual or single earners and occupational status).

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

Part 1: Couple Cases	Part 2: Non-respondent Cases
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 978	Cases: 162
Variables: 657	Variables: 35
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 8	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Philliber, William, and Dana Vannoy-Hiller. "The Effects of Husband's Occupational Attainment on Wife's Achievement." *JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY* 52 (May 1990), 323-329.

Vannoy-Hiller, Dana, and William Philliber. *EQUAL PARTNERS: SUCCESSFUL WOMEN IN MARRIAGE* (Research monograph). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 1989.

Hiller, Dana, and William Philliber. "The Division of Labor in Contemporary Marriage: Expectations, Perceptions, and Performance." *SOCIAL PROBLEMS* 33 (February 1986), 191-201.

Documentation: \$9

James L. Gibson

FREEDOM AND TOLERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987 (ICPSR 9454)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to examine political tolerance and perceptions of personal freedom in the United States. Respondents were questioned regarding their feelings about social groups currently active in politics (e.g., the group most disliked, whether its members should be banned from running for public office, teaching in public schools, and making public speeches, and whether this group was threatening to the American way of life). Respondents also were asked for their opinions on government agencies, Congress, and the Supreme Court, including whether the government should allow public meetings to oppose government action and whether the power of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional should be eliminated. Additionally, respondents were queried about their political behavior (e.g., frequency of political discussions with co-workers, friends, casual acquaintances, and neighbors), about a variety of psychological and philosophical issues, and about their alcoholic drinking behavior. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: English-speaking persons 18 years of age and over, living in noninstitutional settings within the United States.
SAMPLING: A panel (re-interview) was selected randomly, within gender strata, from respondents of the 1987 General Social Survey, which was a national probability sample with a special oversample of Black respondents.

NOTE: The raw data for this collection contain seven 92-character records per case.

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

Part 1: Raw Data	Part 2: SPSSX Export File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,459	Cases: 1,459
Variables: 395	Variables: 395
Record Length: 92	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 7	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Gibson, James L. "The Structure of Attitudinal Tolerance in the United States." *BRITISH JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE* 19 (1989), 562-570.

Gibson, James L. "Understandings of Justice: Institutional Legitimacy, Procedural

Justice, and Political Tolerance." *LAW AND SOCIETY* 23 (1989), 469-496.

Gibson, James L. "Political Freedom: A Socio-Psychological Analysis." In George E. Marcus and John L. Sullivan (eds.), *RE-CONSIDERING AMERICAN DEMOCRACY*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, forthcoming.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Service

COUNTY INCOME DATA, 1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9483)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains aggregate income data for counties in the United States. Variables include number of income tax returns, number of exemptions, aggregate adjusted gross income, wages and salaries, dividends, interest, and gross rents and royalties. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Counties in the United States.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,188
Variables: 9
Record Length: 90
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES: INDIVIDUAL UNITS AND ESTIMATES, 1988 (ICPSR 9446)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to collect civil and criminal justice expenditure and employment data for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Department of Justice. These types of data are needed because the Justice Improvement Act of 1979, as amended, requires that block grants to each state be allocated between the state and local governments according to the ratio of state-to-local justice expenditure. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: All state and county governments, all municipal and township governments with 10,000 or more population, and special campus police of public universities and colleges in the United States.

SAMPLING: A probability sample in which the chance of selection is based on the relative size of a government's expenditure for police protection as provided in the 1982 Census of Governments.

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: Individual Units	Part 2: Estimate File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,328	Cases: 366
Variables: 182	Variables: 167
Record Length: 1,175	Record Length: 840
Records Per Case: 15	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL JUSTICE AGENCY LIST, 1987 (ICPSR 9482)

SUMMARY: The National Justice Agency List, 1987 is a master name and address file created and maintained by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The file contains information for the following topics: Public Defenders, Law Enforcement, Courts, Probation Enforcement, Probation and Parole, Juvenile Corrections, Local Adult Corrections, State Adult Corrections, Federal Adult Corrections, and Other Justice Agencies. Variables include name of the agency, address, state and region identification, telephone number, FIPS code, population, total workload, and number of professional and total employees. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All criminal justice agencies in the United States.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 61,408
Variables: 40
Record Length: 360
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *JUSTICE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES SUMMARY REPORT*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: \$3

Franklyn W. Dunford, David Huizinga,
and Delbert S. Elliott

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9481)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to corroborate the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (1984) finding that arrest is an effective deterrent against continued domestic assaults. The data addressed the following questions: (1) To what extent does arrest decrease the likelihood of continued violence, as assessed by the victim? (2) To what extent does arrest decrease the likelihood of continued complaints of crime, as assessed by police records? (3) What are the differences in arrest recidivism between cases that involved arrest versus cases that involved mediation, separation, warrant, or no warrant? Based on three data sources, domestic violence cases in the three sectors of Omaha, Nebraska were assigned to one of five experimental treatments: mediation, separation, arrest, warrant, or no warrant. Data for victim reports were collected from three interviews of the victims conducted one week, six months, and 12 months after the domestic violence incident. The investigators used arrest recidivism, continued complaints of crime, and victim reports of repeated violence (fear of injury, pushing-hitting, and physical injury) as outcome measures to assess the extent to which treatments prevented subsequent conflicts. Other variables include self-esteem, locus of control, welfare dependency, changes in the relationships between suspect and victim, characteristics of police action taken, extent of the victim's injury, and extent of drug use by the victim and suspect. The following demographic variables are included in the data: race, age, sex, income, occupational status, and marital status. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Domestic violence cases in Omaha, Nebraska.

SAMPLING: Two-stage random sampling design.

NOTE: By design, the sample was confined to misdemeanor domestic violence incidents. Conclusions cannot be generalized to more serious forms of assault.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: One-Week
Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 577
Variables: 506
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 3: Twelve-Month
Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 577
Variables: 704
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 13

Part 5: Six-Month
Police Record
Search Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,154
Variables: 1,034
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 22

Part 2: Six-Month
Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 577
Variables: 690
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 13

Part 4: Police Report
Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 577
Variables: 45
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Twelve-Month
Police Record
Search Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,154
Variables: 1,034
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 22

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Dunford, F.W., D. Huizinga, and D.S. Elliott. THE OMAHA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE POLICE EXPERIMENT (Final report to the National Institute of Justice). Boulder, CO: University of Colorado at Boulder, Institute of Behavioral Science, 1989.

Dunford, F.W., D. Huizinga, and D.S. Elliott. "The Omaha Domestic Violence Experiment." *CRIMINOLOGY* 28 (1990), 183-206.

Documentation: \$10

United States Department of Justice.
National Institute of Justice

DRUG USE FORECASTING IN 20 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9477)

SUMMARY: This data collection investigates the level of drug use among drug offenders and monitors changes in drug use trends. These data address the following topics: (1) types of drugs used by offenders, (2) level of dependency on drugs, (3) offenders' reported need for alcohol/drug treatment, (4) whether drug use is related to certain types of offenses, and (5) the relationship between offender-reported drug use and urinalysis findings. The data also reflect the arrestee's current charge, self-reported drug use, and age at first drug use. Demographic variables supplied include age of arrestee, ethnicity, sex, education, marital status, and employment status. The drugs tested for include marijuana, opiates, cocaine, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines

(Valium), methaqualone, propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. Questions about recent and past use, age at first use, and length of dependency were asked for each drug the arrestee reported ever having tried. Other topic areas covered by the data include type of offense for which arrested, injection history, drug and alcohol treatment history, and treatment needs. The unit of observation is the individual. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Drug arrestees in 20 cities in the United States

SAMPLING: The probability sample representing male arrestees in the 20 cities is 10,554. All female arrestees (3,261) in only 14 cities were included.

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

Part 1: Raw Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 13,815
Variables: 184
Record Length: 351
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSSX Export File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 13,815
Variables: 184
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$4

Cathy Spatz Widom

CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND VIOLENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN A MIDWEST METROPOLITAN AREA OF THE UNITED STATES, 1967-1988 (ICPSR 9480)

SUMMARY: These data examine the relationships between childhood abuse and/or neglect and later criminal and violent criminal behavior. In particular, the data focus on whether being a victim of violence and/or neglect in early childhood leads to being a criminal offender in adolescence or early adulthood and whether a relationship exists between childhood abuse or neglect and arrests as a juvenile, arrests as an adult, and arrests for violent offenses. For this data collection adult and juvenile criminal histories of sampled cases with backgrounds of abuse or neglect were compared to those of a matched control group with no official record of abuse or neglect. Variables contained in Part 1 include demographic information (age, race, sex, and date of birth). In Part 2, information is presented on the abuse/neglect incident (type of abuse or neglect, duration of the inci-

dent, whether the child was removed from the home, if so, for how long, results of the placement, and whether the individual is still alive). Part 3 contains family information (with whom the child was living at the time of the incident, family disruptions, and who reported the abuse or neglect) and on the perpetrator of the incident (relation to abused/neglected, age, race, sex, and whether living in the home of the victim). Part 4 contains information on the charges filed within adult arrest incidents (occasion for arrest, multiple counts of the same type of charge, year and location of arrest, and type of offense or charge), and Part 5 includes information on the charges filed within juvenile arrest incidents (year of juvenile charge, number of arrests, and type of offense or charge). The unit of analysis for Parts 1 through 3 is the individual at age 11 or younger, for Part 4 the charge within the adult arrest incident, and for Part 5 the charge within the juvenile arrest incident. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All children under 12 years of age during the period 1967-1972 in a metropolitan area in the Midwest.
SAMPLING: Prospective cohorts research design matched with a control group cohort.
NOTE: The data contain duplicate case numbers. Parts 2 and 3 appear to contain a large amount of missing data. The data apply only to reported and substantiated cases of childhood victimization. Misdemeanor criminal behavior for individuals may not show up in the records checked.

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

Part 1: Demographic	Part 2: Abuse/Neglect
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 1,575	Cases: 908
Variables: 6	Variables: 28
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 3

Part 3: Family and Perpetrator	Part 4: Adult Criminality
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 908	Cases: 2,578
Variables: 30	Variables: 8
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Juvenile Criminality
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,101
Variables: 5
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Martin T. Orne and Wayne G. Whitehouse

USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF HYPNOSIS AND THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW FOR ENHANCING EYEWITNESS RECALL: PHILADELPHIA, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9478)

SUMMARY: This study investigated the effectiveness of hypnosis and the cognitive interview (a technique for stimulating memory) on the recall of events in a criminal incident. The data collected in the study address the following questions: (1) Does hypnosis or the cognitive interview mitigate recall deficits that result from emotionally upsetting events? (2) Does hypnosis or the cognitive interview improve recall when individuals recall events in narrative fashion? (3) Does hypnosis or the cognitive interview improve recall when individuals are required to respond to each item in a set of focused questions? (4) Does the cognitive interview improve recall better than motivated control recall procedures? For this two-stage study, subjects were randomly assigned to receive hypnosis, cognitive interview, or control treatment. Stage 1 involved completing unrelated questionnaires and viewing a short film containing an emotionally upsetting criminal event. Stage 2 was conducted 3 to 13 days later (the average was 6.5 days) and involved baseline information gathering about the events in the film, application of the assigned treatment, and post-treatment written recall of the events. Data were collected from the written narratives provided by subjects and from an oral forced recall of events in a post-experimental interview. Variables in File 1 include total information (correct, incorrect, confabulations, and attributions) as well as new information given in the post-treatment written narrative. The remaining variables in File 1 include score on Harvard Group Scale of Hypnotic Susceptibility, Form A (HGSHS:A), repressor status, and number of days between viewing the film and completing the baseline and post-treatment interviews. Variables in File 2 were derived from the post-experimental oral forced recall interview and include total correct and incorrect responses and confidence ratings for correct and incorrect responses. The unit of observation is the individual. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All university students in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
NOTE: The size of the samples used can result in moderate sampling errors. The use of a homogeneous sample of young adult volunteers makes it difficult to assess the

generalizability of the findings to demographically dissimilar populations. The information contained in the data files is limited to the various measures derived from the baseline and post-treatment narratives and the post-experimental forced recall interview.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image and SPSSX Export Files

Part 1: Baseline and Treatment Data File	Part 2: Post-Experimental Data File
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 72	Cases: 72
Variables: 20	Variables: 5
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Baseline and Treatment Data: SPSSX Export File	Part 4: Post-Experimental Data: SPSSX Export File
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 72	Cases: 72
Variables: 20	Variables: 5
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Orne, Martin T., and Wayne G. Whitehouse. THE USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF HYPNOSIS AND THE COGNITIVE INTERVIEW FOR ENHANCING EYEWITNESS RECALL. Merion Station, PA: Institute for Experimental Psychiatry, 1990.

Documentation: \$4

David Knoke and Paul D. Reynolds

RELIABILITY OF ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES, 1988: SURVEY OF MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL METROPOLITAN AREA ORGANIZATIONS (ICPSR 9469)

SUMMARY: This project had several objectives: (1) to estimate the reliabilities of diverse organizational measures by studying organizations of various types and sizes to determine the impact of size and type on reliability, (2) to develop techniques that facilitate common measurement across all organizational types, (3) to determine the characteristics of respondents most likely to provide the modal or typical response for an organization, and (4) to demonstrate that high quality samples of diverse organization types are technically feasible and affordable. Measures of age, size, external setting, internal structural differentiation, and organizational culture were obtained

from 370 government, social service, and business organizations. The project involved data collection from at least five centrally located decision-makers (executives, administrators, officers) of each organization sampled. Characteristics of the respondent were included, with major emphasis on experience with the organization as well as current position and standardized demographic data. The unit of analysis for the project was the organization. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area organizations.

SAMPLING: Representative and systematic samples were drawn from diverse organizations.

NOTE: Users need to use the SPSS/PC control statements in Part 2 to work with both data files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Raw Data for Additional Cases Part 2: SPSS/PC Control Statements

File Structure: rectangular File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 166 Record Length: 80

Variables: 172

Record Length: 84

Part 3: Raw Data for the First

1,888 Cases Collected

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,888

Variables: 172

Record Length: 356

Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8

ABC News

ABC NEWS WEST GERMANY POLL, MAY 1989 (ICPSR 9248)

SUMMARY: This survey of West German respondents elicited their opinions on West Germany and its relationship with the United States and other countries. Topics covered include the respondent's view of Helmut Kohl's handling of his job as chancellor of West Germany, impressions of political leaders, the political leader most interested in arms control, and Gorbachev's motives in relationships with western countries. In addition, respondents were asked which countries they thought were working for peace, which countries were more involved in unrest, and which countries were friends to West Germany. They also were queried about whether there was a need to change West Germany's foreign

policy, whether the Soviets should reduce their conventional forces in Europe, whether NATO was necessary for the defense of Western Europe, and whether the cold war between West and East was coming to an end. Views on the United States' short-range nuclear weapons and on American troops in West Germany also were included. Background information on respondents includes region and age. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in West Germany.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: The data contain blank characters.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 1,000

Variables: 28

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Notes and Errata

Users who ordered GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1990: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 9505) via the ICPSR Hotline should note that Question 472F (page 551 of the printed codebook) should read: "People who have never had children lead empty lives."

The *Continuity Guide to the American National Election Studies, 1952-1988* is now available. Individuals interested in ordering this volume should contact ICPSR Member Services.

The Census Bureau has made available a printed volume of frequency counts for all variables in the 1985 Panel of SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) (ICPSR 9176). The volume lists the eight waves in a single row, followed by frequencies for each variable. This volume may be purchased directly from the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division, (301)763-4100. ICPSR has the same information available in slightly different format: the frequency counts are provided as individual machine-readable files for each wave.

User Notes are available for the SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1987 PANEL (ICPSR 9365). A User Note has also been provided for the SIPP 1984 FULL PANEL RESEARCH FILE (ICPSR 9331).

*United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census*

**SURVEY OF INCOME AND
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP)
1987 PANEL (ICPSR 9365)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Wave II Rectangular Core and Topical Module have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 3: Wave II Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 31,660 Variables: approx. 1,260 Record Length: 6,896 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Data Dictionary for Wave II Rectangular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 60
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Documentation: \$22 (Wave II)

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

**NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL
SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET
EXPERIENCE, 1966-1988 (ICPSR 7610)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the Youth Cohort (Parts 5-28, 38-50, 75-93, 100-101) and the Youth Workhistory (Part 94) have been revised and updated to include data for 1988. Data for the Mature Women (Parts 2, 55-56, and 95-99) have been revised and updated through 1987. Part 51, containing Merged Child-Mother data for 1986 and 1988, replaces the previous Child Raw Item file (formerly Part 45) as well as the 1986 Merged Child-Mother file. In addition, flowcharts have been provided in machine-readable form for the Young Women (Parts 102-107) and the Mature Women (Parts 108-113). CLASS IV

NOTE: Due to the consolidation of the Child Raw Item data and the Merged Child-Mother data into one file, there is at present no Part 45 in this collection. 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, al-

though some supplementary materials are available only on microfiche. Numeric and KWIC indexes and various attachments are supplied as machine-readable files. Users will need to order Numeric and KWIC indexes along with data files in order to determine column locations for variables.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 75 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 1-58 and 65-113), and Card Image (Parts 59-64)

Parts 2,96: Mature Women, 1967- 1986 and 1987 (Main Files) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,083 Variables: approx. 7,163 Record Length: 30,820 and 3,432 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 55,98: Mature Women, 1967- 1986 and 1987 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133
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Parts 56,97: Mature Women, 1967- 1986 and 1987 (KWIC Indexes) Record Length: 133	Parts 95,99: Attachments 3 for Mature Women, 1967-1986 and 1987 Record Length: 133
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Parts 5-28,38-50,75- 90, 100-101: Youth, 1979-1988 (Main Files) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,686 Variables: 9 to 1,431 per part Record Length: 23 to 3,152 per part Records Per Case: 1	Parts 91-93: Youth, 1979- 1988 (Numeric and KWIC Indexes and Codebook) Record Length: 133
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Part 51: Child- Mother, 1979- 1988 (Merged File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,346 Variables: 6,540 Record Length: 14,616 Records Per Case: 1	Part 94: Youth, 1979- 1988 (Workhistory) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,686 Variables: approx. 4,250 Record Length: 23,707 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 102-107: Young Women, Flowcharts for 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1987 Record Length: 80	Parts 108-113: Mature Women, Flowcharts for 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987 Record Length: 80
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*Documentation: \$11 (Youth);
\$4 (Child-Mother);
\$3 (Mature Women)*

*World Bank. International Economics
Department*

**WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL INDICATORS,
1950-1988 (ICPSR 9300)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1988 have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: An earlier version of this data collection, WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS, 1950-1981 (ICPSR 8197), may contain variables not included in the present collection.

RESTRICTIONS: ICPSR obtained these data from the World Bank under the terms of a contract stating that the data are for the sole use of ICPSR and MAY NOT be sold or provided to third parties outside of ICPSR. Individuals at institutions that are not members of ICPSR may obtain these data directly from the World Bank.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,304
Variables: approx. 118
Record Length: 853
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

M. Kent Jennings and Richard G. Niemi

**YOUTH-PARENT SOCIALIZATION
PANEL STUDY, 1965-1973
(ICPSR 7779)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Missing data codes for a number of variables were revised in both Parts 1 and 2 of this data collection. CLASS I

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: Youth Panel File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,348 Variables: 775 Record Length: 1,292 Records Per Case: 20	Part 2: Parent Panel File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,179 Variables: 720 Record Length: 1,187 Records Per Case: 20
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8914)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The first wave of data collected from the next-of-kin, Part 9, has been added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: The data contain blanks. Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

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

Part 9: Next-of-Kin Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,077
Variables: 20
Record Length: 395
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$14

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY: LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGING, 70 YEARS AND OVER, 1984-1989 (ICPSR 8719)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This is NCHS's Version 3 of the LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGING, dated October 1990. Version 3 adds the 1988 interviews, as well as updates of the National Death Index through

1988 and Medicare records through 1989. The number of cases is expanded to include additional people from the 1984 sample who were under 80 years or non-Black. CLASS IV

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution of the sample of the 7,527 persons was, in 1984: ages 70-74 (N = 3,131), 75-79 (N = 2,306), 80-84 (N = 1,266), and 85-99 (N = 824). The data contain blanks ().

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

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

Part 1: Person File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,527 Variables: 1,430 Record Length: 1,720 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Medicare Hospital Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 9,956 Variables: 19 Record Length: 70 Records Per Case: 1
---	---

Part 3: Other Medicare Use Records
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,533
Variables: 21
Record Length: 30
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$20

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1986-1990 [NEAR-TERM DATA] (ICPSR 8864)

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has extended this collection to include 1989 and

1990 data; the 1989 Full File (Part 23), the 1989 Incident File (Part 24), and the 1989 Person File (Part 25) have been added. The Incident-Level Longitudinal File (Part 15) has been extended through 1989. The documentation has been revised to reflect these additions. CLASS I

NOTE: The National Crime Surveys data are organized by collection quarter, with six quarters comprising an annual file. For example, for the 1987 file the four quarters of 1987 are included as well as the first two quarters of 1988. The 1989 hierarchical file contains 174,303 household ID and household records, 301,404 person records, and 27,472 incident records.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 15: Incident-Level Longitudinal File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 56,442 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1	Part 23: 1989 Full File File Structure: hierarchical
Part 24: 1989 Incident File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 18,333 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1	Part 25: 1989 Person File Structure: rectangular Cases: 34,298 Variables: 2,137 Record Length: 2,677 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1979-1987 [REVISED QUESTIONNAIRE] (ICPSR 8608)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator resupplied data for 1986 and 1987. The following parts have been reprocessed: the 1986 Full file (Part 17), the 1987 Full file (Part 19), the 1986 Incident file (Part 18), the 1987 Incident file (Part 20), the 1979-1987 Incident-Level Longitudinal File (Part 16), the 1986 Person file (Part 28), the 1987 Person file (Part 29), and the rape subset (Part 30). CLASS I

NOTE: The National Crime Surveys data are organized by collection quarter, and six

quarters comprise an annual file. For example, for the 1979 file the four quarters of 1979 are included as well as the first two quarters of 1980.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 29 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 16: 1979-1987 Incident-Level Longitudinal File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 216,417
Variables: 473
Record Length: 731
Records Per Case: 1

Part 17: 1986 Full File Structure: hierarchical
Part 18: 1986 Incident File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,158
Variables: 473
Record Length: 731
Records Per Case: 1

Part 19: 1987 Full File Structure: hierarchical
Part 20: 1987 Incident File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,337
Variables: 473
Record Length: 731
Records Per Case: 1

Part 21: 1986 Person File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 43,629
Variables: 1,454
Record Length: 2,078
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1973-1983 (ICPSR 7635)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Incident Level files for 1973 to 1982 (Parts 1-10) have been reprocessed to remove incidents with missing data for month of occurrence. The Incident Level Concatenated File (Part 41) has been reprocessed to include 1982 data. CLASS I

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 51 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length, and OSIRIS

Parts 1-10: 1973-1982, Incident Level Files
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 26,229 to 32,747 per file
Variables: 337
Record Length: 549
Records Per Case: 1

Part 41: 1973-1982, Incident Level: Concatenated File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 298,766
Variables: 337
Record Length: 549
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1987: ALABAMA, ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, GEORGIA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, VERMONT, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 9287)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The collection now contains data for the following states: Alabama, Georgia, New York, Utah, and Virginia. CLASS II

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: 642,127
Variables: 60
Record Length: 152
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Judicial Center

FEDERAL COURT CASES: INTEGRATED DATA BASE, 1970-1989 (ICPSR 8429)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data on criminal, civil, and appeals terminations and cases pending are now available for 1988

and 1989 (Parts 58-66). CLASS II and CLASS IV

NOTE: Data for 1970 to 1987, Parts 1-56, have been processed to ICPSR Class II specifications. These data are documented by a machine-readable only codebook (Fourth ICPSR edition) and SPSS Control Cards. Data for 1988 and 1989, Parts 58-66, are released in ICPSR Class IV form and are documented by a printed codebook.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 65 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 58: Criminal Terminations, 1988
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 56,480
Variables: 39
Record Length: 122
Records Per Case: 1

Part 59: Criminal Terminations, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,720
Variables: 39
Record Length: 122
Records Per Case: 1

Part 60: Criminal Cases Pending, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 46,400
Variables: 39
Record Length: 122
Records Per Case: 1

Part 62: Appeal Data Terminations, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 37,400
Variables: 64
Record Length: 206
Records Per Case: 1

Part 63: Appeal Data Pending, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 30,040
Variables: 64
Record Length: 206
Records Per Case: 1

Part 64: Civil Court Cases Terminations, 1988
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 238,800
Variables: 30
Record Length: 134
Records Per Case: 1

Part 65: Civil Court Cases Terminations, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 235,260
Variables: 30
Record Length: 134
Records Per Case: 1

Part 66: Civil Court Cases Pending, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 242,460
Variables: 30
Record Length: 134
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10

World Values Study Group

WORLD VALUES SURVEY, 1981-1983 (ICPSR 9309)

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data originally were released with Ronald Inglehart, et al. listed as principal investigator. The

principal investigator designation has been changed to the World Values Study Group in order to more accurately specify and acknowledge the international association responsible for the conduct of these surveys. In addition, a new weight variable (Revised Weight, V348) has been created for these data, and expanded documentation for country-specific variables has been added to the codebook. CLASS III

NOTE: The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The number of unweighted respondents is: France 1,200, Britain 1,231, Germany 1,305, Italy 1,348, Netherlands 1,221, Denmark 1,182, Belgium 1,145, Spain 2,303, Ireland 1,217, Northern Ireland 312, United States 2,325, Canada 1,254, Japan 1,204, Mexico 1,837, South Africa 1,596, Hungary 1,464, Australia 1,228, Norway 1,246, Sweden 954, Soviet Union 1,262, Iceland 927, Finland 1,003. The weight variable is designed to create a weighted number of respondents that approximates the relative populations of each country and compensates for an oversample of youth in western Europe, the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The total unweighted N for these data is 28,764.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary
DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 28,764
Variables: 350
Record Length: 407
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1986: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 9113)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A short errata statement has been added to this collection as Part 31. CLASS IV

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

Part 31: Errata of November 30, 1990
Record Length: 84

Documentation: NA

Jon Moen

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1860 [UNITED STATES]: URBAN HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE (ICPSR 8930)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The second release of this collection adds nine constructed variables, including several weight variables, collapsed occupation, ICPSR state code, region, and unique internal family and household identifier numbers.

CLASS IV

NOTE: Nathaniel T. Wilcox of the University of Chicago collaborated with Jon Moen for the second release of this data collection.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,001
Variables: 22
Record Length: 200
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Brian Forst and William Rhodes

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The documentation for this collection has been revised to include a final report by the principal investigators. CLASS IV

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

Documentation: \$10

Stevens Clarke

FELONY PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8307)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data and documentation for this study have been revised to correct several errors. Users

should re-order both the data and accompanying documentation. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SAS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: 1979 Data	Part 3: 1981 Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 1,378	Cases: 1,280
Variables: 279	Variables: 321
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 27	Records Per Case: 25

Documentation: \$7

*United States Department of Agriculture.
Economic Development Division*

ELDERLY IN RURAL KENTUCKY, 1975 (ICPSR 7860)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A copy of the questionnaire has been added to the codebook, which has been reorganized. CLASS IV

NOTE: Household-level data for households with at least one member 60 years or over are located in Part 1, records 1 and 2. Interviews conducted with 398 of those older persons are located in Part 2, records 3-7. Basic household composition is provided on 208 households with no members 60 or over, in Part 3, record 1.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Pilot Study, Powell County, KY	Part 2: Persons 60+ Years of Age
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 226	Cases: 398
Variables: 85	Variables: 157
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 5

Part 3: Households Screened Out
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 208
Variables: 13
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Announcements

ICPSR Official Representatives To Meet in Ann Arbor

The 1991 biennial meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will be held in Ann Arbor on October 25, 26, and 27, 1991 (Friday through Sunday). To plan the agenda and content for the OR meeting, a program committee has been formed. Members of this committee, which will meet for the first time on February 2, include:

- Rachel Rosenfeld, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- Sue Dodd, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- Allan Bogue, University of Wisconsin, Madison
- Richard Niemi, University of Rochester

NSF Funds Workshops on Exploratory Data Analysis

Two one-week workshops on exploratory data analysis will be held at California State University, Fullerton, during the weeks of July 28-August 2 and August 4-9, 1991. The workshops, funded by the National Science Foundation's Faculty Enhancement Program, are targeted at social science faculty who would like an introduction to exploratory data analysis techniques using mi-

crocomputers. Subject matter will include techniques of exploratory data analysis, robust statistics, analytical graphics, data transformations, and techniques of using STATA to accomplish exploratory data analysis, robust regression, and regression diagnostics.

Deadline for applications is April 1, 1991. For more information and applications, write or call Dr. Ted Anagnoson, Department of Political Science, California State University, Los Angeles, CA 90032-8226. Phone: (213)343-2330. Bitnet: kblqaae@calstate.

Forthcoming . . .

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will be available in the coming weeks.

- *Euro-Barometer 31: European Elections, 1989: Pre-Election Survey*
- *Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey*
- *European Communities Studies, 1970-1989: Cumulative File*
- *Survey of Three Generations of Mexican-Americans*
- *Survey of Men Employed in Civilian Occupations in the United States, 1964*
- *ABC News/Washington Post Polls (through August 1990)*

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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 350 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.

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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