

The 1990 Census and Its Data Products

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April 1, 1990 marked the 21st anniversary of our country's head count. With censuses dating back to 1790, the United States holds the record for the longest unbroken string of national censuses in the world.

In the spring and summer of 1990, some 300,000 locally hired census enumerators completed the enormous task of counting a projected 250,000,000 people and 106,000,000 housing units. On December 26, 1990, the mandated state totals for apportioning seats in the U.S. House of Representatives were delivered to the President. By March 8, 1991—over three weeks ahead of schedule—a detailed breakdown of the population of every county, city, town, and seven million census blocks throughout the 50 states and the District of Columbia had been transmitted to governors and legislatures.

These numbers will shape the congressional, state legislative, county, and city districts for elections throughout the decade of the 1990s. Corporate America will use the census figures to locate franchise outlets, test market products, and open new firms and factories that will serve consumers and provide jobs for old and new communities alike. Researchers will study the ways in which the population and its subgroups have changed and redistributed themselves in the decade of the '80s. Federal, state, and local governments will be guided by these 1990 census data in planning and implementing programs that touch all of our lives as we move into the 21st century.

Taking the Census

Throughout the mid-1980s, the Census Bureau worked to test improvements in the methods used to collect the census information from the diverse areas and living arrangements in which we reside.

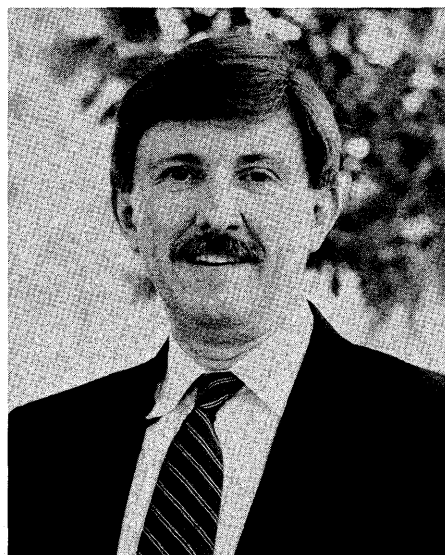
We used three basic data collection techniques:

- In cities, towns, suburbia, and rural areas where it was possible to obtain lists of mailing addresses that consist of street names and house numbers, we used a "mail-out/mail-back" approach. Respondents received their census forms through the mail and were asked to mail back the completed questionnaire in franked envelopes. An es-

timated 88 million housing units were covered by this approach.

- In rural areas where it was difficult to develop such mailing lists, we compiled lists of housing units; before Census Day, locally hired census takers dropped off the questionnaires. The householders were asked to return the completed forms by mail. About 11 million units were handled with this "update/leave/mail-back" technique.
- "List/enumerate" was the method used in remote and sparsely settled areas. The U.S. Postal Service delivered unaddressed questionnaire mailing pieces, and census takers picked up the completed forms. These census personnel checked to make sure every housing unit received a form and reviewed the completed forms to make sure they were filled out properly. Those checks were intended to prevent the need for a second visit to the remote areas where an estimated 7 million housing units are located.

Completed questionnaires were returned to a network of some 484 temporary census district offices. There they were checked in using microcomputers and laser scanners that "read" bar-coded serial numbers on each questionnaire to denote the address of the housing unit. This new automated system generated a list of addresses for which no questionnaires had been received, and "follow-up" enumerators visited those housing units to collect the census information. After some additional operations, the ques-



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The Role of ICPSR

ICPSR plans to acquire and distribute to the college and university community substantially all of the 1990 census machine-readable products.

*Definitive ICPSR servicing policies for 1990 census data had not been finalized at the time this **Bulletin** went to press, but details will be made available when known.*

Currently, ICPSR is disseminating P.L.

94-171 data (see page 6 of the

***Bulletin** for a description of those files). As*

*ICPSR acquires other 1990 census data from the Bureau, it will announce their release via the **Bulletin** and the*

ICPSR Hotline (313) 763-3486.

tionnaires that met standards of completeness were sent to one of seven processing offices where the responses were coded and converted to computer tape for subsequent tabulation. Individual names and addresses were not computerized.

1990 Census Questions

Over the decades our national census has reflected in its content the concerns of the society and its federal, state, and local governments. For the past four censuses, questions have mirrored concerns about energy consumption, modes of travel, the growth of Hispanic and Asian populations, and the needs of the physically challenged, among other topics.

When one compares the questions asked in the 1980 census with those for 1990, there were few changes. Some questions have been dropped and a few added, making for a comparable number of items in both decades. Most of the modifications have to do with slight changes in question wordings or the response categories. These changes, which were tested in a series of national surveys in 1986, are aimed at improving the completeness, reliability, and validity of the resulting statistics. Table 1 compares the content of the 1980 and 1990 census questions, both 100 percent and sample items.

Major Products from the 1990 Census

Since the 1940 census, the U.S. census has employed several questionnaires each decade. In 1990, there were two questionnaires. Approximately 83 percent of all housing units received a "short" questionnaire containing questions on the subject items shown in Table 1 ("100-Percent Component"). The remaining 17 percent of housing units received a "long" questionnaire that covered those 13 items plus additional questions ("Sample Component"). The long questionnaire was distributed on a sample basis, with less populous jurisdictions receiving a higher percentage of long forms.

Each completed questionnaire was assigned a series of codes from the TIGER system (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System—see description later in this article) that identified the geographic area of the housing unit it represented. The following diagram illustrates the largest to the smallest geographic areas used in the census.

Hierarchy of Census Geography for Data Products

- United States
- Region
- Division
- State
- County
- Minor civil division/
census county division
- Place (e.g., city)
- Census tract/block
numbering area
- Block group
- Block

As noted earlier, the data were collected on the long form census questionnaires from only a 20 percent (or smaller) sample of households. These questionnaires are "weighted" to produce estimated figures for selected census areas. These data are not provided for geographic areas smaller than block groups because of relatively high sampling variability associated with such estimates. For the smallest census areas—blocks—we release only those statistics based on the 100 percent items asked of all households in an area.

Table 2 summarizes the major data products that will flow from the 1990 census over the next two years. As the table shows, we have increased the number of products produced in electronic media—computer tape and compact disc (CD-ROM). Two types of data will be available in electronic media—Summary Tape Files (STFs) and Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). The Summary Tape Files provide aggregated statistics in greater subject and

geographic detail than is found in printed reports and are available for both 100 percent data and sample data.

The 1990 Public Use Microdata Samples will be hierarchical computer files that contain records for a sample of housing units, with information on the characteristics of each unit and the people in it. For 1990, we will produce PUMS for the United States and those outlying areas that meet the 100,000 minimum population size cutoff. Our standard PUMS products will be 5 percent and 1 percent samples for the United States and for Puerto Rico, and a 10 percent file for Guam.

The Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) is the smallest unit of the total geography available on the microdata files. A PUMA can be a group of tracts, a place, a group of places, a town in New England, a group of towns, a Metropolitan Area, a component of an MA, a group of MAs, a county, or a group of counties, as long as the PUMA meets the 100,000 minimum population rule.

Public Use Microdata Samples allow users to produce their own custom tabulations. For each sample file, we will provide individual weights for each record, so that any estimates produced from the sample will more closely approximate those from other decennial products.

Mapping America

TIGER is the Census Bureau's new digital (computer-readable) map database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the decennial census, as well as survey programs of the Census Bureau. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital cartographic information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Table 1: Subjects for the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (Compared with 1980)

1990	1980
100-Percent Component	
Population	
Name	Name
Household relationship	Household relationship
Sex	Sex
Race	Race
Age	Age
Marital status	Marital status
Hispanic origin	Hispanic origin
Housing	
Type of unit/units in structure	Number of units at address
Number of rooms in unit	Number of rooms in unit
Tenure (owned or rented)	Tenure (owned or rented; condominium)
Value of home or monthly rent	Value of home or monthly rent
Vacancy status	Vacancy status
	Plumbing facilities
	Access to living quarters
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)	
Sample Component	
Population	
Social characteristics:	Social characteristics:
Education: enrollment and attainment (including degree)	Education: enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, year of entry	Place of birth, citizenship, year of entry
Ancestry/ethnic origin	Ancestry
Language spoken at home/proficiency	Language spoken at home
Migration	Migration
Disability/personal care	Disability
Fertility	Fertility
Veteran status	Veteran status
	Marital history
Employment and unemployment	Employment and unemployment
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work commuting to work, travel time	Place of work and commuting to work, travel time
Work experience and income in 1989	Work experience and income in 1979
	Weeks looking for work in previous year
	Activity 5 years ago
Housing	
Heating	Heating equipment and fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Autos, light trucks, and vans	Autos, light trucks, and vans
Kitchen facilities	Kitchen facilities
Year structure built	Year structure built
Year moved in residence	Year moved in residence
Number of bedrooms	Number of bedrooms
Farm residence	Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities	Shelter costs, including utilities
	Stories in structure and elevator
	Type of cooking fuel
	Air conditioning
	Number of bathrooms
Condominium status	— (100-percent item)
Plumbing facilities	— (100-percent item)
Telephone	Telephone

Table 2: 1990 Census Data Products (Printed)

Series	Title	Data Type	Smallest Geographic Areas	Anticipated Release Date
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	100-Percent	Local governmental units	1991
1990 CPH-2	Population and 100-Percent Housing Unit Counts	100-Percent	MCDs, CCDs	1991-1992
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	100-Percent and Sample	Census Tracts/Block Numbering Areas	1992-1993
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	100-Percent and Sample	Selected Places Minor Civil Divisions	1993
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	Sample	Local governmental units	1992
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	100-Percent	Places and MCDs of 1,000 or more	1992
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	100-Percent	American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	1992
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	100-Percent	Metropolitan Areas	1992
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	100-Percent	Urbanized Areas	1992
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	Sample	Places of 2,500 or more, Selected MCDs	1993
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	Sample	American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	1993
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	Sample	Metropolitan Areas	1993
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	Sample	Urbanized Areas	1993
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Sample	Census Divisions/ Selected Counties, Cities	1993
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	100-Percent	Places of 1,000 or more, Selected MCDs	1992
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	100-Percent	American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	1992
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	100-Percent	Metropolitan Areas	1992
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	100-Percent	Urbanized Areas	1992
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	Sample	Places of 2,500 or more, Selected MCDs	1992-1993
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	Sample	American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	1993
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	Sample	Metropolitan Areas	1993
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	Sample	Urbanized Areas	1993
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Sample	Census Divisions/ Selected Counties, Cities	1993

The TIGER database includes:

- Features (such as roads, rail-roads, rivers), feature names and classification codes, alternate feature names and codes, feature shape coordinates
- Address ranges with ZIP codes within metropolitan areas
- Census statistical area boundaries (such as census blocks and census tracts)
- Political boundaries (such as state, county, incorporated places)

The TIGER/Line file is an extract of selected geographic and cartographic information from the TIGER database. It contains basic data for each individual fea-

Table 2: 1990 Census Data Products (Machine-Readable)

Series	Title	Data Type	Smallest Geographic Areas	Anticipated Release Date
*STF 1A	Summary Tape File 1A	100-Percent	Block Groups-BGs	1991
*STF 1B	Summary Tape File 1B	100-Percent	Blocks	1991-1992
*STF 1C	Summary Tape File 1C	100-Percent	Places 10,000+, Selected MCDs	1992
STF 1D	Summary Tape File 1D	100-Percent	Congressional Districts	1993
STF 2A	Summary Tape File 2	100-Percent	Census Tracts, Block Numbering Areas	1992
STF 2B	Summary Tape File 2B	100-Percent	Places 1,000+, Selected MCDs	1992
STF 2C	Summary Tape File 2C	100-Percent	Places 10,000+, Selected MCDs	1992
*STF 3A	Summary Tape File 3A	Sample	Block Groups	1992
*STF 3B	Summary Tape File 3B	Sample	ZIP Codes	1993
*STF 3C	Summary Tape File 3C	Sample	Places 10,000+, Selected MCDs	1993
STF 3D	Summary Tape File 3D	Sample	Congressional Districts	1993
STF 4A	Summary Tape File 4A	Sample	Census Tracts, Block Numbering Areas	1992
STF 4B	Summary Tape File 4B	Sample	Places 2,500+, Selected MCDs	1992-1993
STF 4C	Summary Tape File 4C	Sample	Places 10,000+, Selected MCDs	—
*PL 94-171	Public Law 94-171 Counts File (Redistricting Data)	100-Percent	Blocks, Block Groups	1991
EEO	Census/Equal Employment Opportunity	Sample	Counties, MSAs, Places of 50,000 or More	1992
MIGRATION	County-to-County Migration File	Sample	Counties	1993
PUMS	Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)	Sample	—	1992
	5% PUMS	Sample	Counties/County Equivalents	1992
	1% PUMS	Sample	Metropolitan Statistical Areas Identified in 1990	1992
	Public Use Microdata Sample for the Older Population	Sample	Counties/County Equivalents	1992
*TIGER	Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System	Geographic	Line Segments	1991-1992
Tabulations				
UDAP	User-Defined Area Tabulations	—	User-Defined from Blocks	—
Special Tabs	Special Tabulations	—	User-Defined	—

* These files will also be available from the Census Bureau on CD-ROM.

ture segment. Each segment record contains appropriate census geographic area codes, latitude/longitude coordinates, name and type of feature, relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category, and for metropolitan areas, address ranges and associated ZIP codes for each side of a street segment. The TIGER/Line file for the U.S. would require 800 or more reels of high-density magnetic tape. TIGER furnished the information needed to iden-

tify the small blocks associated with each census questionnaire, generated over seven million paper maps needed to collect the data, and enabled us to process and tabulate statistics by census geography.

For more information on the 1990 Census and its products, write the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Customer Services Branch, Washington, DC 20233 or telephone Customer Services Branch (301) 763-4100. □

Marshall Turner directs the dissemination of data products from the surveys and censuses of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. He also serves as Chief of the Redistricting Data Office and has been responsible for the fulfillment of the Bureau's legal requirements to provide state governments with the data needed for congressional and state legislative redistricting for the 1980 and 1990 censuses. Mr. Turner acknowledges the assistance of Ms. Carmen Campbell, PUMS Project Coordinator, for her contributions to this article.

Hubert M. Blalock

The Consortium and the community of scholars that it serves lost a firm friend and supporter with the passing of Hubert M. Blalock. Professor Blalock was elected to the Consortium Council in 1975 and served through 1979. He then became an Associate Director of the Consortium and continued in that capacity until his death. He served on numerous advisory committees. He chaired a programmatic review committee charged with conducting a comprehensive examination of the Consortium. The 1989 report of the committee noted both strengths and weaknesses and called for major change in the administrative structure and location of the Consortium.

Through these roles and in many less formal ways, Professor Blalock contributed to all aspects of the work of the Consortium. The Summer Training Program was always of particular concern to him. He helped shape its curriculum. He consistently stressed sound teaching as vital to the Program and recognized that younger scholars were often more effective teachers than their more senior and more stellar colleagues. In monitoring Consortium archival work, he insisted upon careful attention to matters of measurement and data quality. He had no patience with elitism and always sought ways by which junior and senior social scientists at less advanced

tagged institutions could gain access to the resources of the Consortium.

He was a friend and supporter in the best sense of those words. He took the work of the Consortium seriously, subjected it to searching examination, and was willing to offer frank and constructive criticism. He set high goals—goals that were often not achieved and may not have been fully achievable. That some of the goals he set may have been unachievable in no way lessened their importance; the most worthwhile goals are probably always unachievable. The Consortium will sorely miss his guidance, encouragement and honesty. □

ICPSR Council News

As this *Bulletin* is being prepared in mid-March, the ICPSR Council has just completed a meeting and begun arrangements for the interview of several candidates for the position of Executive Director of ICPSR. The Search Committee, composed of three Council members (past Council Chair Karl Taeuber, JoAnn Dionne, and Bill Flanagan); ICPSR Senior Staff member Erik Austin; two Program Directors of the Center for Political Studies (Chris Achen and Maris Vinovskis); and University of Michigan faculty member, sociologist Martin Whyte met several times from December through February to narrow the list of candidates and to recommend to Council a list of finalists.

Several candidates from this list have been invited to visit the University of Michigan. While on campus, they will meet with the Search Committee, with the Chair of the Council, with all available members of the Council, and with Senior Staff members. In addition, they will meet with available CPS Program Directors, the Director of CPS, and the Director of the Institute for Social Research. Sessions will be held in which candidates will address questions about major issues facing the social sciences and the Consortium in the next decade, and candidates also seeking academic appointments in departments will present scholarly papers in open sessions.

As our ORs and friends of the Consortium recognize, the process of selecting an Executive Director for ICPSR is a long and complex one. We are very pleased with the quality of the applicants that this search has attracted. It speaks well for the way members of the social science community view the ICPSR. It is our hope that the remainder of the search will continue to proceed smoothly and that we can soon announce to our membership the next Executive Director. □

—Michael A. Baer, ICPSR Council Chair

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.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA (ICPSR 9516)

SUMMARY: Public Law 94-171, enacted in 1975, requires the Census Bureau to provide redistricting data in a format requested by state governments. Within one year following the decennial census (by April 1, 1991), the Census Bureau must provide the governor and legislature of each state with the population data needed to redraw legislative districts. To meet this requirement, the Census Bureau established a voluntary program to allow states to receive data for voting districts (e.g., election precincts, city wards) in addition to standard census geographic areas such as counties, cities, census tracts, and blocks. These files contain data on voting districts for those counties for which a state outlined voting district boundaries around a set of census blocks on census maps, in accordance with the guidelines of the program. Each state file provides data for the state and its sub-areas in the following order: state, county, voting district, county subdivision, place, census tract, block group, and block. Additionally, complete summaries are provided for the following geographic areas: county subdivision, place, consolidated city, state portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area, and county portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area. Area characteristics such as land area, water area, latitude, and longitude are supplied. Summary statistics are provided for all persons and housing units in the geographic areas. Counts by race and by Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin are also given. **CLASS IV**

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

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

NOTE: At the time this *Bulletin* went to press, ICPSR had acquired data for all states except Pennsylvania and North Carolina. By the time readers receive the *Bulletin*, we anticipate that the data for all P.L. 94-171 states will be available. Please call the ICPSR Hotline at (313) 763-3486 to check on the current status of these 1990 Census files.

Parts: Part Numbers Correspond to
FIPS Codes of States
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: varies by file
Variables: approx. 80
Record Length: 516
Records Per Case: 1

Part 80: Data Dictionary for all Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$5

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 31: EUROPEAN ELECTIONS, 1989: PRE-ELECTION SURVEY, MARCH-APRIL 1989 (ICPSR 9322)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys had as its major focus issues surrounding the European elections. 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, which party they would vote for within their countries, how they planned to vote in the June 1989 elections for the European Parliament, how they viewed the importance of certain national problems, and what they thought about democracy and individual liberties. Respondents were asked about their usage of the media for news, their opinions of an "All Europe" television channel and what it should offer, and how the single European market planned for in 1992 would affect their lives. The survey also gauged respondents' perceptions of the general attitude of their countries' political parties toward the most important problems facing their nations. Other items included life satisfaction, union membership, smoking habits, views on environmental issues such as nuclear accidents and radioactivity, views regarding cancer, and knowledge of and attitudes toward European Community institutions and policies, in-

cluding the Common Agricultural Policy. 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 promotion of world peace were worth taking risks and making sacrifices for. 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. Women were questioned about specific kinds of cancer detection examinations as well. Additional information was gathered on family income, 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: 11,678
Variables: 533
Record Length: 697
Records Per Case: 11

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Inglehart, Ronald. *Culture Shift in Advanced Industrial Society*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1989.

Inglehart, Ronald, and Karlheinz Reif (eds.). *Euro-Barometer: The Dynamics of European Opinion*. London: MacMillan, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics,
and Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

RACE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1926-1986 (ICPSR 9165)

SUMMARY: This data collection includes tabulations of annual adult admissions to federal and state correctional institutions by race. Data are provided for the years 1926 to 1986 and include tabulations for prisons in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as federal prison totals and United States totals. The figures were derived from a voluntary reporting program in which each state, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported summary and detailed statistics as a part of the *National Prisoner Statistics* series. Individual state and United States population figures according to racial categories also are provided. CLASS II

NOTE: The 54 cases in this collection represent the 50 United States and the District of Columbia plus three additional categories, "United States totals," "federal totals," and "state totals." The "United States totals" are the sum of the federal and state categories.

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: 54

Variables: 350

Record Length: 3,276

Records Per Case: 47

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Langan, Patrick. *Historical Prisoner Statistics on the Race of Persons Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-1986*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Thomas Virag, Brenda Cox, and
J. Valley Rachel

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE, 1988 (ICPSR 9522)

SUMMARY: This dataset measures the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. The survey provides information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among members of the United States household population aged 12 and older. Lifetime, annual, and past month prevalence rates are estimated from self-reports of drug use on a confidential and anonymous questionnaire for the following drug classes: cannabis, inhalants, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, alcohol, tobacco, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics. Standard demographic data are also supplied, along with information on problems resulting from the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, and respondents' perceptions of the risks involved. The collection produces estimates of drug use among members of the household population in the coterminous United States. The subpopulations excluded (less than 2 percent) are those in noninstitutional group quarters such as military installations, college dormitories, and group homes, and those in institutional quarters such as prisons and nursing homes. Also, homeless and residents of single rooms in hotels without permanent addresses were excluded. Demographic data include gender, race, ethnicity, educational level, job status, income level, household composition, and population density. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the coterminous United States, aged 12 and older, living in households.

SAMPLING: Multistage area sample design with an oversampling of young people, minorities, and the Washington, DC MSA.

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

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 8,814

Variables: approx. 800

Record Length: 1,963

Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988*. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 89-1136, 1989.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1988*. DHHS Publication NO. (ADM) 90-1681, 1990.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse. *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988*. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 90-1682, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH, CYCLE IV, 1988 (ICPSR 9473)

SUMMARY: The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) is a periodic survey initiated to provide current information on fertility and infertility, family planning, childbearing, contraceptive practice, and other aspects of maternal and child health, and to gauge the effects of these processes on population growth. The NSFG Cycle IV interviews covered respondents' pregnancy history, marital history, and associated cohabiting unions, past and current use of contraception, past and current ability to bear children, and past and current use of medical services for family planning, infertility, and prenatal care. Data on occupation and labor force participation and on a wide range of social, economic, and demographic characteristics are also presented. Cycle IV added questions about AIDS and cohabitation and asked detailed questions on adoption and sexually transmitted diseases. Cycle I, 1974 (ICPSR 7898), Cycle II, 1976 (ICPSR 7902, 8181), and Cycle III, 1982 (ICPSR 8328) are also available from ICPSR. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Data have been weighted to be representative of the noninstitutionalized population of women in the United States, 15-44 years of age, regardless of marital status. Black women were oversampled in order to yield reliable estimates by race.

SAMPLING: The 8,450 women interviewed for the NSFG, Cycle IV, were drawn from households in which someone had been interviewed for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), between October 1985 and March 1987.

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. This hierarchical data collection has two types of records. There is one respondent record for each of the 8,450 women in the survey. These records include most of the information from the interview and contain approximately 1,330 variables. Following each woman's respondent record are the interval records, one for each of her closed pregnancy intervals (completed pregnancies). The approximately 180 variables in each interval record cover information about the characteristics of each pregnancy and any contraceptive methods used during that interval. There are a total of 15,760 interval records. The race distribution for this file is white (N=5,354), Black (N=2,771), and other (N=325). 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: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 3,553

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

London, K.A. "Cohabitation, Marriage, Marital Dissolution, and Remarriage: United States, 1988." *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 194. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1990.

Mosher, W.D., and W.F. Pratt. "Contraceptive Use in the United States, 1973-1988." *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 182. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1990.

Mosher, W.D., and W.F. Pratt. "Fecundity and Infertility in the United States, 1965-1988." *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 192. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 1990.

Documentation: \$28

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLLS

JUNE 1989 (ICPSR 9354)
AUGUST 1989 (ICPSR 9355)
SEPTEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9356)
JANUARY 1990 (ICPSR 9436)
FEBRUARY 1990 (ICPSR 9438)
MAY 1990 (ICPSR 9459)
JULY 1990 (ICPSR 9461)
SEPTEMBER 1990 POLL #1
(ICPSR 9557)
SEPTEMBER 1990 POLL #2
(ICPSR 9558)
OCTOBER 1990 (ICPSR 9560)

SUMMARY: These data collections are parts of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, race, sex, income, and state/region of residence. Additional topics covered in each monthly survey are listed below. CLASS IV

June 1989: The state of the economy, foreign affairs, nuclear weapons policy; how much of a threat the Soviet Union, China, and communism posed to the security of the United States; pro-democracy demonstrations in China and how important it was for the United States to show strong support for them, Bush's reaction to the actions of the Chinese government; abortion, child care, air and water pollution, raising the federal minimum wage.

August 1989: The most important problem facing the country, charges of alleged wrongdoing by former Reagan Housing Department officials, who was taking the stronger leadership role in Washington—Bush or Congress; the destruction and burning of the American flag, the status of the nation's economy, the federal budget deficit, spending on various federal government programs; terrorism and the Middle East, the quality of education provided by public high schools, the new Medicare program covering catastrophic illness and long-term hospital stays, oil shipping companies and related environmental problems, the upcoming House of Representatives election.

September 1989: The economy, the environment, foreign affairs, the illegal drug

problem, whether the Bush administration was doing all it could to deal with major problems facing the nation; the proportion of Blacks and whites living in respondents' neighborhoods, whether common sense or prejudice led whites to avoid driving through largely Black neighborhoods, why Blacks generally have worse jobs, income, and housing than whites, if the quality of life for Blacks in the United States was better, worse, or about the same compared to ten years ago; homelessness, abortion, the new Medicare program covering catastrophic illness and long-term hospital stays.

January 1990: The two most important problems facing the country, George Bush's handling of the nation's economy, the environment, the illegal drug problem, and foreign affairs; if respondents trusted federal, state, and local governments to do what was right, which political party would do a better job handling a variety of political, economic, and social problems, if things would get better in the next ten years; the military and economic power of the United States vis-a-vis Japan and the Soviet Union over the past 20 years, the United States' military action in Panama, Manuel Noriega, the illegal drug problem; respondents' satisfaction with careers, marriage, children, cultural life.

February 1990: George Bush's handling of the nation's economy, the illegal drug problem, foreign affairs, and relations with China; how George Bush, Congress, Dan Quayle were handling their jobs; Bush's State of the Union address and the leadership roles of Bush and Congress, the capital gains tax, abortion, the Social Security system, defense spending, the upcoming international drug summit, drug trafficking in Colombia.

May 1990: The state of the economy, foreign affairs, the federal budget deficit, and relations with the Soviet Union; whether Democrats or Republicans would do a better job in coping with the main problems facing this country, if Bush should drop his "no new taxes" policy and consider raising taxes to reduce the federal budget deficit, if federal civil rights laws needed to be strengthened; American and Soviet influences in world affairs, impressions of Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush, whether changes that had occurred recently in the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries would result in a peaceful world, whether these changes would provide the United States with major economic opportunities; the greatest threat to the United

States from among the following: the military power of the Soviet Union, Middle Eastern terrorism, the economic strength of Japan, South American drug traffickers; how important it was to the United States that Gorbachev remain in power and whether the United States should officially recognize Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia as independent countries; cuts in military spending, cuts in nuclear arms, sending food, clothing, and consumer goods to the Soviet Union, Soviet emigration to the United States, the upcoming summit meeting between Bush and Gorbachev, voting preference if the House of Representatives election were held that day, whether a candidate's stand on taxes would influence the respondent's vote.

July 1990: Taxes, the price of consumer goods, interest rates, Soviet president Mikhail Gorbachev; whether respondents had any savings in a savings and loan institution, how much confidence they had in these institutions, whether enough was being done to solve the S&L crisis, what caused the crisis, if S&L executives convicted of crimes would go to jail, who the five senators being investigated in the S&L scandal were, if President Bush had done anything wrong in connection with the failure of his son's savings and loan; how important a number of factors were in deciding how to vote for the House of Representatives, respondents' support for abortion rights, if respondents would be more likely to vote for a political candidate who supported abortion rights, if a pregnant teenager under age 18 should be able to get permission from a judge to obtain a legal abortion instead of notifying a parent.

September 1990, Poll #1: Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the economy, the federal government, the upcoming congressional election; the way Bush, King Hussein of Jordan, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Jesse Jackson were handling the situation caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, how important it was for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, Bush's decision to send American military forces to the Persian Gulf, if Bush had been tough enough with Iraq, if the United States should strike first against Iraq, if the United States would have to get involved in a land war with Iraq, if the economic boycott would make Iraq withdraw from Kuwait; consumer prices and taxes, which country was the strongest economic power, whether life was easier or harder for young people currently, whether it would be easier or harder ten years from now; confidence in various American institutions, respondent's trust in the federal govern-

ment, the level of ethics and honesty in politics, the degree to which public officials care about people like the respondent, the importance of various political and social issues in deciding which candidate and political party to vote for on election day.

September 1990, Poll #2: The way George Bush, Democrats in Congress, and Republicans in Congress were handling the the federal budget deficit, who was more to blame for the larger deficit; how much money it takes to be rich in the United States, whether respondents would want to be rich, how likely it was that they would ever be rich or poor, whether the percentage of Americans who are rich was increasing, whether respondents respected and admired rich people; if rich people were more likely to be honest, snobbish, intelligent, or a variety of other traits, whether respondents would be more or less likely to vote for a candidate who was a millionaire/self-made millionaire, which political party better represented the interests of poor, rich, and middle class people.

October 1990: Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the federal budget deficit, the upcoming general election, issues regarding Israel; the use of military force if necessary to ensure Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, long-term military presence of the United States in the Gulf region, the use of military force should the economic embargo prove unsuccessful, the likelihood that the United States would go to war with Iraq, Americans and other foreigners being held hostage by Iraq; the way George Bush, the Democrats, and the Republicans in Congress were handling the budget deficit, who was more to blame for the large deficit, who was working harder to reduce it, if the congressional committees would come up with a better budget plan after the rejection of the plan drawn up by Bush and leaders of Congress; which candidate and political party respondent would vote for on election day, the way respondent's public officials (congressional representative, governor, Congress, and state legislature) were doing their jobs, proposals to limit the number of years a person could serve as an elected public official at the state and national levels, Israel and the Palestinians.

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birth-

day and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 756 to 1,766 per survey
Variables: 82 to 130 per survey
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3 to 5 per survey

Documentation: machine-readable only
(ICPSR 9557, 9558, 9560);
\$3 (ICPSR 9354-9356, 9436, 9438,
9459, 9461)

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST SOUTER NOMINATION POLL, JULY 1990 (ICPSR 9462)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on the nomination of David H. Souter to the United States Supreme Court. Respondents were asked if they favored the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that allowed abortion within the first three months of pregnancy, if a nominee's views on abortion should influence Senate confirmation, if they approved of Souter's nomination to the Supreme Court, and if they thought Bush should have appointed a minority or a woman to the Court. Respondents also were asked if the Senate should consider Souter's political views as well as his background and qualifications, if Bush should have ascertained Souter's political and legal views on major issues before nominating him, if the Senate Judiciary Committee should question Souter about his views on issues such as abortion, if they thought the nomination would become bogged down in politics in the Senate, and if Souter should be confirmed only if he said he would vote to overturn the Supreme Court's 1973 ruling. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 778
Variables: 34
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST MIDDLE EAST POLL, AUGUST 1990 (ICPSR 9463)

SUMMARY: This survey solicits opinions on the situation in the Middle East caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Respondents were asked if they favored or opposed sending United States military forces to defend Saudi Arabia, if they favored or opposed using the United States Navy to blockade Iraq's ports, if the United States should keep military forces in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf until Iraq withdraws its troops from Kuwait even if it meant keeping those forces there for many months or even years, and if they favored or opposed the United States' taking stronger military action against Iraq if Iraq took American hostages. Respondents also were asked if they thought the oil companies would cooperate with Bush and avoid rising oil and gas prices, how important it was to include troops from Arab countries in the joint forces against Iraq, if they thought the United States was going to get involved in a war with Iraq and who would win this war, if the invasion of Kuwait would have a major negative impact on the United States economy, and if comparisons between Saddam Hussein and Hitler and Stalin were fair. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 769
Variables: 41
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST BUDGET AGREEMENT POLL, SEPTEMBER 1990 (ICPSR 9559)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on issues related to the federal budget deficit. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way Bush and the Democrats in Congress were handling the federal budget deficit, if it was necessary for the government to raise taxes to help balance the federal budget deficit, and if they approved of various measures in the agreed-upon budget deficit reduction plan. Other topics covered include reduction of the capital gains tax on profits from sale of investments, increasing the amount of Social Security benefits that can be taxed, and the feasibility of the deficit reduction package. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 508
Variables: 39
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST IRAQ POLL, NOVEMBER 1990 (ICPSR 9562)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the situation caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Respondents were asked if they approved of George Bush's handling of the situation and the sending of American troops to the Persian Gulf, if the United States should use military force if necessary to ensure Iraq withdraws from Kuwait, if the economic boycott of Iraq would make Iraq withdraw, if they approved of the United Nations Security Council authorization of the use of force should Iraq not withdraw by January 15th, whether the United Nations resolution would convince Iraq to withdraw, and whether Congress should endorse the resolution. Additional topics covered include the likelihood that the United States would get involved in a war with Iraq (and, if so, the length of that war), the resumption of the military draft in the United States, the likelihood of a diplomatic solution as a result of talks between Secretary of State Baker and the Iraqi foreign minister to Washington, issues surrounding the interaction between Bush and Congress regarding the situation and possible war, and the reason behind American troops' being sent to the Middle East (moral principle or economic reality). Background information provided includes political alignment, education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 758
Variables: 45
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST IRAQ WAR POLLS, JANUARY- FEBRUARY 1991 (ICPSR 9563)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of telephone surveys concerning the Persian Gulf war between Iraq and the allied coalition forces. Part 1, conducted just prior to the January 15th deadline set by the United Nations Security Council for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, asked respondents if the United States should take military action, what the likelihood was that the United States would go to war, how long the war would last, and how many casualties would result. Additional questions included whether the United States should hold further talks with Iraq, whether a diplomatic solution was possible, if the United States should agree to an Arab-Israeli conference, and if respondents approved of actions taken by George Bush and Congress. Parts 2-9 were conducted after the outbreak of war. Respondents were asked if they approved or disapproved of George Bush's and Israel's handling of the situation, of the United States' having gone to war, and of American anti-war protests. They were also asked how long they thought the war would last, how many casualties would result, who would win, if enough had been done to seek a diplomatic solution, and if the United States and its allies had been right to attack Iraq. In addition, respondents were asked how they rated the job the United States military was doing, if the air war would be enough or if a ground war would be necessary, if the government was releasing enough or too much information, if Israel should strike back at Iraq for the missile attacks, if the respondent was afraid to travel or afraid of increased terrorism, if the United States was heading toward another Vietnam, and whether moral principle or economic reality had been the motive behind American troops' being sent to the Persian Gulf. Other topics covered include the final objective of the war (driving Iraq out of Ku-

wait or Saddam Hussein from power), allied bombing in Baghdad and issues surrounding hits on possible military targets that would result in civilian casualties, the presence of American reporters in Iraq, talks between Iraq and the Soviet Union seeking a diplomatic solution, and a set of questions addressing possible outcomes for Saddam Hussein and the respondent's personal feelings regarding him. Background information provided includes age, race, sex, political party identification, state/region of residence, and whether the respondent had friends or relatives serving in the military in the Gulf region. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. Parts 3, 6, and 9 were conducted solely by ABC News.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Pre-Hostilities Poll, January 13
Part 2: January 16 Poll
Part 3: January 18 Poll
Part 4: January 20 Poll
Part 5: February 14 Poll
Part 6: February 18 Poll
Part 7: February 22 Poll
Part 8: February 24 Poll
Part 9: February 27 Poll

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 512 to 781 per poll
Variables: 23 to 39 per poll
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1 to 2 per poll

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS PANAMA POLLS

POLL #1, DECEMBER 1989

(ICPSR 9433)

POLL #2, DECEMBER 1989

(ICPSR 9434)

SUMMARY: These two surveys focus on the United States' military action in Panama. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way President George Bush was handling the situation, if they approved of the United States' having sent military forces to overthrow Manuel Noriega, if the reasons Bush had given for invading Panama were good enough to warrant the action, and if sending military forces into Panama to overthrow Noriega was legal under United States law. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, age, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

Poll #1: Other topics covered include comparisons to Vietnam, using similar military action in Nicaragua, the level of danger to Americans in Panama, Bush's trip to Colombia to discuss the drug problem, and if the action affected the respondents' feelings of pride in the United States.

Poll #2: Additional questions included whether it bothered the respondent that only a few countries supported the United States' action, if the action could be called successful if Noriega remained free, and if the offer of a million dollar reward for turning in Noriega would work.

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 542 and 525
Variables: 33 and 27
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

ABC News

**ABC NEWS EDUCATION POLL,
FEBRUARY 1990 (ICPSR 9440)**

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on public education in the United States. Respondents were asked if they thought improvement of the educational system was the most important thing that the United States must do to meet strong economic challenges from the European nations and Japan, how they rated the quality of the public education and teachers, and if the problems of education were bigger than those of the federal budget deficit, drugs, hunger and malnutrition, the environment, and foreign economic competition. In addition, respondents were asked to rate the effectiveness of various means for improving the quality of education, if federal, state, or local government should provide the most money for public schools, if failure to improve the educational system would turn the United States into a second-rate power, and if the Bush administration was doing enough to improve the educational system. Background information on respondents includes education, age, sex, income, race, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 766
Variables: 56
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

ABC News/NHK

**ABC NEWS/NHK JAPAN POLL,
MARCH 1990 (ICPSR 9442)**

SUMMARY: This survey examines the United States' attitudes toward Japan. Respondents were asked if they thought the French or Japanese were as friendly as other people and which group was more difficult for Americans to deal with, if Japan was a reliable ally, if Japanese trade and investment in the United States was a good or a bad thing, if the federal budget deficit or the international trade deficit posed a bigger problem for the United States, if an economically strong Japan threatened United States' national security, and if the economic power of Japan or the military power of the Soviet Union was a bigger threat to the United States. Other topics covered include reasons for the trade deficit with Japan, causes for attempts to resolve disputes between the two nations, the impact of Japan's building up its military force, and stereotyped images of the Japanese. Background information on respondents includes education, age, employment status, race, sex, income, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. This poll was fielded for the Japanese broadcasting company NHK.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 758
Variables: 48
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

**ABC NEWS JAPAN POLL, MARCH
1990 (ICPSR 9455)**

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on the United States' relationship with Japan. Respondents were asked if they had favorable or unfavorable impressions of the Soviet Union, China, Japan, and West Germany, if they thought the Japanese or Germans were as friendly, efficient, creative, arrogant, intelligent, or regimented as other people, if Japanese/Germans were more difficult for Americans to deal with than most other types of people, if the relationship between the United States and Japan was good, and how they rated the impact of Japanese investment on the United States. In addition, respondents were asked if drugs or the trade deficit with Japan was the bigger problem, what the causes of the trade deficit were, if Japanese trade officers were negotiating in good faith, if United States negotiators needed to take a tougher line, and how they rated the effectiveness of various means of improving the trading situation. Other topics covered include Japanese economic power and Soviet military power as threats to the United States, anti-Japanese feelings in America, whether personal or family life was affected by Japanese activities in the United States, and whether Japan was trying to dominate the world. Background information on respondents includes education, age, social class, employment status, race, sex, income, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 760
Variables: 61
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS GENETIC ENGINEERING POLL, APRIL 1990 (ICPSR 9458)

SUMMARY: This survey centers on issues relating to genetic engineering. Respondents were asked if they would consider having a child by artificial insemination, and if so, how important it would be to know the medical, genetic, and social background of the sperm donor. They were also asked if they would consider ending a pregnancy if genetic tests showed any of a number of traits or problems in the fetus. Additionally, respondents were asked if employers should have the right to demand genetic testing before hiring, if insurance companies would be justified in refusing to insure people whose genetic tests indicated the likelihood of serious disease, and if they would consider changing a child's inherited characteristics by changing the child's genetic structure in the womb. Background information on respondents includes education, age, religion, marital status, sex, race, state/region, and whether the respondent had children. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: 40
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS AIDS POLL, JUNE 1990 (ICPSR 9460)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on issues associated with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Respondents were asked to specify the greatest health problem facing the nation, to indicate how much they knew about AIDS, to name the ways that someone could catch AIDS, to indicate if they would be willing to work side by side with a fellow worker who had AIDS, and to relate the means they were using to avoid exposing themselves to AIDS. In addition, respondents were asked if they approved of the way Bush was handling the situation involving the disease, how they rated various measures for preventing the spread of AIDS, and if they agreed with a series of statements that included separating people with AIDS from the general public, paying more income taxes if the government used the tax money for AIDS research, and educating the public. Other topics covered include whether medical authorities should locate people with whom AIDS victims had been sexually intimate and tell them they might also have AIDS, mandatory AIDS testing, public education and information about AIDS, the threat of AIDS to respondents and their families, and personal acquaintance with someone who had contracted AIDS. Background information on respondents includes education, age, religion, marital status, sex, race, state/region of residence, whether respondents had been tested for AIDS, and what the tests results showed. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,020
Variables: 79
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS IRAQ POLL, AUGUST 1990 (ICPSR 9464)

SUMMARY: This survey concentrates on issues surrounding the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and American political, economic, and military reactions to this invasion. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way Bush, King Hussein of Jordan, and Israel were handling the situation caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, how important it was for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, if they approved of Bush's decision to send American military forces to Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf, if they thought Bush had been tough enough with Iraq, if the United States should strike first against Iraq, if the United States would have to get involved in a land war with Iraq, if they thought the economic boycott would make Iraq withdraw from Kuwait, and if they approved of putting some members of United States military reserves on active duty because of the situation. Other questions included who would win the war if the United States went to war with Iraq, if it would be a relatively short war, if the United States should consider using nuclear weapons, if the United States was heading for another Vietnam War, if the situation would lead to increased terrorism against American citizens, if those Americans not allowed to leave Iraq and Kuwait were hostages, and whether moral principle or economic consideration was behind United States actions. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 815
Variables: 61
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS POLL, NOVEMBER 1990 (ICPSR 9561)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include approval ratings for public officials (George Bush, Congress, the respondent's representative in Congress, Democrats, and Republicans) on the issues of job performance, handling of the economy, and handling of the situation caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the budget deficit reduction plan (and the income group that would be most affected by it), and the income group that Bush, Democrats, and Republicans cared most about. Respondents also were asked how important various political issues were to their vote choice on election day, if they planned to vote in the upcoming general election, for which party they would vote, and whether they would vote to re-elect their own representative. Other questions focusing on the situation in the Persian Gulf addressed the issues of the use of military force if necessary to ensure Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, long-term military presence of the United States in the Gulf region, the use of military force should the economic embargo prove unsuccessful, the likelihood that the United States would go to war with Iraq, and Americans and other foreigners being held hostage by Iraq. Background information provided includes political alignment, registered voter status, 1988 presidential and congressional vote choices, education, age, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,015
Variables: 60
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST NUTRITION AND HEALTH POLL, DECEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9359)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on issues of nutrition and health. Respondents were asked whether they watched their diets to reduce their intake of salt, fat, sugar, and cholesterol. They also were asked a series of specific questions relating to cholesterol. In addition, respondents were questioned regarding the state of medical care in the country, their own health status, how often they exercised, and how they evaluated health care facilities, doctors, and medical personnel. Other topics covered include memory of people and events in the 1980s, such as Walter Mondale's running mate in 1984, the Iran-Contra scandal, Gary Hart, professional sports figures, and the names of individuals or organizations that won the Nobel Peace Prize in the period. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, race, sex, income, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult liv-

ing in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,008
Variables: 101
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: \$3

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST VIRGINIA GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION POLL, 1989 (ICPSR 9358)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted just prior to the 1989 Virginia gubernatorial election. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, if they planned to vote in the upcoming state general election, if they were following the governor's race closely, if they voted in the state general election in 1985, and whom they would like to see win the 1989 election. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1985 gubernatorial vote choice, education, age, race, sex, and income. CLASS IV

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

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variables is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,274
Variables: 32
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST MAYOR BARRY POLL, JANUARY 1990 (ICPSR 9437)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted following the arrest of District of Columbia mayor Marion Barry on drug charges. Respondents were asked if they had read or heard anything about the arrest, if they thought Barry should resign, if federal investigators would or would not have tried harder to arrest Barry if he had been white, and if they thought Barry was or was not using drugs on the night in question. Respondents also were asked for whom they would vote if the mayoral primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, whether they would vote for Jesse Jackson if he were a candidate, and whether they would vote for Jesse Jackson or Maurice Turner if the general election were held that day. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, registered voter status, age, race, sex, and income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the District of Columbia.

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, was at home at the time of the interview, and was a resident of the District.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 661
Variables: 34
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLLS

**POLL #1, FEBRUARY 1990
(ICPSR 9439)**

**POLL #2, FEBRUARY 1990
(ICPSR 9441)**

SUMMARY: These data collections center on issues regarding District of Columbia's mayor Marion Barry. Respondents were asked if they thought Marion Barry should run for re-election, for whom they would vote if the mayoral primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, and who their second choice was. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, registered voter status, section and ward of residence in the District, age, education, race, sex, and income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over who were residents of the District of Columbia and were living in households with telephones.

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, was at home at the time of the interview, and was a resident of the District.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,264 and 1,354
Variables: 33 and 46
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1 and 2

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST MAYOR BARRY VERDICT POLL, AUGUST 1990 (ICPSR 9555)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on issues surrounding the verdict in the trial of District of Columbia's mayor Marion Barry. Respondents were asked if they thought Barry had received a fair trial, if the jury had done a good job, and if the federal government's investigation of Barry that led to the indictments was racially motivated. Respondents also were asked if they thought news coverage of the Barry case was generally fair, if the trial increased or decreased racial tensions in the District, if Barry should have to serve some time in jail, if Barry should run for mayor or City Council, if Barry should be re-tried on some of the charges that the jury could not reach a verdict on, if United States Attorney Jay Stephens should resign, and if Mayor Marion Barry should resign. Background information on respondents includes registered voter status, section of residence in the District, age, education, race, sex, and income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over who were residents of the District of Columbia and were living in households with telephones.

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, was at home at the time of the interview, and was a resident of the District.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 603
Variables: 37
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MAYORAL PRIMARY POLL, AUGUST 1990 (ICPSR 9556)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the 1990 District of Columbia mayoral primary election. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, what their party designation was, if they intended to vote in the mayoral primary, for whom they would vote for mayor and nominee to run for delegate to the House of Representatives, toward which candidate they were leaning, and how strongly they supported that candidate. Respondents also were asked which problem the next mayor should work hardest to solve, if their favored candidate's position on specific issues or his/her past record and personal character were more important in their choice, how they rated the importance of various problems that the next mayor needed to address, if they approved of the influence that various groups had in District politics, and how important it was that the next mayor be a Black person and a man. Additionally, respondents were asked a series of questions concerning Marion Barry. They were asked if they would vote for Barry for an at-large seat on the City Council, if they were satisfied with the outcome of the Barry trial, if Barry should have to serve time in jail, and if Barry should be re-tried on charges that the jury could not reach a verdict on. Background information on respondents includes section and ward of residence in the District, years of residence, 1986 mayoral vote choice, education, age, race, income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over who were residents of the District of Columbia and were living in households with telephones.

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, was at home at the time of the interview, and was a resident of the District.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,424
Variables: 62
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST POLL, MARCH 1990 (ICPSR 9456)

SUMMARY: This survey centers on environmental issues. Respondents were asked to name the two most important problems facing the United States and to rank the priority of solutions for a variety of these problems. They were also asked if they approved of the way President Bush was handling the nation's economy, the illegal drug problem, foreign affairs, and the nation's environment. Additionally, respondents were asked if the environment had gotten better, worse, or had stayed the same in the past 20 years, which political party cared more about solving the country's environmental problems, if they were more concerned about worldwide environmental problems or local environmental problems, if they agreed with a series of statements regarding environmental issues, and if they had done anything to improve the environment. Other questions asked if respondents would reduce their driving, give up air conditioning, and stop using aerosol spray products, disposable products, power lawn mowers, and outdoor barbecues in order to help environment. Respondents also were asked if they thought it was necessary to raise taxes to clean up the environment, if they approved of having stronger controls on pollution from automobile exhaust even if it meant higher auto prices, if they favored or opposed building more nuclear power plants, and if they had heard anything about Earth Day and planned to take part in any Earth Day events. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, sex, income, race, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing. Within household, the respondent selected was the adult liv-

ing in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,016
Variables: 96
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL ELECTION POLLS, JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1989 (ICPSR 9357)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on the 1989 New York City mayoral election. Parts 1-3 are telephone surveys conducted from late January through early September, prior to the primary election. In these surveys, respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, what their party designation was, if they intended to vote in the mayoral primary, for whom they would vote if the primary were held that day, toward which candidate they were leaning, and how strongly they supported that candidate. Respondents also were questioned about Ed Koch's performance as mayor, the most important problem facing New York City, the overall quality of life in New York City, personal qualities of a mayoral candidate they liked or disliked, and whether they agreed with a series of statements relating to abortion, the death penalty, and race relations. In Part 4, voters in the primary election were asked to fill out questionnaires as they exited the polling places. Questions asked include whether respondents voted in the Democratic or Republican primary, for whom they voted, and for which candidate they would vote if the general election were being held that day. Parts 5-8, conducted from late September through early November, are telephone surveys tracking voter opinion prior to the mayoral election. Respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, what their party designation was, and for whom they would vote if the election were held that day. Other topics covered include race relations, the respon-

dent's knowledge and opinion of candidates Rudolph Giuliani and David Dinkins, and factors that would induce the respondent to vote for a candidate. In Part 9, voters in the mayoral general election were asked to complete questionnaires as they exited the polling places. Questions put to respondents included for whom they voted and why, how they had voted on Ballot Question #2 regarding abolishing the Board of Estimate and enlarging the City Council, if they felt their choice for mayor would help to solve New York City's biggest problems, and what those problems were. Background information on respondents in this collection includes political alignment, 1985 mayoral vote choice, education, age, religion, race, sex, income, and borough of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Parts 1-3, 5-8: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in New York City. Part 4: Voters participating in the September 12, 1989 primary election. Part 9: Voters participating in the November 7, 1989 mayoral election.

SAMPLING: Parts 1-3, 5-8: 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. Parts 4 and 9: Polling places and individuals were chosen by random selection.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. Part 2 and Parts 4-9 contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Pre-Primary Election Poll, January 22-24 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,225 Variables: 80 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 2: Pre-Primary Election Poll, July 6-10 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,207 Variables: 62 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2
Part 3: Primary Election Tracking Poll, September 5-11 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,429 Variables: 36 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Primary Election Exit Poll, September 12 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,977 Variables: 58 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: Post-Primary Election Poll, September 18-20 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,172 Variables: 24 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: General Election Tracking Poll, October 12-15 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,233 Variables: 54 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2
Part 7: General Election Tracking Poll, October 17 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 772 Variables: 30 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: General Election Tracking Poll, October 31-November 6 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,293 Variables: 32 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
Part 9: General Election Exit Poll, November 7 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,595 Variables: 51 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2	

Documentation: \$4

WABC-TV/New York Daily News

WABC-TV/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS DINKINS INAUGURAL POLL, JANUARY 1990 (ICPSR 9435)

SUMMARY: This survey centers on David Dinkins, the new mayor of New York City. Respondents were asked what their impressions were of various public figures, what kind of mayor Dinkins would be, if they thought Dinkins would do a better job than Ed Koch, if they approved of Dinkins' choices for city government jobs, and if they thought the Dinkins administration would be able to make substantial progress on problems such as homelessness, drugs, crime, and the educational system. Additionally, respondents were asked questions concerning the city's large budget deficit, Dinkins' honesty, and the investigation of his personal finances by the federal government. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1989 mayoral vote choice, age, religion, race, sex, and borough of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in New York City.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 516
Variables: 42
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

WABC/New York Daily News

WABC/NEW YORK DAILY NEWS CARDINAL O'CONNOR POLL, APRIL 1990 (ICPSR 9457)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on issues related to Cardinal O'Connor, head of the New York Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way Mario Cuomo, David Dinkins, and O'Connor were handling their jobs, if they liked O'Connor personally and approved of his policies, if they thought their church or religious group should be more active in working for social justice and helping the poor, and if they thought various actions were morally wrong. In addition, respondents were asked how much they were guided in their own lives by Cardinal O'Connor's public statements on issues such as abortion, birth control, homosexuality, and AIDS, if they thought his views tended to be too liberal, and if they thought O'Connor should stay out of politics entirely. Catholic respondents also were asked if O'Connor's statements and actions made them proud to be Catholics, if O'Connor or their local parish clergy or Mario Cuomo represented their views better, and if they favored an American Catholic Church independent from Rome. Background information on respondents includes religion, political alignment, education, age, race, income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in New York City.

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 blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,018
Variables: 42
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLLS

NOVEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9495)
JANUARY 1990 (ICPSR 9497)
MARCH-APRIL 1990 (ICPSR 9498)
MAY 1990 (ICPSR 9499)
AUGUST 1990 (ICPSR 9503)

SUMMARY: These data collections are parts of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior. Specific topics covered in the monthly surveys are listed below.
CLASS IV

November 1989: Opinions of Mikhail Gorbachev, Lech Walesa, Dan Quayle; United States relations with the Soviet Union and leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the status of the Cold War, whether the United States was superior to the Soviet Union in military strength, the intent behind the upcoming summit meeting between Bush and Gorbachev, the possibility of nuclear war, proposed reductions in military spending, troop levels in Western Europe, German reunification; the drug problem, abortion, aid to Eastern Europe, American investment in Eastern Europe, trade relations with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union's attitude toward changes in Eastern Europe, the probability of future Soviet control of Eastern Europe, the future of communism in the Soviet Union, China, and Eastern Europe; Soviet/Eastern European ancestry and travel.

January 1990: Bush's political orientation, comparison of Bush and Reagan, Bush's greatest accomplishment and biggest failure in his first year, Bush's concern for the

needs and problems of Blacks and of people like the respondent, whether Bush is in charge of what goes on in his administration, whether Bush has made the United States a kinder, gentler nation, whether Bush will continue sending American troops into other countries to overthrow dictators; foreign policy, the national economy, the drug problem, abortion, the environment, taxes, the homeless, Social Security, the Iran-Contra affair, corruption in Congress, federal spending on defense, how a potential peace dividend should be used, nuclear war, the Cold War, women in combat, the invasion of Panama, Noriega's trial, relations with China; opinions of the Republican and Democratic parties, congressional representatives, Dan Quayle.

March-April 1990: Foreign policy, the drug problem, the environment, the federal budget deficit, term limits for members of the House of Representatives, the political party most likely to promote prosperity, the political party that cares most about the needs and problems of Blacks, Bush's concern for the needs and problems of Blacks, the peace dividend, capital punishment, relations with the Soviet Union and Lithuania, financial assistance to Lithuania and to countries in Latin America that have turned toward democracy, the Cold War, German reunification, troop levels in Western Europe; government funding of day care services and long-term medical care, national health insurance, abortion, party preferences in the 1990 election for House of Representatives and in the 1992 presidential election, opinions of George Bush, Dan Quayle, Ronald Reagan, Jesse Jackson, Louis Farrakhan, the Republican and Democratic parties, Mikhail Gorbachev; recycling habits, day care enrollment, parental status, health insurance status, labor union membership.

May 1990: Foreign policy, the federal budget deficit, taxes, race relations, the government's role in helping Blacks, problems in the savings and loan industry, AIDS, flag burning; awareness of changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, relations with the Soviet Union and Lithuania, the world influence of the United States and the Soviet Union, nuclear war, arms control, the upcoming summit meeting between Bush and Gorbachev, and opinions of Mikhail Gorbachev; knowledge of AIDS victims.

August 1990: Foreign policy, the national economy, taxes, the most important problem facing the country and which political party could best handle it, present conse-

quences and future expectations regarding Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the United States' response, whether inflation or unemployment was a more important problem, the federal budget deficit, respondents' party preferences in the 1990 United States House of Representatives election and 1992 presidential election, standards of ethics in government, factors affecting respondents' preferences in congressional elections; the savings and loan crisis and how banks compared with savings and loans, which group (rich/middle/poor) has benefited most from the policies of the federal government; abortion, respondent's financial situation, whether voting, jury duty, and military service are duties or choices, national handgun laws, capital punishment, whether convicted murderers serving life sentences should be paroled, opinions of George Bush, Neil Bush, David Souter, Congress, the Democratic and Republican parties; party of United States Representative, jury duty service, service in the armed forces.

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

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

NOTE: The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to '999' and the names of respondents have been blanked for reasons of confidentiality.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,140 to 1,557 per survey
Variables: 97 to 125 per survey
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3 per codebook

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK CITY POLL, JUNE 1989 (ICPSR 9486)

SUMMARY: This data collection is a general survey of social issues in New York City. Topics covered include opinions of Ed Koch and the job he was doing as mayor, David Dinkins, Jesse Jackson, and other political leaders and public figures. Information was gathered on the familiarity of the

names of possible mayoral candidates and whether the respondent would vote for them. Items were also included on the state of race relations in the city, treatment of the candidates by the media, crime in the city, problems of homeless people, and treatment of individuals by the courts and police. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,462
Variables: 102
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ABORTION POLL, JULY 1989 (ICPSR 9488)

SUMMARY: In this nationwide survey on abortion issues, respondents were asked whether there were more advantages to being a man or woman in our society, whether abortion should be legal or illegal, whether they approved of the recent Supreme Court decision regarding abortion, and if they knew the effects of this decision. Respondents were asked under what circumstances they thought abortion should be legal (e.g., possibility of birth defects, rape, unmarried motherhood, health risk to the woman, age of the female, and whether the pregnancy would force a teenager to quit high school or a professional woman to interrupt her career), and whether they favored or opposed possible restrictions on abortion such as requiring parental consent and prohibiting public employees or hospitals from performing abortions. In addition, respondents' opinions were sought concerning government

regulation of abortion, the reasonableness/extremism of pro- and anti-abortionists, whether abortion was murder, and the importance of the women's movement in the United States. Background information on respondents includes marital status, parental status, political party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 978
Variables: 77
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ABORTION POLLS, SEPTEMBER- OCTOBER 1989 (ICPSR 9491)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on abortion issues. Respondents were asked whether they approved of the July Supreme Court decision in Webster vs. Reproductive Health Services, whether abortion should be legal and under what circumstances (e.g., possibility of birth defects, rape, unmarried motherhood, health risk to the woman, age of the female, and whether the pregnancy would force a teenager to quit high school or a professional woman to interrupt her career), and whether they favored or opposed possible restrictions on abortion, such as requiring parental consent and prohibiting public employees or hospitals from performing abortions. In addition, respondents' opinions were sought concerning use of public funds for abortion, child care costs, adoption services for unwanted children, whether their vote choices were affected by a candidate's stand on abortion, government regulation of abortion, the reasonableness/extremism of pro- and anti-abortionists, whether abor-

tion was murder, and abortion as a form of birth control. In all surveys, respondents were asked if they approved of George Bush's handling of the presidency. A more detailed evaluation of Bush's performance in specific areas as well as Bush's relationship with Congress, important problems facing the nation, taxes, and United States aid to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union also were addressed in the National Survey (Part 1). Background information on respondents includes registered voter status, 1988 presidential vote choice, political party affiliation, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: National
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,347
Variables: 100
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Part 2: California
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 747
Variables: 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 3: Florida
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 630
Variables: 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 4: Illinois
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 760
Variables: 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: Ohio
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 744
Variables: 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 6: Pennsylvania
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 879
Variables: 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Part 7: Texas
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 742
Variables: 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$4

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES DRUG POLL, SEPTEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9489)

SUMMARY: This data collection is a general survey of drug problems in the United States. Topics covered include national efforts to combat drug problems, neighborhood drug sales, testing students and workers for drugs, treatment of those convicted of drug offenses, sending troops to Colombia to fight drug trafficking, arrest policies for drug use and other crimes in inner cities, and treatment of individuals by the court system. The survey also asked about views on homeless people and spending for AIDS treatment. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, parental status, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 824
Variables: 80
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL PRIMARY EXIT POLLS, SEPTEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9490)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a survey of voters in the New York City Democratic and Republican mayoral primaries. Respondents were asked which mayoral candidate they voted for, how much they liked that candidate, when they decided on that candidate, which issues and factors most affected their vote, how the Bensonhurst incident influenced their vote, if race was a factor in voting, and if they had been contacted by phone on election day about voting. Respondents

also evaluated Ed Koch's job performance, expressed favorable/unfavorable opinions of each candidate, speculated on David Dinkins' performance should he be elected mayor, and indicated who they would favor in a runoff between Koch and Dinkins in the general election. Additional items include how respondents voted in the 1988 Democratic presidential primary and in the 1989 primary for municipal offices. Demographic information includes sex, race, age, political orientation, education, family income, union membership, employment, birthplace, housing, parental status, subway usage, and sexual orientation. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters participating in the September 12, 1989 New York City mayoral primary election.

SAMPLING: The election surveys were conducted at polling places among a sample of voters immediately after they cast their votes. The precincts are a random subsample of those used by CBS News for estimating election outcome. Sample precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the total vote cast in a recent past election. The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in New York City. Within precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis.

NOTE: The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks.

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

Part 1: Democratic Primary	Part 2: Republican Primary
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,014	Cases: 513
Variables: 52	Variables: 52
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL ELECTION EXIT POLL, NOVEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9493)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a survey of voters in the New York City mayoral election. Respondents were asked which mayoral candidate they voted for, how much they liked that candi-

date, when they decided on that candidate, which issues and factors most affected their vote, if TV ads influenced their vote, how reports of David Dinkins' personal financial affairs affected their vote, if campaign activities of various governmental leaders affected their vote, if race was a factor in voting, and if they had been recently contacted about voting. Respondents also evaluated Ed Koch's job performance, indicated if they would have voted for Koch had he been on the ballot, expressed opinions of each candidate, and speculated on the performance of David Dinkins and Rudolph Giuliani should one of them be elected. Other items include the city budget deficit, respondent's vote in the 1989 Democratic mayoral primary and in elections involving municipal offices and ballot proposals, and optimism/pessimism regarding the future of the city. Demographic information includes sex, race, age, party preference, political orientation, education, family income, ethnicity, and union membership. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters participating in the November 7, 1989 New York City mayoral election.

SAMPLING: The election surveys were conducted at polling places among a sample of voters immediately after they cast their votes. The precincts are a random subsample of those used by CBS News for estimating election outcome. Sample precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the total vote cast in a recent past election. The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in New York City. Within precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis.

NOTE: The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,195
Variables: 51
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NEW JERSEY GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION EXIT POLL, NOVEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9492)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a survey of voters in the New Jersey gubernatorial election. Respondents were asked which gubernatorial candidate they voted for, how much they liked that candidate, when they decided on that candidate, which issues and factors most affected their vote, if TV ads influenced their vote, which candidate's policies would be most like Tom Kean's, and if they approved or disapproved of Tom Kean's governorship. Voters also categorized the candidates as liberal/moderate/conservative, evaluated campaign performance, and identified those candidates most responsible for negative campaigning. Additional items include how respondents voted in the state assembly election, how assembly candidates views on abortion views influenced voter decisions, how voters viewed abortion, and factors most likely to bring down auto insurance premiums. Demographic information includes sex, race, age, ethnicity, religion, party affiliation, political orientation, education, union membership, family income, parental status, Atlantic City gambling involvement, and knowledge of someone with AIDS.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Voters participating in the November 7, 1989 New Jersey gubernatorial election.

SAMPLING: The election surveys were conducted at polling places among a sample of voters immediately after they cast their votes. The precincts are a random subsample of those used by CBS News for estimating election outcome. Sample precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the total vote cast in a recent past election. The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in New York City. Within precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis.

NOTE: The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,653
Variables: 46
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES VIRGINIA GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION EXIT POLL, NOVEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9494)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a survey of voters in the Virginia gubernatorial election. Respondents were asked which gubernatorial candidate they voted for, how much they liked that candidate, when they decided on that candidate, which issues and factors most affected their vote, if TV ads influenced their vote, if race was a factor in voting, if campaign activities of various governmental leaders and groups affected their vote, and if they approved or disapproved of Gerald Baliles' governorship. Voters also categorized the candidates as liberal, moderate, or conservative, evaluated campaign performance, and identified those candidates most responsible for negative campaigning. Additional items include respondents' views on abortion and how respondents voted in the 1988 presidential election, in the 1985 gubernatorial election, and in the 1989 elections for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. Demographic information includes sex, race, age, ethnicity, religion, party affiliation, political orientation, education, family income, and childhood residence.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Voters participating in the November 7, 1989 Virginia gubernatorial election.

SAMPLING: The election surveys were conducted at polling places among a sample of voters immediately after they cast their votes. The precincts are a random subsample of those used by CBS News for estimating election outcome. Sample precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the total vote cast in a recent past election. The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in New York City. Within precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis.

NOTE: The data contain a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,153
Variables: 45
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES PANAMA POLL, JANUARY 1990 (ICPSR 9496)

SUMMARY: This data collection is a national survey of Panamanians undertaken following the United States' invasion to remove General Manuel Noriega from power. Respondents were asked if they approved of the United States' sending troops to remove Noriega from power, how long those troops would and should remain in Panama, if those troops used an appropriate amount of force, and if troops were sent only to protect United States interests. Additional questions focused on General Noriega and whether he should have been allowed to stay under Vatican protection, whether he should be put on trial (and if so, where he should be tried), whether he should be allowed to go into exile and take his assets with him, and whether General Noriega had been a good influence overall on Panama. Other topics covered include the future of democracy in Panama, the Torrijos-Carter treaties regarding the Panama Canal, and opinions of various political leaders. Background information on respondents includes last presidential vote, family employment status, age, income, sex, education, race, and information on any personal losses suffered due to the invasion.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in Panama.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

NOTE: This file contains a weight variable that must be used in any analysis. The data contain blanks.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 814
Variables: 42
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

WCBS-TV News/The New York Times

**WCBS-TV NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
RACE RELATIONS POLL, JUNE 1990
(ICPSR 9502)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is a survey of social issues in the New York City area. Respondents were asked for their opinions on the quality of life in New York City, the job being done by Mario Cuomo as governor and David Dinkins as mayor, and the most important problem facing New York City that the mayor needed to address. Additional information was gathered from Black respondents concerning race relations. Items covered were quality of the city's economy, the mayor's handling of race relations in the city, leadership among the Black community, treatment of individuals by courts and police, neighborhood safety of individuals, criminal victimization, media involvement in race relations, and specific incidents of racial insults. Background information on respondents includes political party affiliation, ethnicity, amount of media usage, age, income, sex, religious preference, education, and race. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,047
Variables: 90
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$3

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW
SURVEY, 1988: ALCOHOL
SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9506)**

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. This Alcohol Supplement contains information on liquor consumption patterns: whether the respondent never drank alcoholic beverages or occasionally drank them, whether he or she was a former drinker or a present drinker, and the amount of alcohol consumed. The survey also elicited respondents' views on alcohol consumption, relationship to a drinker, reasons for not drinking, and ways that alcohol consumption affected everyday life. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample. One randomly selected sample person 18 years of age or older was chosen in each interviewed family.

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 for this supplement is ages 17-24 (N = 5,301), ages 25-34 (N = 10,433), ages 35-44 (N = 8,540), ages 45-54 (N = 5,395), ages 55-64 (N = 5,262), ages 65-74 (N = 5,245), ages 75+ (N = 3,633). The race distribution is white (N = 36,535), Black (N = 6,108), other (N = 1,166), Hispanics (N = 2,604), and non-Hispanics (N = 41,205). The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes. The supplements to the National Health Interview Surveys may be used independently, since they incorporate Person file data.

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 restriction.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 43,809
Variables: approx. 358
Record Length: 710
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**NATALITY LOCAL AREA SUMMARY
DATA, 1980: [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 9409)**

SUMMARY: This collection contains information on live births in the United States during calendar year 1980. The natality data in this file are a component of the vital statistics collection effort maintained by the federal government. Geographic variables of residence for births include the state, county, city, population, division and state subcode, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan county. Other variables include the race and sex of the child, the age of the mother, mother's education, place of delivery, person in attendance, and live birth order. The summary variables in the file include total number of births occurring in the country, the ratio of births to married women, the ratio of births to unmarried women, number of live births by birth weight, total number of births to United States residents, births by attendant, and place of delivery. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All live births in the United States during calendar year 1980.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file and technical documentation in the collection in their original

form as prepared by NCHS. Each summary record consists of two parts: (1) the stub variables control the writing of summary records and are EBCDIC codes for selected characteristics of the births, and (2) the spread variables are a series of fullword binary fields that contain aggregated numbers of births with the same stub characteristics further classified by additional characteristics.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape 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 (42U.S.C.242m), that data collected by the 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 the data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 531,673
Variables: approx. 160
Record Length: 160
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1988 (ICPSR 9521)

SUMMARY: The 1988 National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), which is part of a continuing sample of hospital discharge records, provides medical and demographic information used to calculate statistics on hospital utilization. This survey consists of data abstracted from the face sheets of medical records for sampled inpatients discharged from a national sample of non-federal short-stay hospitals. The variables include information on the patient's demographic characteristics (sex, age, date of birth, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, diagnoses, procedures performed, and

source of payment. Information on hospital characteristics, such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country, also is included. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Patient discharges from noninstitutional hospitals (excluding federal, military, and Veterans Administrative hospitals) located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Only short-stay hospitals (hospitals with an average length of stay for all patients of less than 30 days) or those whose specialty is general (medical or surgical) or children's general are included in the survey. These hospitals must also have six or more beds staffed for patient use. For 1988, the NHDS universe consisted of eligible hospitals that began accepting inpatients before September 1, 1987, and were listed in the April 1987 SMG Hospital Market Data Tape (SMG Marketing Group, Inc., Chicago, IL).

SAMPLING: The redesigned 1988 NHDS sample included with certainty all hospitals with 1,000 or more beds or 40,000 or more discharges annually. The remaining sample of hospitals is based on a stratified three-stage design. The first stage consists of selection of 112 primary sampling units (PSUs) that comprise a probability subsample of PSUs used in the 1985-1994 National Health Interview Surveys. The second stage consists of selection of non-certainty hospitals from the sample PSUs. At the third stage a sample of discharges was selected by a systematic random sampling technique. Of the 542 hospitals in the sample, 422 were in scope and agreed to participate.

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. In 1988, the NHDS was redesigned to provide geographic sampling comparability with other surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), to update the sample of hospitals selected into the survey, and to maximize the use of data collected through automated systems. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and 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: 1 data file
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 250,243
Variables: approx. 33
Record Length: 250
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. *International Classification of Diseases. 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1260. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Graves, E.J. "National Hospital Discharge Survey: Annual Summary, 1988." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, No.106. Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics, forthcoming.

Documentation: \$3

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1988: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 9512)

SUMMARY: For each governmental unit surveyed in this data collection, finance data are provided for revenues, expenditures, indebtedness and debt transactions, and cash and security holdings. Revenue data are listed by source, and expenditures are listed by function and type. Functions include education, administration, transit, and public welfare. Expenditure types include intergovernmental transactions, current operations, and capital outlays. Data also are provided for employee retirement systems operated by governments and for utilities operated by state and local governments. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: State and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia,

including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts.

SAMPLING: Governmental units canvassed in the finance phase of the 1987 Census of Governments. Governments created since 1987 that met the population or financial minimums of certainty units also were included.

NOTE: There are seven "record types" in File A, each corresponding to a type of governmental unit including one for the federal government. All seven record types have the same technical characteristics. Each record in File A contains data for one governmental unit. File B supplies national and state area estimates by level and type of government. It contains 52 groups of eight records each, with one group for each geographic area (the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia). Each group contains one record for each of the following types and levels of government: (1) state and local government total, (2) state total, (3) local total, (4) counties, (5) municipalities, (6) townships, (7) school districts, and (8) special districts. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) SMSA codes. All records contain FIPS state and county codes where appropriate.

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

Part 1: File A	Part 2: File B
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 36,821	Cases: 417
Variables: approx. 1,000	Variables: approx. 1,000
Record Length: 14,000	Record Length: 14,000
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "State Government Finances in 1988." GF88, No.3. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "City Government Finances in 1987-88." GF88, No.4. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Government Finances in 1987-88." GF88, No.5. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$5

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 1986: ESTIMATES OF NONCASH BENEFIT VALUES (ICPSR 9510)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides monetary value estimates for five types of noncash benefits. These noncash benefits are food stamps, school lunches, public or subsidized rental housing, Medicaid, and Medicare. The three valuation approaches used were market value, recipient or cash equivalent, and poverty budget share. The estimates are based on data obtained from the March 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS). CLASS III

UNIVERSE: The civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in housing units and male members of the Armed Forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base.

SAMPLING: A probability sample was used in selecting housing units. The sample is located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties and independent cities with coverage in every state and in the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Data are recorded for households, families, and persons with a total of 296,256 records in the file. There are approximately 71 household variables, 105 family variables, and 240 person variables.

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 408

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Bureau of the Census. "Technical Paper No. 56: Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1985." S/N 003-024-06222-4. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$8

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL JUDICIAL REPORTING PROGRAM, 1988: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9449)

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

UNIVERSE: Sentenced felons in the United States.

SAMPLING: A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was employed. At the first stage 300 counties were selected from the 3,109 total counties in the nation. At the second stage, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses were selected from each county's official records.

NOTE: Users wishing to reconstruct figures in the Bureau of Justice Statistics report based on these data titled "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988" also will need to use **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Detailed Arrest and Offense Data for 321 Counties, 1988 (ICPSR 9470)**.

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: 80,930
Variables: 71
Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 5

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Langan, Patrick A., and John N. Dawson. "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING
PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]:
DETAILED ARREST AND OFFENSE
DATA FOR 321 COUNTIES, 1988
(ICPSR 9470)**

SUMMARY: The files in this collection contain counts of arrests and offenses for Part I and Part II offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations, and runaways. County populations are also reported. Data are included for 321 counties in the United States. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: County law enforcement agencies in the United States.

SAMPLING: Counties were selected in order to match those chosen for the **National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988** (ICPSR 9449) sponsored by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting 6 to 11 months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population. These files are a subset of **Uniform Crime Reports: County Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1988** (ICPSR 9335), and were created to be used with **National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988: [United States]** (ICPSR 9449), by the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Users wishing to replicate figures in the Bureau of Justice Statistics report entitled "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988" should use both this collection and ICPSR 9449.

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

Part 1: Arrests, All Ages, 1988	Part 2: Arrests, Adults, 1988
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 321	Cases: 321
Variables: 53	Variables: 53
Record Length: 229	Record Length: 229
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Arrests, Juveniles, 1988	Part 4: Crimes Reported, 1988
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 321	Cases: 321
Variables: 53	Variables: 17
Record Length: 229	Record Length: 73
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Langan, Patrick A., and John N. Dawson. "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1990.

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

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert C. Davis

**PROVIDING HELP TO VICTIMS: A
STUDY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND
MATERIAL OUTCOMES IN NEW
YORK CITY, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9479)**

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to examine the effectiveness of a New York City agency's attempt to decrease the negative emotions that result from victimization. The data address the following questions: (1) To what extent do specific treatments mitigate the negative psychological impact of victimization? (2) Are individuals from a particular demographic group more prone to suffer from psychological adjustment problems following victimization? (3) When victimized, do individuals blame themselves or the situation? (4) Are some crimes more difficult to cope with than others? (5) Does previous victimization affect the likelihood that an individual will have difficulty coping with current as well as future victimization? Data were collected in two waves, with Wave 1 interviews completed within one month of the victimization incident and Wave 2 interviews completed three months after treatment. The effects of three treatments were measured. They included: traditional crisis counseling (which incorporates psychological and material assistance such as food, shelter, cash, etc.), cognitive restructuring (challenges to "irrational" beliefs about the world and one's self used in conjunction with crisis counseling), and material assistance only

(no psychological aid provided). A fourth group of victims received no treatment or services. Three standardized psychometric scales were used in the study. In addition to these standardized scales, the initial assessment battery included an index of fear of crime as well as an index that measured behavior adjustment. Another set of measures assessed how victims perceived their experience of victimization and included items on self-blame, selective evaluation, and control. Also included were questions about the crime and precautions taken to guard against future victimization. The follow-up assessment battery was virtually identical to the initial battery, except that questions about services and social support received by the victim were added. The following demographic variables are included in the data: sex, age, marital status, education, income, and race. The unit of analysis was the individual. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Victims of crime in New York City during 1984 and 1985.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SPSS Control Cards
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Wave 1 Interview Data	Part 2: Wave II Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 272	Cases: 196
Variables: 136	Variables: 110
Record Length: 303	Record Length: 259
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Davis, Robert C. *Providing Help to Victims: A Study of Psychological and Material Outcomes: Executive Summary*. New York, NY: Victim Services Agency, 1987.

Documentation: \$7

United States Sentencing Commission

**ORGANIZATIONS CONVICTED IN
FEDERAL CRIMINAL COURTS, 1988:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9513)**

SUMMARY: The data describe offense and sentencing characteristics for organizations sentenced in federal district courts in 1988. The purpose of the collection was to shape the guidelines development process of the United States Sentencing Commission. The Commission's primary function is to inform federal courts of sentencing policies and practices that include guidelines prescribing

ing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of federal crimes. Court-related variables include primary offense type, pecuniary offense loss and gain, dates of disposition and sentencing, method of determination of guilt, number of counts pled and charged, and dates and types of sentencing and restitution. Defendant organization variables include ownership structure, number of owners and employees, highest level of corporate knowledge of the criminal offense, highest level of corporate indictment and conviction for participation in the criminal offense, annual revenue, equity and financial status of the defendant organization, whether it was a criminal organization, duration of criminal activity, and risk to national security. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All organizational defendants sentenced in federal district courts during 1988.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 328
Variables: 80
Record Length: 999
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Pretrial Services Resource Center

NATIONAL PRETRIAL REPORTING PROGRAM, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9508)

SUMMARY: This data collection effort was undertaken to determine whether accurate and comprehensive pretrial data can be collected at the local level and subsequently aggregated at the state and federal levels. The data contained in this collection provide a picture of felony defendants' movements through the criminal courts and what happens during the course of their journey. Offenses were recoded into 14 broad categories that conform to the Bureau of Justice Statistics crime definitions. Other variables include sex and age, prior record, relationship to criminal justice system at the time of the offense, pretrial release, detention decisions, court appearances, pretrial rearrest, adjudication and sentencing, and elapsed time events. The unit of analysis is the defendant. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Felony court filings during February 1988 in the 75 most populous counties in the United States.

SAMPLING: In a two-stage sampling process, the first stage was a stratified sample to select 40 of the most populous counties, and the second stage was a systematic sample of felony filings (defendants) within each selected county.

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: 11,063
Variables: 103
Record Length: 332
Records Per Case: 8

Documentation: machine-readable only

Herbert Edelhertz and Thomas D. Overcast

ORGANIZED CRIME BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9476)

SUMMARY: This project was undertaken to investigate organized criminal groups and the types of business activities in which they engage. The focus (unit of analysis) was on the organized groups rather than their individual members. The project assessed the needs of these groups in pursuing their goals and considered the operations used to implement or carry out their activities. The data collected address some of the following issues: (1) Are business operations (including daily operations, acquiring ownership, and structuring the organization) of organized criminal groups conducted in a manner paralleling legitimate business ventures? (2) Should investigating and prosecuting white-collar crime be a central way of proceeding against organized criminal groups? (3) What are the characteristics of the illegal activities of organized criminal groups? (4) In what ways are legal activities used by organized criminal groups to pursue income from illegal activities? (5) What is the purpose of involvement in legal activities for organized criminal groups? (6) What services are used by organized criminal groups to implement their activities? Variables include information on the offense actually charged against the criminal organization in the indict-

ments or complaints, other illegal activities participated in by the organization, and the judgments against the organization requested by law enforcement agencies. These judgments fall into several categories: monetary relief (such as payment of costs of investigation and recovery of stolen or misappropriated funds), equitable relief (such as placing the business in receivership or establishment of a victim fund), restraints on actions (such as prohibiting participation in labor union activities or further criminal involvement), and forfeitures (such as forfeiting assets in pension funds or bank accounts). Other variables include the organization's participation in business-type activities—both illegal and legal, the organization's purpose for providing legal goods and services, the objectives of the organization, the market for the illegal goods and services provided by the organization, the organization's assets, the business services it requires, how it financially provides for its members, the methods it uses to acquire ownership, indicators of its ownership, and the nature of its victims. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Organized criminal groups within the United States.

SAMPLING: Purposeful (rather than random) sampling.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 167
Variables: 371
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Documentation: \$4

United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM (IPEDS): INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9527)

SUMMARY: This collection offers data on basic characteristics of postsecondary institutions in the United States and covers total institutional activity for 1988-1989 and institutional characteristics for 1989-1990. The data were used for sample design and selection for other IPEDS surveys. Key data elements include the name, address, and telephone number of the institution as well as information about levels of course offer-

ings, calendar system, admissions requirements, student services, accreditation, modes of instruction, and institutional eligibility for student financial aid programs. Updated information on tuition and fees and room and board charges for the current academic year also is available. The unit of analysis is the postsecondary institution. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All postsecondary institutions in operation in 1988 in the United States and its outlying areas.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,919
Variables: 320
Record Length: 1,000
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

*United States Department of Education.
National Center for Education Statistics,
and Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission*

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM (IPEDS): FALL STAFF, 1987 (ICPSR 9529)

SUMMARY: This data collection describes the distribution of full-time and part-time faculty and staff in postsecondary institutions of the United States by occupational category. Collected biennially beginning in 1987, these data permit analysis of trends and distribution of staff in postsecondary education. They also allow comparisons of staffing patterns by institutional type and control and examine the relationship between financial resources and staff resources. The breakdown of the occupational category ranges from executive to faculty to clerical to service/maintenance. Contracted or donated services are also indicated. The unit of analysis is the institution. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All postsecondary institutions in operation during 1987 in the United States and its outlying areas.

SAMPLING: All two-year and over postsecondary institutions were included along with a probability of selection sample of all less than two-year private institutions.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,875
Variables: 93
Record Length: 430
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

*United States Department of Education.
National Center for Education Statistics*

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM (IPEDS): TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9526)

SUMMARY: This data collection presents information on the number of credit/contact hours and the unduplicated count of students enrolled in postsecondary institutions during the academic year 1987-1988. The credit/contact hours can be used to calculate full-time-equivalent enrollment. The unduplicated head count provides information at the institutional level on the number of different individuals enrolled during the year. Variables include number of full-time undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. The unit of analysis is the institution. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All postsecondary institutions in operation during 1987 in the United States and its outlying areas.

SAMPLING: All two-year and over postsecondary institutions were included along with a probability of selection sample of all less than two-year private institutions.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,606
Variables: 62
Record Length: 390
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

*United States Department of Education.
National Center for Education Statistics*

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM (IPEDS): FALL ENROLLMENT ANALYSIS, 1988 (ICPSR 9528)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to provide a more accurate measure of the racial/ethnic enrollment in postsecondary institutions in the United States. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects racial/ethnic enrollment data from higher education institutions on a biennial basis. Some institutions do not report this data, and their "unknown" categories have previously been distributed in direct proportion to the "knowns." This resulted in lower than accurate figures for the racial/ethnic categories. With the advent of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), NCES has attempted to eliminate this problem by distributing all race/ethnicity unknown students. This is done in a two-stage process. First, the differences between reported totals and racial/ethnic details are allocated on a gender and institutional basis by distributing the differences in direct proportion to reported distributions. The second stage distribution is designed to eliminate the remaining "race/ethnicity" unknowns. The procedure is to accumulate the reported racial/ethnic total enrollments by state, level, control, and gender, calculate the percentage distributions, and apply these percentages to the reported total enrollments of institutional respondents (in the same state, level, and control) that did not supply race/ethnicity detail. In addition, the original "race unknown" data were also left unaltered in order to provide data for those who wish to review numbers actually distributed. The racial/ethnic status was broken down into non-resident alien, Black non-Hispanic, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic, and White non-Hispanic. Variables include the educational level of all male/female full-time and part-time students enrolled in courses for credit at the institution. The unit of analysis is the postsecondary institution. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All postsecondary institutions in operation in 1988 in the United States and its outlying areas.

SAMPLING: All two-year and over postsecondary institutions were included along with a probability of selection sample of all less than two-year private institutions.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 61,838
Variables: 40
Record Length: 271
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

United States Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES INFORMATION SYSTEM: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA BASE, POPULATED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES (PHASE II) (ICPSR 9515)

SUMMARY: The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is an automated data system developed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to standardize and disseminate information on geographic names. GNIS provides primary information for all known places, features, and areas in the United States identified by proper name. The data file described here is a standard report, file written from the National Geographic Names Data Base, that lists all populated place records in GNIS for the United States. The entries are sorted by state and then listed alphabetically by feature name. Information provided includes the official placename, the feature type, the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code referencing the state, the principal county in which the place is located, the geographic coordinates (in degrees, minutes, and seconds) that locate the approximate original center of the place, the year of any pertinent United States Board on Geographic Names activity regarding the placename or its application, and a reference to the 1:24,000-scale USGS topographic map on which the feature is portrayed. The elevation in feet is given if available, as is the 1980 Census population figure. CLASS IV

NOTE: This collection may be used in conjunction with digitized sectional basemaps available in 1:2,000,000-scale. See **United States Geological Survey Digital Cartographic Data Standards: Digital Line Graphs from 1:2,000,000-Scale Maps** (ICPSR 8379). There are two phases of data collection. Generally, all named features on the most current largest scale USGS topographic maps were included for Phase

I compilation, available from ICPSR as **Geographic Names Information System: National Geographic Names Data Base, Populated Places in the United States** (ICPSR 8369). Some categories of named features, however, were omitted from Phase I because more complete lists of these categories were available from other sources. Thereafter, available information from the categories not compiled during Phase I, as well as geographic names from other sources, were added during Phase II. An additional related collection is **Geographic Names Information System: National Geographic Names Database, Michigan Geographic Names** (ICPSR 8374).

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 143,803
Variables: 8
Record Length: 132
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

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

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

Documentation: \$4

James W. Oberly

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1847-1900 (ICPSR 9514)

SUMMARY: Between 1847 and 1855 the Congress of the United States passed four land warrant acts that granted 60 million acres of land to veterans and their heirs. The Pension Bureau determined the eligibility of these individuals and issued military bounty land grants for up to 160 acres. Most of these land warrants were issued before 1860, but the government continued to make grants through the remainder of the 19th century. Because of these congress-

sional acts, approximately one in nine U.S. families received a land warrant for earlier military service. Families usually sold their warrants for cash to third parties who then presented them to the General Land Office as payments for parcels of public land. Variables include the number of acres awarded to the warrant recipient, the conflict in which the veteran served, his wartime military rank, his state of residence, the public land office where the warrant was located, the year the warrant was issued, and the type of military unit in which the veteran served. Information is also provided concerning the ability of the recipient to sign his name, the relationship of the recipient to the original veteran, whether or not the grant had been sold, and, if so, the name of the buyer. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: United States veterans and their heirs.

SAMPLING: Random sample of one-half of one percent of the total number of land warrants issued by the General Land Office by authority of the United States Congress.

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: 2,750
Variables: 21
Record Length: 69
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Oberly, James W. *Sixty Million Acres: American Veterans and the Public Lands Before the Civil War*. Kent, OH: Kent State University, 1990.

Oberly, James W. "Westward Who? Estimates of Native White Interstate Migration After the War of 1812." *Journal of Economic History* 46 (1986), 431-440.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT, PRODUCTIVITY, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF RESEARCH TEAMS AND INSTITUTIONS (ICSOPRU), 1971-1989 (ICPSR 9471)

SUMMARY: The goal of the ICSOPRU project was to improve the management of research teams and institutions and increase awareness of their responsibility concerning proper application of research results. Concrete objectives were twofold: (1) on the international level, to make widely available comparable facts and experiences concerning the management of research teams and to promote multilateral as well as bilateral cooperation in this field, and (2) on the national level to provide all those concerned (science policy-makers, research managers, scientists, engineers) with substantive information on the state of their national research potential and to encourage them, on the basis of this information compared eventually with similar information from other countries, to take self-corrective actions as needed to improve the level of effectiveness and productivity of the research teams and institutions. Seventeen countries from Africa, the Arab States, Asia, Europe, and Latin America took part in ICSOPRU. There were four stages or rounds of data collection: six countries (Austria, Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Sweden) in Round 1 (between February and September 1974), six countries (Argentina, Egypt, India, Republic of Korea [South], Poland, Ukrainian S.S.R.) in Round 2 (between June 1978 and September 1981), five countries (Brazil, India, Nigeria, Spain, Ukrainian S.S.R.) in Round 3 (between October 1981 and November 1985), and four countries (China, Ghana, Hungary, Mexico) in Round 4 (between May 1985 and June 1987). Each round of questionnaires had different items (except

for Rounds 2 and 3 which were the same). Round 1 items included general administrative information relevant to the research units supplied by the administrator of the unit, scientific information on the research unit and information relevant to the unit's head supplied by the head of the unit, individual information supplied by scientists and engineers of the unit, individual information supplied by technicians of the unit, and external evaluation of the research units from various scientific and administrative perspectives supplied by external evaluators. Rounds 2 and 3 included general information about the research unit supplied by the head of the unit, information on the respondent and his or her evaluation of the research unit's management, items on productivity and effectiveness answered by head of the unit along with scientists, engineers, and technicians of the unit, EV-rating of the research unit's effectiveness on a series of dimensions dealing with scientific or social criteria and administrative criteria supplied by external evaluators. The fourth round of questionnaires included information on the institutional environment of the research unit supplied by the head of the institution, general information on the research unit supplied by the head of the unit, information on the respondent and his or her evaluation of the research unit's management, and items on productivity and effectiveness supplied by the head of the unit, scientists, engineers, and technicians.

CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 18 data files + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

Parts 1-6: Round 1, Questionnaire Data	Parts 7-10: Round 1, Unit-Level and All Respondent-Level Statistics
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,219 to 3,887 per part	Record Length: 133
Variables: 26 to 1,240 per part	
Record Length: 80 to 3,020 per part	
Records Per Case: 1 to 49 per part	
Parts 11-14: Round 2, Questionnaire Data	Parts 15-18: Round 2, Unit-Level and All Respondent-Level Statistics
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,460 to 7,372 per part	Record Length: 133
Variables: 39 to 910 per part	
Record Length: 80 to 2,391 per part	
Records Per Case: 1 to 38 per part	
Parts 19-22: Round 3, Questionnaire Data	Parts 23-26: Round 3, Unit-Level and All Respondent-Level Statistics
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,139 to 5,032 per part	Record Length: 133
Variables: 39 to 910 per part	
Record Length: 80 to 2,391 per part	
Records Per Case: 1 to 38 per part	
Parts 27-30: Round 4, Questionnaire Data	Parts 31-34: Round 4, Unit-Level and All Respondent-Level Statistics
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 457 to 4,540 per part	Record Length: 133
Variables: 72 to 783 per part	
Record Length: 91 to 2,072 per part	
Records Per Case: 2 to 33 per part	

Documentation: \$11

American National Election Study Available

By the time you receive this issue of the *Bulletin*, **American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release Version]** (ICPSR 9458) will be available for distribution. Additional copies of the codebook can be purchased for \$20.00 each. Contact Member Services for further information. A complete description of this collection will appear in the *Guide to Resources and Services, 1991-1992* and the September issue of the *Bulletin*.

Jennings, M. Kent, Gregory B. Markus,
and Richard G. Niemi

**YOUTH-PARENT SOCIALIZATION
PANEL STUDY, 1965-1982: WAVE III
(ICPSR 9134)**

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

NOTE: The 1965 and 1973 waves of this collection are released through ICPSR under the title **Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973 (ICPSR 7779)**. Analysis of these data can be performed at both the aggregate and individual levels. Because the two samples come from the same families, parent-offspring pairs can be formed.

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

Part 1: Youth Data	Part 2: Parent Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,135	Cases: 898
Variables: 631	Variables: approx. 629
Record Length: 1,020	Record Length: 1,004
Records Per Case: 15	Records Per Case: 14

Documentation: machine-readable only

Warren E. Miller and the National
Election Studies

**AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION
STUDIES CUMULATIVE DATA FILE,
1952-1988 (ICPSR 8475)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Additional variables have been added to this collection. These items include length of residence, feeling thermometers for certain groups, retrospective presidential evaluations, 7-point scale placements for incumbent presidents, presidential candidates, and congressional candidates, additional measures of political activity, voting and registration (including variables that attempt to report the results of vote validation), measures of mass media usage, respondent's views on federal spending, measures of equalitarianism and post-materialism, and a few survey administration variables. There are fewer cases in this file than in the previous release of the data because non-cross-section cases have been omitted. CLASS IV

NOTE: This file contains only a subset of the variables from the total ANES series. Variables selected for inclusion were those most central to the research program of the election studies and which appeared in at least three of the surveys. Variables have been recoded to be consistent across the time span.

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 32,991
Variables: 716
Record Length: 891
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$20

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

**ROSTER OF UNITED STATES
CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS
AND BIOGRAPHICAL
CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF
THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS,
1789-1991: MERGED DATA
(ICPSR 7803)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the period from August 1989 through March 1991 have been added to this collection. CLASS I

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 41,756
Variables: 104
Record Length: 247
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert M. Figlio, Paul E. Tracy, and
Marvin E. Wolfgang

**DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH
COHORT II: PHILADELPHIA,
1958-1986 (ICPSR 9293)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigators have provided a new survey

data file and a machine-readable codebook. This follow-up file contains information on individual histories of delinquency, health, household composition, marriage, parent and respondent employment and education, parental contacts with the legal system, and other social and demographic variables. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 4: Survey of Young Adults:
1958 Philadelphia Birth Cohort Follow-up
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 782
Variables: approx. 900
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 50

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

**CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1987-1988:
REPORTS ON FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(RFA) DATA (ICPSR 9315)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the Party and Non-Party Spread and Crosstabs files (Parts 3-6) have been resupplied by the Federal Election Commission. Data on transactions between committees were omitted in the original release of these data. CLASS IV

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

Part 3: Party Committee Spread Data	Part 4: Party Committee Crosstabs Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 483	Cases: 1,455
Variables: 37	Variables: 19
Record Length: 428	Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Non-Party Committee Spread Data	Part 6: Non-Party Committee Crosstabs Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,832	Cases: 114,785
Variables: 39	Variables: 18
Record Length: 456	Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

MONITORING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL SENTENCES, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator of this collection has supplied a full calendar year of 1989 data. Machine-readable documentation is available. CLASS IV

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

Part 2: 1989 Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,676
Variables: 90
Record Length: 226
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 1913-1990 (ICPSR 8166)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the period 1984 through 1990 have been added to this collection. In addition, the documentation for this collection has been expanded. CLASS IV

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

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 152

Documentation: machine-readable only

Raymond H. Milkman

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR EX-OFFENDERS, 1981-1984: BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND SAN DIEGO (ICPSR 8619)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Blank lines that were inadvertently left in at the end of each file have been removed. CLASS IV

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

Part 1: Boston Data	Part 2: Chicago Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 381	Cases: 529
Variables: 183	Variables: 191
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 8	Records Per Case: 8

Part 3: San Diego Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 305
Variables: 191
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 8

Documentation: \$10

Micro Software Bulletin Board

Easy Quant

Easy Quant, a teaching and learning program for PC-compatible microcomputers, permits first-semester statistics students to concentrate on the task instead of the technology. Authored by Sam Hicken and Gene V. Glass of Arizona State University, *Easy Quant* offers an intuitive, spreadsheet-like interface with pull-down menus and context-sensitive help for analyzing data matrices of up to 10,000 points.

With summary statistics, frequency tables, histograms, box-and-whiskers diagrams, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing, scatterplots and correlations, simple linear regression with residual plots, chi-square tests, and one-way ANOVA, this new package meets a significant need for introductory research methodology and introductory statistics courses in the social sciences.

Students can enter data interactively, import and export ASCII files, and edit their results with a simple word processor (included in the package) which uses the same interface as the statistical modules. The package also supports sorting, mathematical transformations, and grouping.

Easy Quant retails for \$49.95 with educational discounts of up to 40 percent; site licenses are also available. *Easy Quant* requires a PC-compatible with 512K RAM; a color monitor and a dot matrix printer are supported. Educators can request a free demonstration disk.

VisualLearning Intermediate Microeconomics

Elaborate two- and three-dimensional computer graphic displays underlie

this new software package. Developed by the University of Toronto's Sanford F. Borins with Cheryl B. Gladstone, the PC-based program offers over 90 computer graphic screens illustrating and exploring concepts in microeconomic theory. Complex functions are built up layer by layer, and students can choose different parameters—a higher coefficient of labor, for instance—and instantly see the difference in the diagrams.

Concepts covered in the software (and discussed in the accompanying handbook) include utility theory, income and substitution effects, derivation of demand curves, Cobb-Douglas and CES production functions, economies of scale, cost minimization and output maximization, short and long run average and marginal cost curves, profit maximization, and the dynamics of supply and demand. *VisualLearning Intermediate Microeconomics* works

well in classrooms where the instructor has a PC and projection screen, in electronic classrooms, or in student labs.

This software, which requires a PC-compatible with 512K RAM, a hard

drive, and CGA/VGA/EGA/Hercules capability, retails for \$59.95, with educational discounts of up to 40 percent. Site licenses are also available.

The software packages described above are available from:

National Collegiate Software
Duke University Press
6697 College Station
Durham, NC 27708
Ph: (919)684-6837

Notes and Errata

In the February 1991 issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin*, the description of changes to **The Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973** (ICPSR 7779) was incomplete. In addition to missing data codes being revised, the following variables, which were inadvertently omitted from the card image version of the data in the 1st edition, have been reinserted in the 2nd edition.

Part 1: Youth Panel

VAR 4, S DATA SOURCE (DK 1, COL 15)

1348 1. STUDENT CROSS-SECTION
0 2. MOTHER OR MOTHER SURROGATE
0 3. FATHER OR FATHER SURROGATE

Inclusion of this variable affects data column locations for variables 6-20 on DECK 1 ONLY of the card image data. The corrected locations are:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Location</u>
VAR 4	15
VAR 6	16-19
VAR 7	20-23
VAR 8	24-25
VAR 9	26-34
VAR 10	35-37
VAR 11	38-39
VAR 12	40-45
VAR 13	46-51
VAR 14	52
VAR 15	53-58
VAR 16	59-64
VAR 18	66
VAR 19	67-72
VAR 20	73-80

Part 2: Parent Panel

VAR 4, P DATA SOURCE (DK 1, COL 15)

0 1. STUDENT CROSS-SECTION
688 2. MOTHER OR MOTHER SURROGATE
491 3. FATHER OR FATHER SURROGATE

Inclusion of this variable affects data column locations for variables 6-22 on DECK 1 ONLY of the card image data. The corrected locations are:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Location</u>
VAR 4	15
VAR 6	16-19
VAR 7	20-23
VAR 8	24
VAR 9	25-26
VAR 10	27-35
VAR 11	36-38
VAR 12	39-40
VAR 13	41-56
VAR 14	57
VAR 15	58-65
VAR 16	66
VAR 17	67
VAR 18	68
VAR 19	69
VAR 20	70
VAR 21	71
VAR 22	72-79

Errata sheets describing this variable and others affected by changes to missing data codes are now available with the printed codebooks and as a machine-readable errata statement (Part 5 of the collection). Users should also note that the *Bulletin* description listed

20 records per case for Part 2, but there are actually 18.

Users of **Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1981-1982** (ICPSR 8238) should be aware that the information on congressional district in which the candidate ran does not appear in columns 380-381, as the documentation indicates. This information can be found in columns 5 and 6.

Documentation for **Euro-Barometer 29: Environmental Problems and Cancer, March-April 1988** (ICPSR 9083) is now available in a printed volume. The price for extra copies of this volume is \$18.

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 (June 17-21)
Intergenerational Relations: Research Issues,
Methods and Data (July 8-12)

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

*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:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Ph: (313) 764-8392.*

Announcements

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Topics Chosen for OR Meeting

The next biennial meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will be held in Ann Arbor on October 25, 26, and 27. The Program Committee for the meeting has tentatively scheduled the following workshops and presentations, which will take place at the Michigan Union on the University of Michigan campus:

Pre-Conference Workshops

- Data Orienteering: Finding Your Way Around Data
- Reference Services for Machine-Readable Data
- 1990 Census Data

Panel Presentations

- Integrating Campus Services for ICPSR Data
- How Librarians Are Responding to the Mandate of Providing Services for ICPSR Data
- Analytic Solutions to Missing Data
- United States Censuses: Perspectives From the Bureau of the Census, ICPSR, and Data Centers
- Data Storage and Transfers in the 1990s
- Internationalization of Social Research
- Introducing Undergraduates to Quantitative Research
- Surveys of Ethnic and Racial Minorities: Problems and Prospects

Bulk Mailing Sent to ORs

The February 1991 bulk mailing included the following items:

- Codebook for Reif, Karlheinz, and Anna Melich, *Euro-Barometer 29: Environmental Problems and Cancer, March-April 1988* (ICPSR 9083)
- *National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), Data Collections, Fall 1990*
- *ICPSR Annual Report, 1989-1990*
- *ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods, 1990 Bibliography*

Forthcoming . . .

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

- American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release Version]
- American National Election Study, 1990: Senate Election Study
- Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A
- Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey
- Survey of Consumer Purchases in the United States, 1935-1936 (Family expenditure data for urban areas)

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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 25 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.

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