

Aging, Health, and Behavior

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Two interrelated revolutionary trends of the twentieth century are giving rise to a new orientation towards both health and aging. At the beginning of this century, acute, infectious conditions were the major causes of death. By the closing decade of this century, the conquest over these conditions has ironically given rise to a "revolution in chronic illness and disability" with the result that, for the first time in human history, conditions such as heart disease, cancer, and stroke are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. These chronic illnesses are often slow in developing, are long-lasting, and are not readily treated by methods based upon a germ-theory of illness. This transition from acute to chronic conditions has resulted in a shift away from the search for a single infectious germ and its corresponding "magic bullet" cure. Instead, emphasis is increasingly placed upon understanding the complex interactions among environmental, social, behavioral, and biological factors.

At the same time, industrialized countries have been experiencing a virtual "revolution in aging." With the triumph over the lethal, acute diseases of childhood, ever greater proportions of each successive birth cohort have survived to old age. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates that, among babies born in 1980, 77% could look forward to reaching age 65, as compared to about 41% in 1900. Moreover, during the second half of this century, similar improvements in the mortality experiences of older people have become evident. For example, the

proportion of 65-year-olds in 1980 who could expect to reach age 85 was more than twice the 1900 proportion.

Not only are people living longer, but older people comprise a greater proportion of the population than ever before. Improvements in mortality rates at both younger and older ages have combined with declines in birth rates to produce a dramatic reshaping of the population pyramid. While older people comprised 4% of the U.S. population in 1900, they now represent about 12%. Moreover, the size of this population is projected to increase significantly through 2030, when there will be approximately 66 million people over age 65, representing 22% of the American people.

An appreciation of this "revolution in aging"—increasing longevity and an increasing population of older people—has stimulated the expansion of the scientific study of aging into a multidisciplinary endeavor. Although a significant and growing amount of research has been devoted separately to psychosocial aspects of health and aging, relatively little attention has been focused on their confluence. This brief essay provides an overview of basic concepts in health and behavior research, discusses social and behavioral principles of aging research, and introduces "psychosocial geriatrics research," an emerging field of inquiry that examines the relationship of age to health and behavior.

Behavioral Medicine: Health and Behavior Research

The 1979 U.S. Surgeon General's Report on "Healthy People" directed the national spotlight onto the relationship between health and behavior by documenting the extent to which life styles contribute to the burden of chronic illness. Since then, health professionals and the public alike are becoming increasingly aware of the critical role of behaviors and life styles in promoting health and in preventing disease and disability. The scientific study of the interactions between health and behavior has been spurred by the establishment of "behavioral medicine," an interdisciplinary field that integrates knowledge in the biomedical and behavioral sciences with prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of disease.

Mechanisms Linking Health and Behavior

Quite apart from research on aging, a growing body of research focuses on factors affecting behavior and on the mechanisms through which behaviors are translated step-by-step into health outcomes. For example, increased efforts are being made toward understanding direct and indirect social and behavioral processes, intervening physiological pathways, and various stages in the onset and course of disease processes and outcomes. The fact that social and behavioral conditions are associated with a wide range of outcomes, not with a single disease entity, suggests that several pathways

National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA)

Based at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, NACDA acquires, processes, and distributes data collections concerned with aging, health-related subjects, and the attitudes and behavior of the aged population. These data can be used to address research issues discussed in the featured article.

NACDA is funded by the National Institute on Aging and conducted by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. Richard C. Rockwell, the new director of ICPSR and of NACDA, is joined by Jerome M. Clubb, Victor M. Hawthorne, Albert I. Hermalin, Harold R. Johnson, Jersey Liang, and Michael W. Traugott as co-directors. Special activities and priorities of NACDA are guided by an advisory council of distinguished national researchers on aging. Current members of the NACDA National Advisory Committee are Ronald Abeles, Jacob Brody, Mary Grace Kovar, David Mechanic, and Cynthia Taeuber. There are three substantive resource subcommittees: Demography and Economics of Aging (Hermalin, with Barbara Torrey, Robert Clark, and George Myers); Epidemiology of Chronic Diseases of Aging (Hawthorne, with Elizabeth Barrett-Connor, Robert Wallace, and Richard Hamman); and Health Behaviors and Well-Being of the Elderly (Liang, with Richard Campbell, Beth Soldo, and Laurence Branch).

To inform the research community about the availability and analytic potential of datasets in the archive's continually expanding holdings, NACDA publishes an annual catalogue that includes substantive and technical summaries of the data holdings, and a biannual topical bulletin. NACDA also brings exhibits and staff to several professional conferences and hosts a one-week summer seminar taught by scholars who created or are experts in the use of seminal datasets available for secondary analysis.

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lead from social and behavioral factors to illness, and/or that certain factors act to increase the general susceptibility to disease.

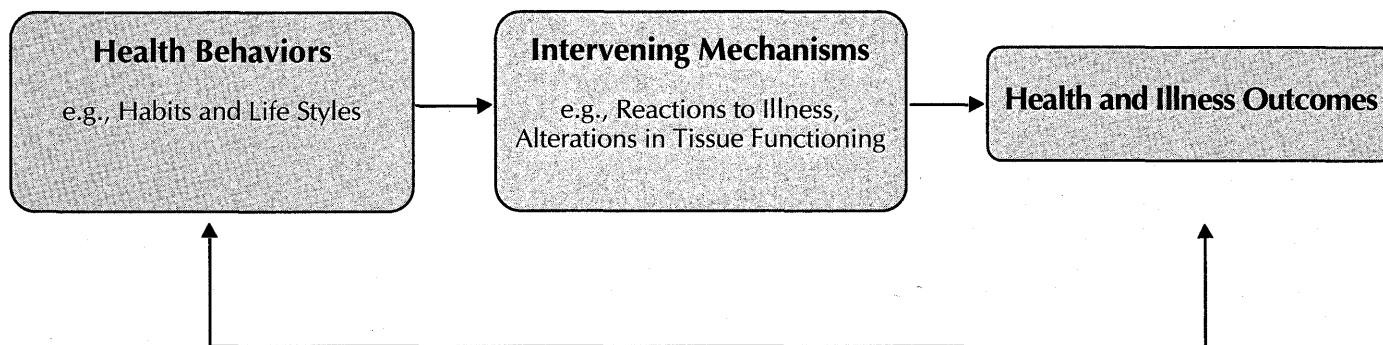
A schema for viewing the relations between health and behavior has been developed over the years by the National Institutes of Health's Working Group on Health and Behavior. As diagrammed in Figure 1, the schema represents a simplified pathway leading from health-related behaviors to health outcomes through intervening physiological or psychosocial variables. (This simplified schema is useful for some purposes, and more complex schemata are obviously needed to depict the dynamic interactions between health and behavior.) *Habits and Life Styles*, found under Health Behaviors, includes activities such as smoking, heavy drinking, exercise, diet, hygienic practices, and social activity and participation in social networks. Two types of intervening mechanisms are suggested here. The first, *Reactions to Illness*, refers to reactions of the patient, their families, their health care providers, and social organizations, etc. (e.g., denying or minimizing the significance of symptoms, delaying medical care, failing to prescribe or comply with treatment and rehabilitation regimens). A second possible intervening mechanism, *Alterations of Tissue Functioning*, includes changes that may manifest themselves through the central nervous system, hormone production, or through physiological responses to psychosocial stimuli (e.g., stress).

Social and Behavioral Principles of Research on Aging

Research on aging, health, and behavior requires an understanding of some of the basic principles of aging and its related social processes. Popular assumptions about older people and the aging process are often based more on misconceptions than on scientific knowledge. A substantial body of research that now exists elucidates how social and behavioral factors, interacting with biological factors, influence

Figure 1

A Simplified Schema of Linkages Between Health and Behavior



health and functioning in the middle and later years.

Heterogeneity of the Older Population

Despite the stereotypic view that most older persons are ill or dependent on others for their care, great variability exists in the health and functioning of older people. Indeed, research often reveals greater variability on functional indicators among older adults than among younger. The oft-quoted statistic that 80% of older persons have at least one chronic disease or disability obscures the fact that most older persons live independently in the community and can manage their health care on a daily basis without extensive medical intervention or social services. The range of functioning among even the oldest-old (those over 85) population is just beginning to be recognized.

Some recent reports emphasize the health and relative wealth of the older population. While a more favorable impression of the health or income status of older people counters the characteristically negative stereotypes of the past, a view of later life that is overly optimistic may lead to policies detrimental to the health or social

needs of especially vulnerable subgroups of the older population (e.g., the oldest old, rural elderly, those with limited education and incomes, minority and ethnic populations) who are still in need of support and service.

Aging as a Life-Course Process

Aging is best understood within a life-course perspective. People do not suddenly become old at age 65; aging reflects an accumulation of a lifetime of interacting social, behavioral, and biomedical processes. Genetics may predispose an individual to certain diseases or conditions that are translated by biological mechanisms into morbidities and mortality, but the length and quality of life are also highly dependent on health-related attitudes and behaviors, life-style factors, and social environments.

Similarly, people's attitudes about their health, their responses to illness symptoms, and their use of health care have been shaped throughout their lives. For example, an older person's previous experiences with the health care system and health care providers affect later health care attitudes and behaviors.

Aging and the Social Context

Aging is influenced by, and also influences, the social context in which people grow older. This is apparent in the heterogeneous aging patterns of people in different ethnic, geographic, or socioeconomic subcultures. It is also apparent in the differing aging patterns of people living in different historical periods. Cohorts of people born in different eras age in different ways because of the particular social circumstances, health behaviors, medical care, and other sociocultural factors operative at the time. Because society changes over time, people in different cohorts will inevitably age in different ways. It is often inappropriate to attribute presumed age-related differences in health attitudes, behaviors, other social characteristics, and their biological sequelae to the aging process, since most of the existing research is cross-sectional and cannot separate change over the life course from changes in the surrounding social context.

The Potential for Intervention

The observation that variations in social conditions affect the aging process underscores that this process is

malleable and hence responsive to some degree of human intervention and control. Current research is challenging previous notions about inevitable declines in older people's cognitive functioning and is testing the limits of abilities and performance. Behavioral or social interventions have been shown to postpone or compensate for aging-related changes in cognitive and other functional domains. Such research has demonstrated late-life improvements in intellectual functioning under certain conditions (e.g., if life situations are challenging, if people continue to use their skills, and if the social environment provides incentives and opportunities for learning).

Examples of successful behavioral interventions can be found in a wide variety of domains. For example, a longitudinal research project has established that relatively brief and simple interventions can improve cognitive functioning among community-living older people to that of 14 years prior. Another series of studies demonstrates that undesirable behaviors (e.g., wandering) of progressively deteriorating Alzheimer's disease patients can be eliminated, or at least attenuated, by teaching caregivers behavioral management skills or redesigning the physical environment. Still other studies show that urinary incontinence can often be cured or managed by older persons, their families, or health-care providers through behavioral interventions.

Relation of Age to Health and Behavior

Psychosocial Geriatrics Research

In living longer, individuals accumulate a host of life styles and behaviors that can facilitate or impede the development and course of many chronic illnesses and conditions throughout the life course. Despite this obvious fact, specific studies of older people—or how aging processes affect or are affected by interacting health and psychosocial processes—are rare. For-

tunately, an emerging field of inquiry, "psychosocial geriatrics research," is beginning to examine the dynamic interactions among health, behavior, and aging processes. Drawing on several related disciplines, such as medical sociology, health psychology, medical anthropology, and psychosocial epidemiology, this area of study adds an explicit aging perspective to the already established field of behavioral medicine.

Psychosocial geriatrics research addresses the origins, correlates, and malleability of health-related attitudes and behaviors of older people and their caregivers. It is particularly concerned with beliefs about the nature of the aging process and how older people perceive, interpret, or act upon symptoms of illness. It seeks to understand how particular behaviors and attitudes influence the health of people as they age; how health attitudes and behaviors interact with physiological and psychosocial aging processes to influence health and functioning; and how social conditions affect the development, maintenance, and potential modification of these attitudes and behaviors.

Several possible pathways exist through which age influences the relationship between health and behavior. The relationship between age and biological effects and related health outcomes is, of course, well documented. However, less well documented are the pathways through which age-related factors can affect the sociocultural environment, people's health attitudes and behaviors, and the psychosocial and physiological mediators between behavior and health. Some of these pathways are described below.

Societal Aging

Societal aging refers to the relative proportion of different age groups in a given society. Up until the twentieth century, societies were relatively young, with larger numbers of infants and children than of adults and older people. However, falling infant mor-

talities and birth rates, combined with greater longevity, have resulted in an unprecedented situation in which infants and children are becoming minorities in modern industrialized countries. Such societal aging influences the sociocultural environment in which people live by shaping the structure of groups and social systems. Norms about health behaviors and expectations regarding health are different for individuals who grow old under differing historical and social conditions.

Age Differences in Health Behaviors and Attitudes

From the perspective of the aging of individuals, older people may hold different health attitudes and engage in different health behaviors from those of younger persons, although it is not always clear if this represents an aging or a cohort effect.

Reductions in Resources and Capabilities

Perhaps the relationship between health and behavior is intensified in old age because the physical and social circumstances of old age may diminish psychosocial resources and adaptive abilities (e.g., sense of control, social support, coping strategies), while increasing vulnerability to the physiological responses (e.g., immune or neuroendocrine effects) to stressful situations.

Changing Risk Factors With Aging

Aging can also influence the relationship between health and behavior by changing one's profile of and the relevance of risk factors. On the one hand, research demonstrates the health consequences of health practices and life-style factors such as smoking, physical activity, and social integration even for older people.

On the other hand, our understanding of the relationship between health and behavior in old age is complicated by the subtle ways in which

aging processes influence the existence or potency of risk factors. For example, the relationship between psychosocial variables and health outcomes may be different for younger versus older populations. Marital status, for instance, is not as significant a predictor of mortality risk among older women, for whom widowhood is more or less normative. Additionally, some behaviors shown to be risk factors for illness among younger persons may not be potent health predictors for older persons. Moreover, even when epidemiological linkages are found between risk factors and health outcomes, it is not widely demonstrated that eliminating or reducing the risk factor will improve health and function in older people.

Both substantive and methodological explanations have been given for the changing risk factor patterns with aging. Diseases of old age are often multicausal, and it may simply be harder to isolate any one specific risk factor from a multitude of interacting physical, social, or behavioral causes that have accumulated over a lifetime. Moreover, true measures of risk factors may be harder to obtain, since intra-individual variance increases on most measures with aging.

Finally, there may be critical periods of exposure. Vulnerability may

change with aging, or the most susceptible persons may have died before reaching old age. While preventive health habits cannot be banked toward future health (the benefits often cease when the behavior is stopped), there is some suggestion that the adoption of healthy life styles (e.g., increased physical activity) can appreciably improve functioning—even in very old people.

The Research and Data Challenge

Obviously, the relationships among aging, health, and behavior are complex, involving multiple levels of analyses of processes that play out over the lives of individuals and the histories of societies. To address these complex interrelationships, longitudinal and cohort datasets—collected by multidisciplinary teams and containing information about both psychosocial and biomedical variables—are required. Such data collection efforts

are currently scarce, no doubt because of the relative newness of research on aging, health, and behavior and because of the major commitment of financial and personnel resources that is often necessary. Although there is good reason to believe that this situation will be improved, as evidenced by the recent funding by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) of data collections such as the **Health and Retirement Survey** at the University of Michigan, these kinds of data are likely to remain scarce commodities. As a consequence, they are prime candidates for inclusion in data archives such as the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) at ICPSR. The NIA is actively contributing to the research enterprise by supporting and encouraging the broadening of NACDA to include health-related datasets, by developing relevant data for archiving, and by encouraging recipients of NIA grants to archive their data. □

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ICPSR Names New Executive Director

In June of 1991, Richard C. Rockwell was named Executive Director of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. He succeeds Jerome M. Clubb, who resigned from the position after 16 years.

"Richard Rockwell is one of the country's leading social science policy administrators. He brings a strong background to the position and has a challenging vision for its future," said Professor Harold K. Jacobson, director of the Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan.

Michael A. Baer, Northeastern University provost and Chair of the ICPSR Council, said: "The Council considers itself extraordinarily fortunate to have located an individual of Richard Rockwell's stature to serve as our new Executive Director. We anticipate that he will provide the type of leadership that will allow the Consortium to continue playing a leadership role in the social sciences well into the next century."

Rockwell, a former staff associate at the Social Science Research Council in New York, was chosen from among 40 candidates to head the 350-member Consortium. He is also serving as research scientist in the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies at the Institute for Social Research (ISR).

Rockwell is the author of more than 35 books and articles on a variety of subjects including global change, the social impact of the AIDS epidemic, and social science methodology.

He received his Ph.D. degree in sociology from the University of Texas at Austin in 1970. He was director of the Social Science Data Library at the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science from 1969 to 1976, and assistant professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in 1970-1976. During that time, he also was a Fellow at the Boys Town (Nebraska) Center for the Study of Youth Development.

He was named staff associate of the Social Science Research Council in 1979 and served as executive associate in 1988-1989.

Rockwell chaired the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics in 1987-1988 and has been a member of that group's Executive Committee since 1985. He also chaired the American Sociological Association's Committee on National Statistics from 1984 to 1986. In addition, Rockwell has served in an editorial capacity for several journals, including *Sociological Methods and Research*; *Review of Public Data Use* (now *Journal of Economic and Social Measurement*); *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*; *Social Forces*; and *Review of Public Data Use*.

"We were looking for someone who has made a significant contribution to social science research, has strong administrative skills, the ability to raise funds, and who works well with diverse groups," said Maris A. Vinovskis, University of Michigan professor of history and chair of the ICPSR Search Committee. "We believe that Richard Rockwell is someone who will excel in all of these areas."

Rockwell assumed his position at ICPSR on September 1. □

Remarks From the New Executive Director

Writing in July 1991 in the few remaining weeks before taking up my position as Executive Director of the Consortium, I probably have my final opportunity to shower credible praise upon the organization. So I hasten to say what an honor it will be to lead this key social science institution. The Consortium has revolutionized the way that social scientists use data, perform their analyses, share data with their colleagues, and obtain both fundamental and advanced training. A vital resource for the social sciences throughout the country and increasingly throughout the world, the Consortium is one of the social sciences' most significant inventions—one not yet found in most other disciplines. It is blessed with an extraordinary staff, who are highly competent and uniquely dedicated to service for members. Under Jerry Clubb's leadership, the Consortium has continued to grow and improve, and it has prepared to enter the next generation of social science computing.

The Consortium has enormous potential. In realizing this potential, I and the other members of the Consortium staff will need the assistance of the ICPSR Council, the Official Representatives, and all other members of the Consortium community. We need your ideas, your expertise, and your time.

The Consortium began as an organization designed to lead the social sciences into a new age of research. The visionaries who created it—Warren

Miller, Phil Converse, Don Stokes, Angus Campbell, Heinz Eulau, Jim Prothro, and others—had a strong sense of where the social sciences were going or ought to go. They then positioned the Consortium to meet those needs, which were primarily the needs of the behavioral-quantitative-analytical revolution of the 1950s and 1960s. All of us in the Consortium community need to work towards a similarly powerful vision of the needs of the social sciences in the next century. In helping to formulate that vision, I intend to rely not only upon existing methods of consultation but also upon new ad hoc groups of advisors.

As I look about the social sciences today, I see both continuity in the



Richard C. Rockwell

lines of research to which the Consortium has already contributed so much and new goals towards which social scientists are moving. Changes are occurring throughout the academic and research community, from the small teaching college to the huge research university. Our task is to work with the research community to make sure that we understand what excites (or constrains) social scientists today and what we need to do as an organization to remain at the leading edge of social science. From my perspective, today's social scientists are increasingly interested in:

- New efforts to bring social science data into the undergraduate classroom, creating laboratories in which students make discoveries about politics, societies, economies, and cultures
- Multilevel, hierarchical, or contextual analyses of linkages between macro phenomena such as a community's provision of social services and micro phenomena such as a family's exit from dependency on welfare
- Longitudinal analyses of families, individuals, firms, political parties, or organizations
- Comparative analyses, often extending across time as well as space, and involving comparisons within societies as well as across societies

- Multimethod research, in which surveys, administrative records, and experiments are combined to produce powerful instruments for inferences and evaluations
- International research, in the sense of studies of the system of nation-states; global research, meaning studies of phenomena in which worldwide processes are at work; and transnational research, meaning studies of local, regional, or global phenomena in which the state is not a primary actor
- Multidisciplinary research, often bridging disciplines such as medicine and sociology, political science and economics, or ecology and anthropology.
- Historical analyses extending over long periods of time, often for regions of the world where data are difficult to collate and often for topics bridging social

sciences, the humanities, and natural sciences

- Studies of special populations, such as governing or intellectual elites, the aged, members of social or political movements, and particular kinds of organizations such as courts or police departments
- New research tools such as Geographic Information Systems

The Consortium is already serving some of the needs of researchers with such interests; it can improve its ability to meet these needs as well as those we have not yet anticipated. Our Summer Program is preparing researchers to use powerful new methodologies, many of which are wholly different from what I learned in graduate school and taught barely 15 years ago. We are also preparing to enter what may be a radically different social science computing environment, one in which we not only are responsible for the world's

largest data archive but also maintain an on-line database that enables researchers to locate and use data that are disseminated all over the world. There are perhaps possibilities for new partnerships with archives in many other countries, opening new data resources to every researcher. The Consortium has already invested in impressive new mass-storage technology that will make our job much easier and that will soon enable us to provide new services to members. Such innovation promises to keep the Consortium at the leading edge of the social sciences.

I welcome ideas, opinions, and criticisms. The idea of the Consortium is that this is your organization. Make it so by ensuring that the Council and I are aware of what you would like to see us do—and also of what you would like us not to do. Let us know what you need and how we can be of help. □

—Richard C. Rockwell, ICPSR Executive Director

Update From the ICPSR Council Chair

This is a season for change at the ICPSR. After sixteen years of innovative leadership, at the end of August Jerry Clubb stepped down as Executive Director. His leadership provided for a constant growth in membership, in resources available to members, and in contributions of the Consortium to the social science community. Under Jerry's leadership the ICPSR has emerged as one of the leading organizations promoting scientific inquiry across the international social and behavioral science community.

On the first of September the Council and staff welcomed Richard Rockwell as our new Executive Director. The Search Committee and the Council consider the Consortium fortunate indeed to have found an individual of Rockwell's caliber to serve in the position of Executive Director. Rockwell is coming to the ICPSR from his position as a staff associate at the Social Science Research Council. His research interests are in the areas of global change, the social impact of the AIDS epidemic, and social science methodology. Richard attended the June meet-

ing of the Council and spent time in Ann Arbor this summer familiarizing himself with the operations of the ICPSR.

The Council bid farewell to Al Bogue, who resigned his position as a member of the Council this summer as he retired from his faculty position at the University of Wisconsin. Al has been a long-term friend of the Consortium and was a member of the Review Committee two years ago. We will continue to welcome his advice on many issues. The Council was pleased that Maris Vinovskis, a University of Michigan historian, was willing to accept appointment to the Council, to fill the remainder of Bogue's term. Maris chaired the Search Committee for Executive Director and has become intimately familiar with the operation of the Consortium.

More substantively, the Council and staff have been working in several areas that we hope will serve the membership well. A forthcoming Joint Statistical Agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census will enable the ICPSR to make the 1990 Census data

available to the membership. Policies for 1990 Census data distribution were approved at the June Council meeting. We have entered the final phases of implementing the NSF instrumentation grant which will allow us to begin shifting data collections from 1/2-inch tape and scanned images of paper documentation to on-line mass storage. This will eliminate much of the labor involved in managing several thousand reels of magnetic tape and will increase our flexibility in providing data to users.

Finally, the Council approved a policy, recommended by a Council Committee on Alternate Data Media, to distribute on standard 3.5-inch, 1.44-megabyte diskettes those studies that are most in demand and whose file size would allow such distribution. Such diskettes would be automatically distributed as they become available. This new form of distribution would not alter our efforts to shift towards electronic transfer of data or our continuing distribution on reel-to-reel tape. □

—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.

M. Kent Jennings, Jan W. van Deth, et al.

POLITICAL ACTION II, 1979-1981 (ICPSR 9581)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on conventional and unconventional forms of political participation and closely follows the format of the first Political Action study, **Political Action: An Eight Nation Study, 1973-1976** (ICPSR 7777). Political Action II consists of two parts: a second panel wave of reinterviews with respon-

dents from the first Political Action surveys and a new cross-section sample. Topics covered include respondent's level of satisfaction with material standard of living, interest in politics, perception of privileged and underprivileged groups, opinions on various social and political issues, and ranking of important political goals. Additional variables address the performance of the present government, good and bad aspects of major left and major right parties, legitimacy of the present government and the political system in general, approval of protest behavior, participation in conventional and unconventional activities, voting behavior, attitudes toward young people, and political trust items. Background information provided for respondents includes age, sex, ethnic origin, education, religion, marital status, number of children, employment status, occupation, union membership, personal and family income, organizational memberships and activities, and

father's and mother's education and political preferences. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: Respondents to Political Action I (1973-1976), and persons aged 16 years and older from three nations: Germany, the Netherlands, and the United States.

SAMPLING: National multistage probability samples.

NOTE: Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung, Universitaet zu Koeln, from whom a printed codebook (ZA-No. 1188) may be obtained.

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

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

ICPSR Introduces Data on Alternate Media

For some time, ICPSR has been exploring the possibility of disseminating data on media other than magnetic tape. A number of data collections are now available on three alternate media: network file transfer, CD-ROM, and diskette.

Network File Transfer. Official Representatives with connections to the Internet backbone can now receive data via network file transfer using FTP (the file transfer protocol). Users should have their ORs check CDNET for the list of studies currently available for this mode of transfer; this list will grow as ICPSR adds more materials to the on-line facility.

CD-ROM. Data on CD-ROM are supplied in uncompressed ASCII form written to ISO 9660 standards. Currently, the Family-Individual data for Waves I-XX of the **Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1987** (ICPSR 7439) are available. The files for this collection are provided on two CD-ROMs that include the data, along with SAS and SPSS statement files. CD00001 contains the respondents, and CD00002 contains the non-respondents. A new set of CD-ROMs, which will update the collection through Wave XXI (1988), will be issued this fall.

Diskette. Data on diskette are provided on high-density, MS-DOS format 3.5" diskettes. Initially, the collections selected for this media are those that are frequently requested and do not require numerous diskettes. Most files on these diskettes are compressed using PKWARE self-extracting software. This allows users to easily and quickly decompress and transfer the files to their equipment.

The following ICPSR data collections are currently available upon diskette:

American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9548) [1st ICPSR Edition] Card Image data, documentation, SPSS control cards, frequencies [Diskette D00001]

National Health Interview Survey: Longitudinal Study on Aging, 70 Years and Over, 1984-1989 (ICPSR 8719) LRECL data [Diskettes D00002-D00003]

Euro-Barometer 31: European Elections, 1989: Pre-Election Survey, March-April 1989 (ICPSR 9322) Card Image data, documentation, SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00004-D00005]

International Social Science Program: Social Inequality, 1987 (ICPSR 9383) LRECL data, SPSS control cards [Diskette D00006]

Copies of ICPSR data on alternate media are ordered by and supplied to the ICPSR Official Representative at each member institution, through whom users must request data. All policies regarding the use of ICPSR data at member institutions apply to data provided on alternate media.

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,682
Variables: 395
Record Length: 914
Records Per Case: 14

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Jennings, M. Kent, Jan W. van Deth, et al. *Continuities in Political Action: A Longitudinal Study of Political Orientations in Three Western Democracies*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1990.

Barnes, Samuel H., Max Kaase, et al. *Political Action: Mass Participation in Five Western Democracies*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1979.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1990 (ICPSR 9564)

SUMMARY: This data collection is the 1990 version of a quadrennial study designed to investigate the opinions and attitudes of the general public and a select group of opinion leaders (or elites) on matters relating to foreign policy. The primary objectives of this study were to define the parameters of public opinion within which decision makers must operate and to compare the attitudes of the general public with those of opinion leaders. For the purposes of this study, "opinion leaders" are defined as those who are in positions of leadership in government, academia, business and labor, the media, religious institutions, special interest groups, and private foreign policy organizations. Both general public and elite respondents were questioned regarding the biggest problems/foreign policy problems facing the United States today, spending levels for various federal government programs, the role of Congress in determining foreign policy, the impact of foreign policy on things such as prices and unemployment, economic aid to other nations, military aid/selling military equipment to other nations, the role of the United States in world affairs, the Bush administration's handling of various problems, government reactions to situations in Kuwait, Panama, and China, the importance of various countries to America's vital interests, possible threats/adversaries to the United States in coming years, and the use of United States military troops in other parts of the world. Other topics covered include the relative importance of several foreign policy goals, United States relations

with the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Vietnam, NATO and keeping troops in western Europe, the military role of Japan and Germany, the economic unification of western Europe, the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, policy options to reduce dependence on foreign oil, the illegal drug problem, free trade, and the respondent's political party affiliation and the strength of that affiliation. In addition, general populace respondents were asked to indicate their level of political activity, how closely they followed news about several current issues and events, and to rate various foreign countries and American and foreign leaders on a feeling thermometer scale. Demographic characteristics such as religious preference, marital status, employment status, household composition, education, age, Hispanic origin, race, sex, and income also were gathered for these respondents. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Part 1: Individuals in positions of leadership in the Bush administration, the House of Representatives, the Senate, business, labor, media, education, and religious organizations, special interest groups, and private foreign policy organizations; Part 2: Civilian adults aged 18 and older, living in the United States.

SAMPLING: Part 1: Purposive sampling of selected opinion leaders designed to replicate samples used in previous years; Part 2: Replicated national probability sample.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and non-numeric codes. Part 2 contains a weight variable that should be used in any analysis. See ICPSR data collections 5808, 7748, 7786, 8130, and 8712 for similar collections from previous years.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Elite Data	Part 2: General
File Structure:	Population Data
rectangular	File Structure:
Cases: 377	rectangular
Variables: 151	Cases: 1,662
Record Length: 80	Variables: 242
Records Per Case: 4	Record Length: 80
	Records Per Case: 6

Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: POOLED SENATE ELECTION STUDY, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9580)

SUMMARY: This data collection, focusing on Senate elections, combines data from the first two parts of a planned three-part series (1988, 1990, 1992) of Senate studies. Over the course of the three elections, voters in each of the 50 states will be interviewed, and data will be gathered on citizen evaluations of all senators at each stage of their six-year election cycles. Both survey data and contextual data for all 50 states are included. The survey data facilitate the comparison of House of Representatives and Senate races through the use of questions that generally parallel those questions used in election studies since 1978 concerning respondents' interaction with and evaluation of candidates for the House of Representatives. The 50-state survey design also allows for the comparison of respondents' perceptions and evaluation of senators who are up for re-election with those in the second or fourth years of their terms. Topics covered include respondent's recall and like/dislike of House and Senate candidates, issues discussed in the campaigns, contact with House and Senate candidates/incumbents, respondent's opinion of the proper roles for senators and representatives, a limited set of issue questions, liberal/conservative self-placement, party identification, media exposure, and demographic information. Contextual data presented include election returns for the Senate primary and general elections, voting indices for the years 1983-1990, information about the Senate campaign such as election outcome predictions, campaign pollster used, spending patterns, and demographic, geographic, and economic data for the state. Also included are derived measures that reorganize the House of Representatives and Senate variables by party of candidate and incumbency/challenger status of candidate and, for Senate variables only, by proximity to next election. Additionally, a number of analytic variables intended to make analyses more convenient (e.g., Senate class number and whether the respondent voted for the incumbent) are presented. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 8, 1988, or November 6, 1990, residing in households with telephones in the 50 states.

SAMPLING: Two-stage random sample, stratified by state (1988), and dual-frame (list and two-stage random digit dialing) within each state (1990).

NOTE: The contextual data originally were collected for the Board of Overseers by the Contextual Data Committee, chaired by Gary Jacobson and Raymond Wolfinger. Many variables have been updated for the 1990 contextual data section (e.g., elections returns, age of candidates, campaign spending, and economic variables), while certain variables, for which information could not be found or was not available at the time of release, have been padded with missing data (e.g., 1990 AFL-CIO ratings and campaign manager).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,494
Variables: 1,704
Record Length: 4,294
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$20

Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: 1990-1991 PANEL STUDY OF THE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF WAR/1991 PILOT STUDY (ICPSR 9673)

SUMMARY: This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. The panel portion of this collection focuses on the consequences of war, with the first wave consisting of the 1990 Post-Election Survey conducted prior to the outbreak of hostilities in the Persian Gulf. The respondents were reinterviewed several months after hostilities ended, and in this wave the survey content consisted of a repeat of a subset of questions from the Post-Election Survey, and additional items especially relevant to the Gulf War conflict. In addition, a full-fledged pilot study,

designed to explore new areas of interest and develop new instrumentation, is embedded in this collection. Among the topics covered in the Pilot portion of the survey are ethnic politics, gender, Social Security, Medicaid/medical care for the elderly, social altruism, and political knowledge. A number of contextual variables also are provided, including summary variables that combine the respondent's recall of his or her senator's and representative's vote on the use of force with that congressperson's actual vote, and 1980 county-level census data on race. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Respondents to **American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey** (ICPSR 9548), the universe for which consisted of all United States citizens of voting age on or before November 6, 1990, residing in housing units other than on military reservations in the 48 coterminous states.

SAMPLING: A national multistage area probability sample was employed for the 1990 Post-Election Survey. For the Panel, 615 respondents were not reinterviewed either due to panel mortality (e.g., they had moved or died), or were effectively non-sample for telephone reinterview because they were extremely hard of hearing, could not be reached by telephone, or needed to be interviewed in a language other than English.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Panel/Pilot Data (ICPSR Version)	Part 2: Panel/Pilot Data (CPS Version)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,000	Cases: 2,000
Variables: 1,124	Variables: 1,110
Record Length: 2,015	Record Length: 1,993
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$15

Jack L. Walker, Jr.

ACTIVITIES AND MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES OF INTEREST GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980 AND 1985 (ICPSR 9601)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to study the organization and maintenance strategies of voluntary membership or-

ganizations with offices in Washington, D.C. Major areas of investigation include how groups overcome funding hurdles when first created, benefits provided to entice members to join a group, types of lobbying efforts engaged in, and characteristics of the organization's membership and structure. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Voluntary membership organizations listed in the Congressional Quarterly's *Washington Information Directory, 1979, 1984*, supplemented with groups in the *Encyclopedia of Associations*.

SAMPLING: Census, mail survey. A complete description of the sampling design and methodology can be found in Walker, Jack L., Jr. *Mobilizing Interest Groups in America*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1991.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1980 Data	Part 2: 1985 Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 762	Cases: 892
Variables: 160	Variables: 170
Record Length: 221	Record Length: 363
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Panel Data	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 434	
Variables: 324	
Record Length: 573	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Walker, Jack L., Jr. *Mobilizing Interest Groups in America*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1991.

Walker, Jack L., Jr. "The Origins and Maintenance of Interest Groups in America." *American Political Science Review* 77 (1983), 390-406.

Gais, Thomas L., Mark A. Peterson, and Jack L. Walker, Jr. "Interest Groups, Iron Triangles, and Representative Institutions in American National Government." *British Journal of Political Science* 14 (1984), 161-185.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

YOUTH-PARENT SOCIALIZATION PANEL STUDY, 1965-1982: THREE WAVES COMBINED (ICPSR 9553)

SUMMARY: For this panel survey a national sample of high school seniors and their parents were interviewed in 1965, and twice later in 1973 and 1982. The survey gauges the impact of life-stage events and historical trends on the behaviors and attitudes of respondents. Each wave has a distinct focus. The 1965 data focus on high school experiences, while the 1973 data deal with the protest era. Data gathered in 1982 emphasize the maturing process and offer information relating to parental issues and family relationships. Other major areas of investigation include political participation, issue positions, group evaluations, civic orientations, personal change over time, stability in attitudes and behaviors over time, and partisanship and electoral behavior. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All twelfth-graders in the United States in 1965.

SAMPLING: The original 1965 youth sample was chosen from a national probability sample of 97 secondary schools (including 11 nonpublic schools) selected with a probability proportionate to their size. Within each school, 15 to 21 randomly designated seniors were interviewed. In 1973, 1,119 of the original 1,669 youths who completed the 1965 interview were reinterviewed, and an additional 229 completed mailback questionnaires. In 1982, 958 youths were reinterviewed, and 82 completed mailback questionnaires. The 1965 parents were selected randomly such that for one-third of the students the fathers were interviewed, for another one-third the mothers were interviewed, and for the remaining third both parents were interviewed. In 1973, 1,118 of the original 1,562 parents were reinterviewed, and 62 completed mailback questionnaires. In 1982, 816 parents were reinterviewed, and 82 completed mailback questionnaires.

NOTE: This data collection combines all three waves of this study. The first two waves of this collection are released as **Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973 (ICPSR 7779)**. The third wave is released as **Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1982: Wave III (ICPSR 9134)**.

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: 1,354	Variables: 1,299
Record Length: 2,306	Record Length: 2,185
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Jennings, M. Kent, and Gregory B. Markus. "Partisan Orientations Over the Long Haul: Results From the Three-Wave Political Socialization Panel Study." *American Political Science Review* 78 (December 1984), 1000-1018.

Markus, Gregory B. "Stability and Change in Political Attitudes: Observed, Recalled, and Explained." *Political Behavior* 8 (No. 1, 1986), 21-44.

Jennings, M. Kent. "Residues of a Movement: The Aging of the American Protest Generation." *American Political Science Review* 81 (June 1987), 367-382.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1988 PANEL (ICPSR 9568)

SUMMARY: This is the fifth panel of a longitudinal survey designed to provide detailed information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. These data examine the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in American society and gauge the effects of federal and state programs on the well-being of families and individuals. There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card that records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in a household, as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. The second element is the core portion of the questionnaire, with questions repeated at each interview on labor force activity, types and amounts of income, participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs, attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third

element consists of topical modules, which are series of supplemental questions asked during selected household visits. A topical module was not created for the first wave of the 1988 panel. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A multistage stratified sampling design was used. The 1988 panel consisted of approximately 17,500 households. One-fourth of these households were interviewed each month, and households were reinterviewed at four-month intervals. All persons at least 15 years old who were present as household members at the time of the first interview were included for the entire study, except those who joined the military, were institutionalized for the entire study period, or moved from the United States. Original household members who moved during the study period were followed to their new residences and interviewed there. New persons moving into households of members of the original sample also were included in the survey, but were not followed if they left the household of an original sample person.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Wave I Rectangular Data	Part 2: Data Dictionary for Wave I
File Structure: rectangular	Rectangular File
Cases: 31,051	Record Length: 60
Variables: approx. 970	
Record Length: 5,540	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$13

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

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1987 FULL PANEL RESEARCH FILE (ICPSR 9600)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains basic demographic, social, and economic data for each member of interviewed households in the first seven waves of the 1987 Panel of SIPP. Variables include age, sex, race, ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, education, and veteran status. Limited data are provided on

housing unit characteristics such as number of units in structure and tenure. Core questions, repeated at each interview, cover monthly labor force activity, types and amounts of monthly income, and participation in various cash and noncash benefits programs for each month of the survey period. Data for employed persons include number of hours and weeks worked, earnings, and weeks without a job. Nonworkers are classified as unemployed or not in the labor force. In addition to income data associated with labor force activity, nearly 50 other types of income data are provided. Several variables are included for use in identifying longitudinal households and persons in them and to aid in analysis. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The resident population of the United States 15 years of age or older at the time of the interview, excluding persons living in institutions or military barracks.

SAMPLING: The survey used a multistage stratified sampling design. Roughly 33,100 persons were initially designated in the sample. For Wave 1 of the 1987 Panel, interviews were obtained from approximately 30,700 occupants of about 11,700 of the designated living quarters. For later interviews, only original sample persons from Wave 1 and persons living with them were eligible to be interviewed. Sample households within the panel were divided into four subsamples of nearly equal size, called rotation groups, and each rotation group was reinterviewed at four-month intervals.

RESTRICTIONS: The Census Bureau regards the data on this file as preliminary and not for citation as official estimates. Users are asked to incorporate a Census Bureau disclaimer into any report based on these data. The text of this statement can be found on page 2-2 of the printed codebook.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Main Data	Part 2: Data Dictionary
File Structure:	Record Length: 60
rectangular	
Cases: 35,944	
Variables: approx. 225	
Record Length: 12,572	
Records Per Case: 1	

Part 3: Variable Listing Showing All Repetitions
Record Length: 60

Documentation: \$15

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

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1989 [UNITED STATES]: NATIONAL CORE FILE (ICPSR 9597)

SUMMARY: Characteristics of the United States housing inventory listed in this file include the age, size, and type of living quarters, property values, and the presence of commercial establishments on the property. Additional data focus on the presence and condition of kitchen and plumbing facilities and the type and cost of utilities, as well as housing expenses, property repair or alteration, and insurance costs. Many of the same characteristics are given for housing previously occupied by recent movers. Information on age, sex, race, marital status, and income is provided for each household member, with additional data on education, Spanish origin, and household tenure for the head of household. Indicators provided for housing quality include privacy and structural condition. For neighborhood quality, indicators assess noise, crime, air quality, and the presence of abandoned structures, along with the adequacy of neighborhood services such as police protection, parks, health care, and public transportation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: A sample of approximately 48,000 housing units was selected from the 1980 *Census of Population and Housing* records, updated by a sample of addresses from building permits to include new construction and conversions. A special sample of neighbors (Neighbor Supplement) covering the ten nearest neighbors around each of 680 American Housing Survey homes also was added.

SAMPLING: Unclustered, stratified, systematic sample of housing units from the 1980 Census Sample of Housing Units.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,942
Variables: approx. 1,390
Record Length: 1,940
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$17

International Social Survey Program (ISSP)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM: FAMILY AND CHANGING SEX ROLES, 1988 (ICPSR 9591)

SUMMARY: This collection, the fourth module in the ISSP series, contains data from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Great Britain and the United States. Questions asked of respondents focused on the family and changing sex roles. Respondents were asked for their views on women working outside the home (especially working mothers), childcare arrangements and child rearing practices, marriage, family structure and composition, and divorce. Demographic data on respondents, such as age, sex, race, ethnic identity, employment, income, marital status, education, religion, political affiliation, voting behavior, trade union membership, and household size, also were recorded. Information gathered about each person in the household includes sex, age, and relationship to the respondent. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 years and older from eight nations: Austria (16 to 69 years), the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands (16 years and older), Great Britain (excluding the Scottish highlands and islands), and the United States (noninstitutionalized English-speaking only).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples.

NOTE: Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung, Universitaet zu Koeln, from whom a printed codebook (ZA-No. 1700) may be obtained. Records for Great Britain, and Austria have a weight variable that must be used in all analyses. No weighting was done for the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, or Ireland.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,194
Variables: 148
Record Length: 246
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$13

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW
SURVEY, 1989 (ICPSR 9583)**

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. Household variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household, and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported health condition, doctor visit within two-week period, or hospitalization (12-month recall), respectively. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: Starting in 1985, the NHIS multistage probability sampling design from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) incorporates several major changes that facilitate linkages with other National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) surveys, improve precision of estimates, and reduce costs. Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples were drawn and may be used in any combination.

NOTE: The supplementary sections of the 1989 questionnaire will be released by NCHS separately, as individual files on Health Insurance, Mental Health, Dental Care, Immunization, Diabetes Screening, Diabetes Followup, Diabetic Risk Factors, Orofacial Pain, Digestive Disorders, and AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes. 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 the 1989 Person file is: ages 0-44 (N = 80,407), ages 45-54 (N = 12,046), ages 55-64 (N = 10,231), ages 65-74 (N = 8,618), and ages 75+ (N = 5,627). The racial/ethnic distributions for the Person file are: Black (N = 17,324), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 2,731), and Hispanic origin (N = 10,925). The data contain ampersands

(&), dashes (-), and blank codes. Frequencies are provided by NCHS in the code-book.

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: 5 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Household File Structure: rectangular Cases: 46,054 Variables: approx. 40 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Person File Structure: rectangular Cases: 116,929 Variables: approx. 93 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Condition File Structure: rectangular Cases: 83,548 Variables: approx. 105 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Doctor Visit File Structure: rectangular Cases: 24,340 Variables: approx. 104 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Hospital Record File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,481 Variables: approx. 98 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. *Public Use Data Tape Documentation: Part II—Field Representative's Manual, HIS-100, and Part III—Medical Coding Manual and Short Index, National Health Interview Survey, 1989*. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 1989." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 176. DHHS Publication No. (PHS)

90-1504. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985-1995." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, No. 110. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-1384. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD: United States Government Printing Office, August 1989.

Documentation: \$10

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

**GENDER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED
TO STATE AND FEDERAL
INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED
STATES, 1926-1987 (ICPSR 9517)**

SUMMARY: This data collection includes tabulations of annual adult admissions to federal and state correctional institutions by gender for the years 1926 through 1987. The two data files have identical structures: Part 1 includes information on male admissions, and Part 2 includes information on female admissions. The 3,348 cases in each part include one case for each of the 62 years of the collection for each of the following 54 categories: the 50 states, the District of Columbia, federal institutional totals, state cumulative totals, and United States totals (the sum of the federal and state cumulative totals). The figures were drawn 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 part of the *National Prisoner Statistics* reporting series. Each file also includes individual state and United States general population figures. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: (1) All adult felons serving a sentence in a federal or state institution (prior to 1972) and (2) all persons sentenced as adults or youthful offenders and whose maximum sentence length was a year and a day or longer (1972 and after).

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

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

Part 1: Male	Part 2: Female
Admissions,	Admissions,
1926-1987	1926-1987
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 3,348	Cases: 3,348
Variables: 22	Variables: 22
Record Length: 119	Record Length: 119
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS, 1989: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9419)

SUMMARY: This survey has been conducted every five or six years since 1972. The collection provides nationally representative data on persons held prior to trial and on those convicted offenders serving sentences in local jails or awaiting transfer to state prisons. Data were collected on individual characteristics of jail inmates (sex, race, ethnicity, Hispanic origin, employment), current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, jail activities and programs, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided while in jail. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: Male and female inmates held in institutions listed in the *National Jail Census, 1988*, conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

SAMPLING: The sample design was a stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage, six strata were formed on the basis of the size of the male and female inmate populations in each jail. All of the jails in strata 1 and 2 were in the sample with certainty. In the remaining four strata, a systematic sample of jails was selected. In the second stage of sampling, separate systematic samples of male and female inmates were chosen from each jail.

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,675
Variables: 919
Record Length: 1,778
Records Per Case: 24

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Beck, Allen J. "Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report." Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jacqueline Cohen and Richard Rosenfeld

AGE-BY-RACE SPECIFIC CRIME RATES, 1965-1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9589)

SUMMARY: These data examine the effects on total crime rates of changes in the demographic composition of the population and changes in criminality of specific age and race groups. The collection contains the first estimates from national data of annual age-by-race specific arrest rates and crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary over the 21-year period 1965-1985. The data address the following specific questions: (1) Are the crime rates reported by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data series valid indicators of the national crime trends? (2) How much of the change between 1965 and 1985 in total crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary is attributable to changes in the age and race composition of the population, and how much is accounted for by changes in crime rates within age-by-race specific subgroups? (3) What are the effects of age and race on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (4) What is the effect of time period on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (5) What is the effect of birth cohort, particularly the effect of the very large baby-boom cohorts following World War II, on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (6) What is the effect of interactions among age, race, time period, and cohort on subgroup crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary? (7) How do patterns of age-by-race specific crime rates for murder, robbery, and burglary compare for different demographic subgroups? The variables in this study fall into four categories. The first category includes the variables that define the race-age cohort of the unit of observation. The values of these variables are directly available from UCR and include year of observation (from 1965-1985), age group, and race. The second category of variables were computed using UCR data pertaining to the first category of variables. These are period, birth cohort of age group in each year, and average cohort size for each single age within each single group.

The third category includes variables that describe the annual age-by-race specific arrest rates for the different crime types. These variables were estimated for race, age, group, crime type, and year using data directly available from UCR and population estimates from census publications. The fourth category includes variables similar to the third group. Data for estimating these variables were derived from available UCR data on the total number of offenses known to the police and total arrests in combination with the age-by-race specific arrest rates for the different crime types. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All arrests and crimes reported to police in the United States in the period 1965-1985.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 294
Variables: 12
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, and R. Rosenfeld. "Trend and Deviation in Crime Rates: A Comparison of UCR and NCS Data for Burglary and Robbery." *Criminology*, forthcoming.

Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, and R. Rosenfeld. "Compositional and Contextual Effects of Age on Crime Rates." San Francisco, CA: Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, 1989.

Rosenfeld, R. "Economic Inequality and Age-By-Race Specific Crime Rates: A Cross-Section Time-Series Analysis." Reno, NV: Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Carole R. Bausell, Charles E. Maloy, and Jan M. Sherrill

DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND STUDENT CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL-MAY 1989 (ICPSR 9585)

SUMMARY: This project examined different aspects of campus crime—specifically, the prevalence of crimes among college students, whether the crime rate is increasing or decreasing on college campuses, and what factors are related to campus

crime. Researchers made the assumption that crimes committed by and against college students are likely to be related to drug and alcohol use. Specific questions designed to be answered by the data include: (1) Do students who commit crimes differ in their use of drugs and alcohol from students who do not commit crimes?

(2) Do students who are victims of crimes differ in their use of drugs and alcohol from students who are not victims? (3) How do multiple offenders differ from single offenders in their use of drugs and alcohol?

(4) How do victims of violent crimes differ from victims of nonviolent crimes in their use of drugs and alcohol? (5) What types of student crimes are more strongly related to drug or alcohol use than others? (6) Other than drug and alcohol use, in what ways can victims and perpetrators of crimes be differentiated from students who have had no direct experiences with crime? Variables include basic demographic information, academic information, drug use information, and experiences with crime since becoming a student. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Current college undergraduates in the United States.

SAMPLING: This study was based on a national cross-sectional sample of college undergraduates in the United States. The sample was selected from *American Students List: College Students at Home or School Address*, which is published by the American List Council, Princeton, New Jersey. A sample of 6,000 student names and addresses was selected from the original list of 1,300,000. The sample size was determined by researchers to achieve a final sample of respondents that included information on at least 100 student perpetrators. Also included were respondents who participated in pilot surveys and pretests. These cases were not randomly selected, but were drawn from the student population at Towson State University, and should not be considered as part of the representative sample of current college students within the United States.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,207
Variables: 118
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert J. Sampson

EFFECTS OF LOCAL SANCTIONS ON SERIOUS CRIMINAL OFFENDING IN CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OVER 100,000, 1978-1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9590)

SUMMARY: These data assess the effects of the risk of local jail incarceration and of police aggressiveness in patrol style on rates of violent offending. The collection includes arrest rates for public order offenses, size of county jail populations, and numbers of new prison admissions as they relate to arrest rates for index (serious) crimes. Data were collected from seven sources for each city. The **Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 1A** (ICPSR 7941) provided county-level data on numbers of persons by race, age, and age by race, numbers of persons in households, and types of household within each county. The **Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3A** (ICPSR 8075), measured at the city level,

provided data on total population, race, age, marital status by sex, persons in household, number of households, housing, children, and families above and below the poverty level by race, employment by race, and income by race within each city. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 1980 data provided variables on total offenses and offense rates per 100,000 persons for homicides, rapes, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle offenses, and arson. Data from the FBI for 1980-1982, averaged per 100,000, provided variables for the above offenses by sex, age, and race, and the Uniform Crime Report arrest rates for index crimes within each city. The **National Jail Census** for 1978 and 1983 (ICPSR 7737 and ICPSR 8203), aggregated to the county level, provided variables on jail capacity, number of inmates being held by sex, race, and status of inmate's case (awaiting trial, awaiting sentence, serving sentence, and technical violations), average daily jail populations, number of staff by full-time and part-time, number of volunteers, and number of correctional officers. The **Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census** for 1979 and 1982-1983 (ICPSR 7846 and 8205), aggregated to the county level, provided data on numbers being held by type of crime and sex, age of juvenile offenders by sex, average daily prison population, and payroll and other expenditures for the institutions. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Cities in the United States with populations over 100,000.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 171
Variables: 931
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 63

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Sampson, Robert J. "Crime in Cities: The Effects of Formal and Informal Social Control." *Crime and Justice* 8 (1986), 271-311.

Sampson, Robert J. "Urban Black Violence: The Effect of Male Joblessness and Family Disruption." *American Journal of Sociology* 93 (1987), 348-382.

Sampson, Robert J., and J. Cohen. "Deterrent Effects of the Police on Crime: A Replication and Theoretical Extension." *Law and Society Review* 22 (1988), 163-189.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Terry L. Baumer and Robert I. Mendelsohn

ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF NONVIOLENT CONVICTED FELONS: AN EXPERIMENT IN HOME DETENTION IN MARION COUNTY, INDIANA, 1986-1988 (ICPSR 9587)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the study was to provide information about home detention monitoring systems and to evaluate their effectiveness. The principal investigators sought to determine (1) whether electronic monitoring systems relieved some of the burdens associated with manual monitoring of home detention, such as making telephone calls and field visits; (2) how home detention affected the lifestyles of offenders; (3) whether the methods of monitoring influenced offender behavior during the program; (4) how electronic monitoring differed from manual monitoring in terms of supervision of the offenders; (5) how offenders reacted to electronic monitoring; (6) how offenders' families reacted to electronic monitoring; and (7) whether the method of monitoring influenced the probability of an arrest or subsequent contact with the criminal justice system after release from the program. Part 1 contains demographic information, such as age, race, marital status, number of children, living arrangements, employment, and education for each offender. Also included is information on the offense leading to the current case, including numbers and types

of charges and convictions for both felonies and misdemeanors, recommendations and judicial disposition for the current case, and information on the criminal history of the offender. Part 2 contains data from the intake interview with the offender, such as information on the offender's family, living arrangements, education, employment, past alcohol and drug use, and expectations for the home detention program and monitoring procedures. Part 3 contains information collected in the exit interview and is similar in content to Part 2. Part 4 contains information on the program delivery (type of release from the program, violations of the program, results of tests for alcohol and drug use, errand time, payment, contacts with offenders, and the characteristics and results of the contacts with electronically monitored offenders). Part 5 is a check of criminal histories of offenders for at least one year after their release from the program. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Offenders on probation in Marion County, Indiana.

SAMPLING: This study employed a randomized field experiment design in which 154 offenders participated in a program of home detention as a condition of their probation. Offenders eligible for the experiment were those who had been charged with nonviolent suspendable felonies or misdemeanors, had a median length of sentence of 180 days, were clients of the Marion County Community Corrections Agency, had suspended sentences assigned to home detention as a condition of probation, and had a telephone. The 154 offenders were randomly assigned to one of two methods of monitoring: half were monitored manually through a system of telephone calls and field contacts, and half were monitored electronically with a "programmed" system of contacts.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Basic Offender and Offense Data	Part 2: Offender Intake Interview
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 154	Cases: 154
Variables: 145	Variables: 78
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3	Records Per Case: 2

Part 3: Offender Exit Interview	Part 4: Program Delivery Information
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 154	Cases: 154
Variables: 59	Variables: 57
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: Criminal Histories
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 154
Variables: 154
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 7

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Baumer, Terry L., and Robert I. Mendelsohn. "Correctional Goals and Home Detention: A Preliminary Empirical Assessment." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, 1988.

Baumer, Terry L., and M. Maxfield. "Home Detention With Electronic Monitoring: Comparing Pretrial and Postconviction Programs." *Crime and Delinquency* 36 (1990), 521-536.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1988 (ICPSR 9554)

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

UNIVERSE: Governments identified in the 1982 Census of Governments.

SAMPLING: Using 1980 population figures as a base, included are all counties with 50,000 or more population, all municipalities with 25,000 or more population, and all school districts with 5,000 or more enrollment in October 1981. Also included with certainty are all county, municipal, and township governments that operate their own school system(s), all school dis-

tricts that provide college-grade education, all transit special districts with \$10 million or more in long-term debt outstanding, or whose total revenues or total expenditures equaled 5 million dollars or more in fiscal year 1982, and other local governments whose expenditures or level of indebtedness exceeded a designated ratio within each specified county (i.e., a county area having 100,000 or more population). The remaining units were selected with a probability proportional to size from a compilation of all local governments within individual county areas having 100,000 or more population.

NOTE: The data contain alphabetic variables.

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: 321
Variables: 81
Record Length: 502
Records Per Case: 8

Documentation: machine-readable only

Malcolm W. Klein and Cheryl L. Maxson

GANG INVOLVEMENT IN "ROCK" COCAINE TRAFFICKING IN LOS ANGELES, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9398)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to investigate the possible increase in gang involvement within cocaine and "rock" cocaine trafficking. Investigators also examined the relationship between gangs, cocaine trafficking, and increasing levels of violence. They attempted to determine the effects of increased gang involvement in cocaine distribution in terms of the location of an incident, the demographic profiles of suspects, and the level of firearm use. They also looked at issues such as whether the connection between gangs and cocaine trafficking yielded more drug-related violence, how the connection between gangs and cocaine trafficking affected police investigative processes such as intra-organizational communication and the use of special enforcement technologies, what kinds of working relationships were established between narcotics units and gang control units, and what were the characteristics of the rock trafficking and rock house

technologies of the dealers. Major variables characterizing the various units of observation include evidence of gang involvement, presence of drugs, presence of a rock house, presence of firearms or other weapons, presence of violence, amount of cash taken as evidence, prior arrests, and law enforcement techniques. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Cases were selected from arrest logs in the five police stations in two jurisdictions of Los Angeles County. The two jurisdictions were not selected to be representative of any geographic area. Instead, the investigators sought to capture the phenomena of interest at their highest points of concentration.

SAMPLING: All arrests of gang members for homicide and for sale of cocaine or possession for sale were included in the sample. An equal number of nongang cases was selected randomly in proportion to each station's contribution to the total number of nongang arrests for each year. Nongang cocaine cases were oversampled.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Cocaine Sales: Arrest Incident File Structure: rectangular Cases: 741 Variables: 87 Record Length: 152 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Individual Participants: Arrest Incident File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,560 Variables: 42 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Prior Arrest History File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,463 Variables: 42 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Multiple Event Incident File Structure: rectangular Cases: 33 Variables: 20 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Single Event, Part of Multiple- Event Incident File Structure: rectangular Cases: 74 Variables: 50 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Individual Participants File Structure: rectangular Cases: 143 Variables: 43 Record Length: 82 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Prior Arrest History of Event Participants File Structure: rectangular Cases: 504 Variables: 12 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Homicide Incident File Structure: rectangular Cases: 259 Variables: 67 Record Length: 95 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 9: Suspects or Victims of Homicide Incident
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,349
Variables: 8
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM: [UNITED STATES]

1986 (ICPSR 9276)

1987 (ICPSR 9402)

SUMMARY: The National Corrections Reporting Program evolved from the need to improve and consolidate data on corrections at the national level. Its objective was to provide a consistent and comprehensive description of prisoners entering and released from state and federal prisons and discharged from state and federal parole supervision. In 1986, a total of 40 state and federal jurisdictions (including California Youth Authority and the District of Columbia) furnished data on prison admissions, 39 state and federal jurisdictions provided data on prison releases, and 32 state and federal jurisdictions submitted data on parole discharges. In 1987, 36 states and three other jurisdictions (Federal Prison System, California Youth Authority, and District of Columbia) reported data. Variables include current offenses, sentence length and time served. Background information on individuals includes sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and education. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All people admitted to prison, released from prison, or discharged from parole in 1986 and 1987.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards per collection

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Prison Admissions, 1986 and 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 262,862 and 301,248 Variables: 98 Record Length: 324 and 312 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Prison Releases, 1986 and 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 231,593 and 274,274 Variables: 98 Record Length: 324 and 312 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Parole Releases, 1986 and 1987
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 106,652 and 131,888
Variables: 98
Record Length: 324 and 312
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1988: ALABAMA, ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, VERMONT, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 9523)

SUMMARY: OBTS is designed to collect information tracking adult offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final disposition, regardless of whether the offender is convicted or acquitted. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, pretrial status, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the offender population. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Persons in the United States who have achieved adult status (as specified by individual state laws) and who have been processed for felonies by the police, prosecutors, or courts whether or not there was a final determination of guilt.

NOTE: The data contain blanks within alphanumeric fields.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 648,463
Variables: 60
Record Length: 157
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: OFFENSES KNOWN AND CLEARANCES BY ARREST IN ALL CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OVER 250,000, 1989 (ICPSR 9572)

SUMMARY: Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has compiled the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to serve as periodic nationwide assessments of reported crime not available elsewhere in the criminal justice system. Each year, this information is reported in four types of files: (1) Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, (2) Property Stolen and Recovered, (3) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), and (4) Police Employee (LEOKA) data. This collection contains Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest data and includes monthly information on the number of Crime Index offenses reported, the number of offenses cleared by arrest or other means, and the number of adults and juveniles arrested in cities with populations over 250,000. The counts include all reports of Index Crimes (excluding arson) received from victims, from officers who discovered infractions, or from other sources. **CLASS II**

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: 62
Variables: 84
Record Length: 492
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports for the United States—1989*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1990.

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

Graeme Newman and Bruce DiCristina

UNITED NATIONS WORLD CRIME SURVEYS: FIRST SURVEY, 1970–1975 AND SECOND SURVEY, 1975–1980 (ICPSR 9571)

SUMMARY: The United Nations began its World Crime Surveys in 1978. The first survey collected statistics on a small range of offenses and on the criminal justice process for the years 1970–1975. The second survey collected data on a wide range of offenses, offenders, and criminal justice process data for the years 1975–1980. Several factors make these two collections difficult to use in combination. Some 25 percent of those countries responding to the first survey did not respond to the second and, similarly, some 30 percent of those responding to the second survey did not respond to the first. In addition, many questions asked in the second survey were not asked in the first survey. This data collection represents the efforts of the investigators to combine, revise, and recheck the data of the first two surveys. The data are divided into two parts. Part 1 comprises all data on offenses and on some criminal justice personnel. Crime data are entered for 1970 through 1980. In most cases 1975 is entered twice, since both surveys collected data for this year. Part 2 includes data on offenders, prosecutions, convictions, and prisons. Data are entered for 1970 through 1980, for every even year. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Member countries of the United Nations.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Data on Offenders and Criminal Justice Personnel	Part 2: Data on Offenders, Prosecutions, Convictions, and Prisons
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 101	Cases: 96
Variables: 230	Variables: 187
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 30	Records Per Case: 12

Documentation: machine-readable only

David Nurco et al.

VARIATIONS IN CRIMINAL PATTERNS AMONG NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK CITY, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9586)

SUMMARY: This data collection was undertaken to develop a typology of narcotic addicts according to the kind, frequency, and seriousness of their crimes and to identify the most serious criminal offenders, thereby determining which individuals are best suited to rehabilitation. The following questions are addressed by the data: (1) What "types" of narcotic addicts can be distinguished in terms of their criminal behavior? Which of these types are amenable to rehabilitation? (2) At what time during their addiction careers do addicts commit the most crime? Do narcotic addicts "mature" out of addiction? (3) What is the relationship between individuals' involvement in crime prior to addiction and their criminal activity and drug use over their addiction career? (4) Which demographic, personality, or other factors are associated with serious crime committed during periods of narcotic addiction? (5) What are the contributions of situational and dispositional factors to the relationship between addiction and crime? Part 1 of the collection details the subjects' addiction careers, the age they first used various drugs, the age they first became addicted to narcotics, the amount of time they were addicted/not addicted to narcotics, and the total length of their addiction careers. Part 2 contains variables generated by cluster analysis, including cluster assignment or "type." Part 3 includes the educational, occupational, and arrest histories of the subjects, as well as the drug use and arrest histories of their families. Part 4 file consists of Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and Raven Progressive Matrix scores. The frequency and types of crime that subjects committed during the preaddiction period

comprise Part 5, while the frequency and nature of drug use during the preaddiction period comprise Part 6. Parts 7 and 8 contain crime variables and drug use variables, respectively, across all nonaddiction periods. Finally, Part 9 contains data characterizing crime across all addiction periods, and Part 10 contains variables regarding drug use across total addiction periods. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Male narcotic addicts in Baltimore and New York City.

SAMPLING: Data were collected from interviews with 250 male narcotic addicts. These men were consecutively admitted as outpatients to methadone treatment centers in Baltimore and New York City between May 1983 and April 1984. The Baltimore sample was drawn from the outpatient population of five treatment centers. The New York sample was drawn from a single large-capacity center. Individuals who experienced a first period of narcotic addiction at least two years before the interview and who were at least 25 years of age were eligible for the study.

NOTE: The data are organized by topic into a series of ten data files. Each file contains data for 250 cases, with the exception of Parts 4, 7, and 8, in which some cases have been deleted because data are missing for the entire case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 10 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Addiction Career Data File	Part 2: Cluster Assignment Data File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 250	Cases: 250
Variables: 15	Variables: 12
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: School, Employment, Criminal, Justice, and Family	Part 4: MMPI and Raven Scores
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 250	Cases: 245
Variables: 23	Variables: 19
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Crime During Preaddiction Periods	Part 6: Drug Use During Preaddiction Periods
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 250	Cases: 250
Variables: 23	Variables: 25
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Crime Across Nonaddiction Periods	Part 8: Drug Use Across Nonaddiction Periods
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 214	Cases: 214
Variables: 24	Variables: 26
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 9: Crime Across Addiction Periods	Part 10: Drug Use Across Total Addiction Periods
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 250	Cases: 250
Variables: 24	Variables: 26
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Nurco, David N., et al. "Drug Offender Typology Development" (Final Report for the National Institute of Justice). Baltimore, MD: Friends Medical Science Research Center, 1989.

Nurco, David N., et al. "Nonnarcotic Drug Use Over an Addiction Career: A Study of Heroin Addicts in Baltimore and New York City." *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 29 (1988), 450-459.

Nurco, David N., et al. "Differential Criminal Patterns of Narcotic Addicts Over an Addiction Career." *Criminology* 26 (1988), 407-423.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert C. Davis, Madeline Henley, and Barbara Smith

VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS: THEIR EFFECT ON COURT OUTCOMES AND VICTIM SATISFACTION IN NEW YORK, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9588)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to assess the effects of victim impact statements on sentencing decisions and on victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system. Victims were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions: (1) Victims were interviewed, with an impact statement written and immediately distributed to the prosecutor, defense attorney, and judge on the case, (2) Victims were interviewed to assess impact but no statement was written, and (3) Victims

were assigned to a control condition in which there was no interview or statement. Subsequent interviews evaluated victims' perceptions of their role in the proceedings and their satisfaction with the outcome. Data were also recorded on charges filed against the defendants (both the arraignment and final charges), sentences, and special conditions of sentences. Standard demographic information was gathered as well. The remaining variables fall into two categories. The first category includes questions about the defendant(s) in the case. For all defendants in each case (up to six per victim) the researchers recorded information on the nature and severity of the arraignment charges and final charges, and on the sentence received. Additional information was recorded for the first and second defendants in a case. This included information on special conditions of the sentence such as a drug treatment program or restraining order. Orders to pay restitution were noted. Also recorded was information on the defendant's status with the criminal justice system, including number of prior convictions and number of open cases against the defendant. Finally, whether the Victim Impact Statement appeared in the assistant district attorney's file on the case and whether the statement had been opened were noted. The second category of variables includes information about the victim's reactions to the crime and the criminal justice system. Victims were asked to assess the impact the crime had on them in terms of physical injury, financial losses, psychological effect, and behavioral effect (i.e., changes in behavior resulting from the experience). They were also questioned about their experiences with the criminal justice system. The researchers inquired about their participation in the sentencing decision, their satisfaction with the outcome, and how they felt they had been treated by various court officials. Victims were asked whether they felt that court officials were aware of and were concerned about the effect the crime had on them. They were also asked whether victims should have a greater role in the court proceedings and whether court officials should be aware of victim impact as part of the sentencing procedure. Finally, the researchers investigated whether the victims believed that going to court was a waste of time. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Crime victims in New York.

SAMPLING: The subjects of this study were individuals who had testified before the grand jury at the Supreme Court, New York, between July 1988 and April 1989.

The eligible population for inclusion in the study were those who had been victims of robbery, physical assault or attempted homicide, or burglary. Members of this population were randomly assigned to treatment conditions with the resulting distribution: 104 were in the condition in which victim impact statements were prepared, 100 were in the condition for which there was an interview only, and 89 were in the control condition.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 293
Variables: 90
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Henley, Madeline, Robert C. Davis, and Barbara Smith. "The Reactions of Prosecutors and Judges to Victim Impact Statements." *International Review of Victimology* (forthcoming).

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS REPORT (CFFR), FISCAL YEAR 1989 (ICPSR 9511)

SUMMARY: The CFFR covers federal expenditures or obligations for the following categories: grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments for individuals, other direct payments, direct loans, guaranteed or insured loans, and insurance. Information available in the CFFR data file includes the government identification code, program identification code, object/assistance type code, amount in whole dollars, and FIPS code. For each unique government unit code all programs are listed, and for each program all records with different object categories are listed. The Geographic Reference File contains the names and governmental unit codes for all state, county, and subcounty areas in the country. In addition, the file contains associated geographic codes (FIPS, GSA, MSA, and Census Bureau place codes), the 1988 population, and the congressional districts serving each government unit. The Program Identification File con-

tains program identification codes and their respective program titles. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Federal government expenditures or obligations in state, county, and subcounty areas of the United States. United States Territories and the District of Columbia are included.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: CFFR Data File	Part 2: Geographic Reference File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 277,339	Cases: 45,883
Variables: 15	Variables: 30
Record Length: 44	Record Length: 132
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Program Identification File	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 125
Cases: 974	
Variables: 2	
Record Length: 80	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1989." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1989.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1989, Volume I: County Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1989.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1989: Volume II: Subcounty Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1988: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 9570)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous, comprehensive flow of data on the buying habits of American consumers. In addition, these data are used to maintain and to review the Consumer Price Index. The Diary,

or recordkeeping, component of the CES contains expenditure data for items purchased on a daily or weekly basis. Participants from consumer units, which are roughly equivalent to households, are asked to maintain expense records, or diaries, of all purchases made each day for two consecutive one-week periods. Diaries are designed to record information on small, frequently purchased items such as food, beverages, food consumed away from home, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, and personal care products and services. Information is also elicited at the end of the two-week period on work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, member earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or profession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources. The unit of analysis for the Consumer Expenditure Surveys is the consumer unit, consisting of all members of a particular housing unit who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement. Consumer unit determination for unrelated persons is based on financial independence. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. The Detailed Expenditures (EXPEN) files present weekly data on expenditures at the UCC level, while the Income (DTAB) files contain weekly data on income at the UCC level. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

SAMPLING: This survey is based on a national probability sample of households. The sampling frame (i.e., the list from which housing units were chosen) for this survey was generated from the 1980 Census 100 percent detail file. Each selected sample unit is requested to keep two one-week diaries of expenditures over consecutive weeks. The earliest possible day for placing a diary with a household is pre-designated so that each day of the week has an equal chance to start the reference week and the diaries are evenly spaced throughout the year. During the last six weeks of the year, the diary sample is supplemented to twice its normal size to increase the reportings of types of expenditures unique to the holiday season.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13: Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,488 to 3,597 per part Variables: approx. 250 Record Length: 263 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14: Member Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,323 to 9,305 per part Variables: approx. 80 Record Length: 1,526 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 3,7,11,15: Detailed Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 108,394 to 158,030 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 38 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16: Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 39,857 to 57,228 per part Variables: 5 Record Length: 28 Records Per Case: 1
Part 17: 1988 Publication Aggregation Record Length: 80	Part 18: 1988 Publication Labels Record Length: 132
Part 19: 1988 Universal Classification Codes and Their Titles Record Length: 80	Part 20: 1988 Codebook Text for All Parts Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
JANUARY 1990: DISPLACED
WORKERS (ICPSR 9567)**

SUMMARY: This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons aged 14 and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Questions pertaining to displaced workers were asked of all persons aged 20 and over who lost a job involuntarily within the last five years due to operating decisions of a firm, plant, or business in which the worker was employed. Data are provided on reasons for job displacement, industry and occupation of the former job, group health insurance coverage, job tenure, and weekly earnings. Additional data

refer to periods of unemployment as well as number of jobs held, use of unemployment benefits, whether residence was changed to seek work in another area, current health insurance coverage, and current weekly earnings. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 57,000 households.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 163,879
Variables: approx. 275
Record Length: 416
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
OCTOBER: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

**1989 (ICPSR 9530)
1988 (ICPSR 9531)
1987 (ICPSR 9532)
1985 (ICPSR 9533)
1982 (ICPSR 9534)
1980 (ICPSR 9535)
1979 (ICPSR 9536)
1978 (ICPSR 9537)
1976 (ICPSR 9540)
1974 (ICPSR 9543)
1972 (ICPSR 9542)
1971 (ICPSR 9545)
1970 (ICPSR 9544)
1968 (ICPSR 9546)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in these collections. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October surveys also contain a special supplement on school enrollment. These supplements include the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or

part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Monthly probability samples based on a stratified sampling scheme. The samples consist of approximately 55,000 (ICPSR 9543, 9542, 9545, and 9544), 57,000 (ICPSR 9530), and 71,000 (ICPSR 9531, 9532, 9533, 9534, 9535, 9536, 9537, and 9540) households.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per survey

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 133,697 to 188,318 per survey
Variables: approx. 170 to 320 per survey
Record Length: 464 to 751 per survey
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "School Enrollment—Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1988 and 1987." *Current Population Reports*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: \$4 (ICPSR 9542, 9544, 9545, 9546); \$5 (ICPSR 9535, 9536, 9540); \$6 (ICPSR 9534, 9537, 9543); \$8 (ICPSR 9530, 9532); \$9 (ICPSR 9531, 9533)

*Economic Behavior Program. Survey
Research Center. University of Michigan*

**SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES
AND BEHAVIOR, 1987**

**JULY (ICPSR 8842)
AUGUST (ICPSR 9368)
SEPTEMBER (ICPSR 9369)
OCTOBER (ICPSR 9370)
NOVEMBER (ICPSR 9371)
DECEMBER (ICPSR 9372)**

SUMMARY: These surveys were undertaken to measure changes in consumer attitudes and expectations, to understand why these changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for forecasting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Since the late 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each

monthly survey contains approximately 40–50 questions and probes a different aspect of consumer confidence. Open-ended questions are asked concerning evaluations and expectations about personal finances, employment, price changes, and the national business situation. Additional questions probe buying intentions for automobiles and the respondent's appraisals of present market conditions for purchasing houses, automobiles, and other durables. CLASS III

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 500 to 654 per survey
Variables: 193 to 253 per survey
Record Length: 438 to 520 per survey
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Economic Behavior Program Staff. *Surveys of Consumer Finances*. Annual volumes 1960 through 1970. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research.

Strumpel, B., C. Cowan, F.T. Juster, and J. Schmiedeskamp. *Surveys of Consumers, 1972–73: Contributions to Behavioral Economics*. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1975.

Curtin, R. "Indicators of Consumer Behavior: The University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 46 (1982), 340–352.

Documentation: \$9 per codebook

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

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY II, 1976–1980: BEHAVIORAL QUESTIONNAIRE, AGES 25–74 YEARS (ICPSR 9552)

SUMMARY: This dataset from the National Health and Examination Survey II (NHANES II) features supplemental variables on personality and activity-level behaviors that may be related to coronary heart disease. Additionally, demographic

variables and sampling weights are included in the file. The Demographic Section is divided into four parts: residence data, sample person data, household data, and head of household data. The residence data include information on where the respondent lives, size of place, and total number of persons in the household and/or family. Variables in the sample person data cover age, birth date, sex, race, state of birth, marital status, national origin or ancestry, educational status, and job- and work-related questions. Household data are concerned with characteristics such as total number of rooms in the residence, number of bedrooms, type of kitchen facilities, whether there are running water facilities in the household, and type of heating and cooling systems. Additional household variables offer information on transportation, the languages spoken in the household, and income for the past year. The head of household data include items such as head's age at interview, birth date, sex, race, state of birth, marital status, ancestry, education status, work status, and military service history. The Sample Weight Section provides appropriate adjustments to be used in making population estimates for the examined sample ages 25–74 as a whole, for the portion of the sample who had the medical history interview only, for those that had specific laboratory tests, for specific age/sex/race strata, and for poverty/nonpoverty status. The final section, variables from the Behavior Questionnaire, includes the 19-item Jenkins Activity Survey (1965 version), which elicits information on the sample respondent's perceptions of his or her own tendencies to be hard-driving, impatient, pressured by time, irritated, and competitive. Ten other questions were asked on amount and frequency of physical activity. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States between the ages of 25 and 74 years.

SAMPLING: Multistage random sample.

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. ICPSR has produced the machine-readable version of the documentation through optical character recognition (OCR) scanning of the NCHS codebook. The age distribution for this sample is ages 25–34 (N=2,237), ages 35–44 (N=1,589), ages 45–54 (N=1,453), ages 55–64 (N=2,556), and ages 65–74 (N=2,615). The racial distribution is white (N=9,096), Black (N=1,163),

and other (N=191). Ethnic backgrounds include Hispanic (N=471), Asian (N=173), and Native American (N=137). The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes.

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 + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,450
Variables: 126
Record Length: 450
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. *Examination Staff Procedures Manual for the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–1979: Instructional Manual Part 15A*. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, September, 1976.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. McDowell, A., A. Engel, J.T. Massey, and K. Maurer. "Plan and Operation of the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–1980." *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, No. 15. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1317. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, July, 1981.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH EXAMINATION
SURVEY, CYCLE II, 1963-1965: AGES
6-11 YEARS (ICPSR 9551)**

SUMMARY: In 1959, the National Health Examination Survey (NHES) began collecting statistics on the medically defined prevalence in the United States population of a variety of specific diseases (using standardized diagnostic criteria) and the distribution of certain physical, physiological, and psychological measurements. The NHES was conducted as a series of survey programs called "cycles." Each cycle was limited to a specific age segment of the population and to certain aspects of the health of that population. The NHES Cycle II contains demographic data on children 6 to 11 years of age, as well as information on children's medical and developmental history, schooling, psychological testing results, physical examinations, hearing, vision, and dental examinations, body measurements, and assessments of skeletal maturation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized children, aged 6-11, in the coterminous United States.

SAMPLING: Nationwide probability sample of 7,417 children, representative of approximately 24 million children in the population at the time of the survey.

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 data contain ampersand (&), dash (-), and blank codes. The age distribution for this survey is age 6 (N = 1,111), age 7 (N = 1,241), age 8 (N = 1,231), age 9 (N = 1,184), age 10 (N = 1,160), age 11 (N = 1,120), and age 12 (N = 72).

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: 7,119
Variables: approx. 577
Record Length: 910
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Plan, Operation, and Response Results of a Program of Children's Examinations." *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 5. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1967.

Documentation: \$7

Lars Tornstam

**AGING IN SOCIETY: HOUSING
CONDITIONS FOR THE ELDERLY,
1982 [SWEDEN] (ICPSR 9607)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is designed to increase knowledge concerning housing conditions for the elderly. Major areas of investigation include living conditions, the importance of accommodation, tendencies to move, moving destination, moving obstacles, moving activity, moving patterns, reasons for moving in the past, and the different social service efforts the elderly need to make it possible to stay in independent housing. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 65 to 85 years old living in Sweden.

SAMPLING: Random sample.

NOTE: Machine-readable documentation is in Swedish.

RESTRICTIONS: These data, provided by the Swedish Social Science Data Service, are available only for use in academic research within the United States and Canada.

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data	Part 2: SPSS
File Structure: rectangular	Export File File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,269	Cases: 1,269
Variables: 141	Variables: 141
Record Length: 158	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Lars Tornstam

**AGING IN SOCIETY: SOCIAL
ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE ELDERLY,
1982 [SWEDEN] (ICPSR 9605)**

SUMMARY: This collection focuses on attitudes toward and knowledge of the social conditions, abilities, and personalities of elderly persons. Additionally, these data describe how social background characteristics, such as age, sex, profession, and living conditions, influence attitudes toward the elderly. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: (1) Swedish citizens aged 15-75 years, and employees working in the care of the aged in (2) County Councils and (3) municipal social services.

SAMPLING: (1) Randomly selected sample drawn from the register of total population, (2) sample drawn from the register of employees of the Swedish County Councils Association, and (3) sample of employees in municipal social services in Uppsala, Sandviken, Ystad, Gatland, Saeffa, and Goteborg.

NOTE: Machine-readable documentation is in Swedish.

RESTRICTIONS: These data, provided by the Swedish Social Science Data Service, are available only for use in academic research within the United States and Canada.

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data	Part 2: SPSS
File Structure: rectangular	Export File File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,266	Cases: 2,266
Variables: 140	Variables: 140
Record Length: 160	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Carl-Goeran Andrae and Sven Lundkvist

POPULAR MOVEMENTS ARCHIVE, 1881-1950: [SWEDEN] (ICPSR 9606)

SUMMARY: This collection describes the history of popular movements in Sweden starting with the local associations and their functions. Additionally, it examines whether a specific type of society or environment allows popular movements to more easily gain support and develop. Major areas of investigation include temperance lodges, labor unions belonging to the country organization of labor unions, and free churches. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Labor unions, temperance lodges, and free churches in Sweden, 1881-1950.

NOTE: Machine-readable documentation is in Swedish.

RESTRICTIONS: These data, provided by the Swedish Social Science Data Service, are available only for use in academic research within the United States and Canada.

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 1: County 1 - Stockholm stad
Part 2: County 2 - Stockholm
Part 3: County 3 - Uppsala
Part 4: County 4 - Soedermanland
Part 5: County 5 - Oestergoetland
Part 6: County 6 - Joenkoeping
Part 7: County 7 - Kronoberg
Part 8: County 8 - Kalmar
Part 9: County 9 - Gotland
Part 10: County 10 - Blekinge
Part 11: County 11 - Kristianstad
Part 12: County 12 - Malmoeus
Part 13: County 13 - Halland
Part 14: County 14 - Goeteborg och Bohus
Part 15: County 15 - Aelvborg
Part 16: County 16 - Skaraborg
Part 17: County 17 - Vaermaland
Part 18: County 18 - Oerebro
Part 19: County 19 - Vaestmanland
Part 20: County 20 - Kopparberg
Part 21: County 21 - Gaevleborg
Part 22: County 22 - Vaesternorrland
Part 23: County 23 - Jaemtland
Part 24: County 24 - Vaesterbotten
Part 25: County 25 - Norrbotten
Part 26: Codebook for All Parts

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 573 to 2,692 per part
Variables: 90
Record Length: 442 to 446 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert A. Margo

UNION ARMY SLAVE APPRAISAL RECORDS FROM MISSISSIPPI, 1863-1865 (ICPSR 9427)

SUMMARY: This data collection, designed to study conditions of slave life, contains information on contrabands and runaways. Information is provided regarding the county where the appraisal was conducted, date of appraisal, name, age, eye and face color, weight, height, sex, and appraised value of the slave in dollars. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All slaves who appeared in a set of appraisal records for Civil War Mississippi.

NOTE: The data contain alphabetic codes.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,213
Variables: 13
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Margo, Robert A., and Richard H. Steckel. "The Heights of American Slaves: New Evidence on Slave Nutrition and Health." *Social Science History* 6 (Fall 1982), 516-538.

Fogel, Robert W., Ralph A. Galantine, and Richard L. Manning (eds.). *Without Consent or Contract: The Rise and Fall of American Slavery—Evidence and Methods*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SURVEY, 1989: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9596)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides the name, address, city or town, zip code, telephone number, population of legal service area, number and type of service outlets, number and type of full-time equivalent staff, amount and source of operating income, amount and category of operating expenditures, capital outlay, and material collection category for public libraries in the United States. Also presented are the annual public service hours for all outlets, annual attendance in the library, annual reference transactions, annual circulation transactions, and amount of interlibrary loans to and from other libraries. The data are presented at both the state summary and individual library level. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All public libraries in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: The data contain blanks and other nonnumeric characters. One state, Tennessee, supplied only the state summary data and was unable to provide the individual library data.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: State and District of Columbia Summary Records	Part 2: Individual Library Records
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 51	Cases: 8,968
Variables: 43	Variables: 43
Record Length: 492	Record Length: 492
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

*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)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 1–5
and Technical Notes 1–15 have been added
to this collection as Part 82. CLASS IV

NOTE: At press time, data were available
for all states.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 82: User Notes 1–5 and Technical Notes
1–15 (June 1991)
File Structure: rectangular
Record Length: 128

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Warren E. Miller and the National
Election Studies*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Pre- and Post-
Election Call Record Files, containing infor-
mation for each call made at a sampling unit
(e.g., time of day, day of week, and the result
of the call) have been added to this collection
as Parts 23 and 24. CLASS I and CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files +
machine-readable documentation + SPSS
Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image,
with SPSS Control Cards for each (Part 1);
Logical Record Length with hardcopy code-
book (Part 22); Logical Record Length with
OSIRIS dictionary (Parts 23 and 24)

Part 23: Pre-Election Call Record File (CPS Version)	Part 24: Post-Election Call Record File (CPS Version)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,965	Cases: 9,226
Variables: 9	Variables: 9
Record Length: 22	Record Length: 22
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only
(Parts 23 and 24)*

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

**MORTALITY DETAIL FILES,
1968–1978 [VOLUME I], 1979–1980
[VOLUME II], 1981–1982 [VOLUME
III], 1983–1984 [VOLUME IV], 1985
[VOLUME V], 1986–1987 [VOLUME
VI], AND 1988 [VOLUME VII]
(ICPSR 7632)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1988
are now available. CLASS I and CLASS IV

NOTE: Data for the years 1968–1980 (Vol-
umes I and II) are Class I. The years 1981–
1982 (Volume III) and 1983–1988 (Vol-
umes IV, V, VI, and VII) are Class IV. The
Reason-for-Death codes and the number of
variables in Volume I are different from
those in Volume II. The number of vari-
ables and the format in Volumes III, IV, V,
VI and VII are different from both Volumes
I and II.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 21 data files +
machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Card Image, OSIRIS, and
Logical Record Length

Part 26: Mortality, 1988
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,171,196
Variables: 67
Record Length: 159
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10 (Volume VII)

Howard Schuman and Philip E. Converse

**INTERSECTION OF PERSONAL AND
NATIONAL HISTORY, 1985:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9257)**

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,410
Variables: 146
Record Length: 241
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

**UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL
ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS,
1789–1991 (ICPSR 0004)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the sec-
ond session of the 101st Congress have
been merged with the records for the first
session and are now available as revised
Parts 201 (House) and 202 (Senate) of this
data collection. CLASS I

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 202 data files
+ machine-readable documentation +
SPSS Control Cards

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

Part 201: House (101st Congress)	Part 202: Senate (101st Congress)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 446	Cases: 102
Variables: 889	Variables: 648
Record Length: 910	Record Length: 669
Records Per Case: 19	Records Per Case: 14

Documentation: machine-readable only

Harold J. Spaeth

**UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
JUDICIAL DATABASE, 1953–1989
TERMS (ICPSR 9422)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data now
include the 1989 Supreme Court term.
Also, additional documentation not pre-
viously released is now available. CLASS IV

NOTE: This data collection contains both
numeric and alphanumeric fields.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Court Raw
Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 10,262
Variables: 190
Record Length: 555
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSS
Export File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 10,262
Variables: 190
Record Length: 80

Part 3: Codebook
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$5

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 11, containing Wave VI Rectangular Core and Topical Module data, has been added to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 11: Wave VI
Rectangular Core
and Topical
Module Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 30,587
Variables: approx. 969
Record Length: 6,152
Records Per Case: 1

Part 12: Data Dictionary for
Wave VI Rectangular
Core and Topical
Module File
Record Length: 60

Documentation: \$23 (Wave VI)

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

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1986 PANEL (ICPSR 9319)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Frequencies for Waves I-VII have been added to this collection as Parts 15-21. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 15-21: Frequencies, Waves I-VII
Record Length: 101

Documentation: NA

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Corrections to NLSY Childhood Residence and Work-history variables have been added to the collection as Parts 114 and 115. Additional errata applying to the Youth cohort are provided on microfiche. Users of NLSY Child data are urged to contact the Center for Human Resource Research at The Ohio State University to obtain a copy of the new publication *Children of the NLSY: 1988 Tabulations and Summary Discussion*. CLASS IV

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 1-58 and 65-115), and Card Image (Parts 59-64)

Part 114: Youth,
1979-1988:
Corrections for
1988 Childhood
Residence Calendar,
R28372-R28690
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 12,686
Variables: 319
Record Length: 643
Records Per Case: 1

Part 115: Youth,
1979-1988: Corrections
for 1987 and 1988
Workhistory Tenure
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 12,686
Variables: 1
Record Length: 35
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$11

Sheldon Messinger

CHARACTERISTICS AND MOVEMENT OF FELONS IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS, 1851-1964 (ICPSR 7971)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and machine-readable documentation for the years 1851 through 1944 have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: Parts 1 through 129 are documented by a hardcopy codebook, while Parts 130 through 136 have a machine-readable only codebook.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 136 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length, and Card Image

Part 130: 1851-1865
California Prison
Sample
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,444
Variables: 274
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 131: 1866-1880
California Prison
Sample
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,558
Variables: 274
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 132: 1881-1895
California Prison
Sample
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,594
Variables: 274
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 133: 1896-1910
California Prison
Sample
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,613
Variables: 274
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 134: 1911-1925
California Prison
Sample
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,749
Variables: 274
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 135: 1926-1935
California Prison
Sample
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,514
Variables: 274
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 10

Part 136: 1936-1944
California Prison Sample
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,437
Variables: 274
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only
(Parts 130-136)

Franklin E. Zimring and James Zeuhl

ROBBERIES IN CHICAGO, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8951)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An additional file, Non-Fatal Robberies of All Kinds (Class IV), has been added to the data collection. CLASS III and Class IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

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

Part 4: Non-Fatal Robberies of All Kinds
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 900
Variables: 231
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The following part is now available: Part 65, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1989. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 56 data files + machine-readable documentation + SPSS Control Cards

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

Part 65: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,184
Variables: 156
Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**HEALTH AND NUTRITION
EXAMINATION SURVEY II,
1976-1980: HEMATOLOGY AND
BIOCHEMISTRY (ICPSR 8102)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Thirteen new variables have been added to this collection. Two variables are included for weighting the sample. One is the Serum Ferritin final examined weight. The other is the Folate, Vitamin B12, and Differential Counts final weight. The other 11 new variables appear in the Blood and Urine Data Section. The variables that are based on blood samples pertain to serum lipids, lipoprotein and related data, oral glucose tolerance related data, oral glucose challenge results, serum ferritin, red blood cell folate, serum B12, differential counts, serum cre-

atinine, and bile acid data. A urine sample was used for the remaining variable; urine multistix test results. CLASS IV

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution for this supplement is N=5,301 ages 17-24, N=10,433 ages 25-34, N=8,540 ages 35-44, N=5,395 ages 45-54, N=5,262 ages 55-64, N=5,245 ages 65-74, N=3,633 ages 75+. The race distribution is N=36,535 white, N=6,108 black, N=1,166 other. The number of Hispanics is N=2,604 and non-Hispanics N=41,205. The data contain ampersands (&), dashes (-), and blank codes. This is NCHS Version 2 of the Hematology and Biochemistry file.

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: 20,322
Variables: 163
Record Length: 530
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8

*United States Department of Health
and Human Services. National Center
for Health Statistics, and the Health
Care Financing Administration*

**NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE
UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURE
SURVEY, 1980 (ICPSR 8239)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Family File (Part 7) is now available in OSIRIS and Card Image formats. CLASS III

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image

Part 7: Family File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,863
Variables: 429
Record Length: 1,174
Records Per Case: 18

Documentation: \$24

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised data file has been issued by the Census Bureau for this collection. Changes include the addition of a new item in the household record, and deletion of an item in the family record. In addition, the universe descriptions of several variables in the person record have changed. User Notes 1 and 2 (March 1991) have been incorporated into the revised hardcopy documentation. CLASS IV

NOTE: The 299,576 cases in this hierarchical file include household-level, family-level, and person-level records. There are approximately 120 variables for the household records, approximately 65 variables for the family records, and approximately 350 variables for the person records.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File Part 2: Data Dictionary File
File Structure: Record Length: 60
hierarchical
Record Length: 656

Documentation: \$9

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1989 (ICPSR 9374)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised data file has been issued by the Census Bureau for this collection. Changes include the addition of three new items in the household record, deletion of one field in the family record, and the addition of one new item each in the family and person records. Also, values have been added to one variable in the person record. User Notes 1-6 (January 1990-April 1991) have been incorporated into the revised hardcopy documentation. CLASS III

NOTE: The 275,770 cases in this hierarchical file include person-level, family-level, and household-level records.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Variables: approx. 360
Record Length: 656

Documentation: \$10

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1988 REWRITE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9415)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised data file has been issued by the Census Bureau for this collection. Changes include the addition of three new items in the household record, deletion of one field in the family record, and the addition of one new item each in the family and person records.

Also, values have been added to one variable in the person record. User Notes 1-3 (July 1990-April 1991) have been incorporated into the revised hardcopy documentation. CLASS IV

NOTE: The 295,459 cases in this hierarchical file include person-level, family-level, and household-level records. This data collection includes 193 more cases than the original **Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1988** (ICPSR 9090). The larger number of cases is the result of the addition of some households, the inclusion of female Armed Forces records, and changes in the method for purging duplicate records from the file.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Variables: approx. 360
Record Length: 656

Documentation: \$10

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1988: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 9451)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement has been added to this collection as Part 32. CLASS IV

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 32: May 1991 Errata
Record Length: 84

Documentation: NA

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 9333)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement has been added to this collection as Part 21. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 21: May 1991 Errata
Record Length: 84

Documentation: NA

*Edie N. Goldenberg and Michael W.
Traugott*

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN STUDY, 1978 (ICPSR 8431)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Corrected SPSS Control Card files for the LRECL and Card Image versions of Parts 1 and 2 are now available. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + SPSS Control Cards

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

Part 1: Manager-Level File	Part 2: District-Level File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 167	Cases: 86
Variables: 2,519	Variables: 2,519
Record Length: 9,995	Record Length: 9,995
Records Per Case: 161	Records Per Case: 161

Documentation: \$16

The following new data collections were released in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1991-1992*, published in August 1991. Descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous *Bulletins*. Revisions to the *Guide* follow this section.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1A (ICPSR 9575)

SUMMARY: This collection provides 100-percent data for states and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Also included are complete summaries for places, census tract/block numbering areas, block groups, Congressional districts, and consolidated cities. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are crosstabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are crosstabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables and 63 housing tables. **CLASS IV**

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

NOTE: These files will be released as they become available from the Census Bureau. Until the collection is complete, users will need to consult the Hotline for the most recent release of files, and CDNET for specific part information. At press time, data were available for all states **except** Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts: Part Numbers Correspond to FIPS Codes of States File Structure: rectangular Cases: varies by file Variables: approx. 15 Record Length: 4,805 Records Per Case: 1	Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 80
---	---

Part 81: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 128

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder,
Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National
Election Studies*

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1990: POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9548)

SUMMARY: This is the twenty-first in a series of face-to-face interviews with the American electorate dating back to 1948. Two forms of the survey instrument were used, with about 75 percent of the content being the same on both forms. Survey questions included the now standard National Election Studies battery of questions about congressional candidates and incumbents, campaign attention and media usage, approval of the president's handling of his job in general and his performance in several specific areas (e.g., in 1990, the Persian Gulf conflict), feeling thermometers for political figures and groups, voting behavior, political predispositions and values, individual and national retrospective economic evaluations, attitudes towards public issues, and demographic characteristics. Form A contained additional questions relating to values and individualism, while Form B had additional content relating to foreign relations. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 6, 1990, residing in housing units other than on military reservations in the 48 coterminous states.

SAMPLING: National multistage area probability sample.

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

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

Part 1: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR Version) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,000 Variables: 711 Record Length: 1,260 Records Per Case: 20	Part 2: Post-Election Survey Frequencies (ICPSR Version) Record Length: 132
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Documentation: machine-readable only

*Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder,
Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National
Election Studies*

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1990: SENATE ELECTION STUDY (ICPSR 9549)

SUMMARY: This data collection, focusing on the 1990 Senate elections, is the second in a planned three-part series (1988, 1990, 1992) of Senate studies. Over the course of the three elections, voters in each of the 50 states will be interviewed, and data will be gathered on citizen evaluations of all senators at each stage of their six-year election cycles. In this collection, as in the 1988 Senate Study, contextual data for all 50 states have been merged with the survey data. The survey data facilitate the comparison of House of Representatives and Senate races through the use of questions that generally parallel those questions used in election studies since 1978 concerning respondents' interaction with and evaluation of candidates for the House of Representatives. The 50-state survey design also allows for the comparison of respondents' perceptions and evaluations of senators who are up for re-election with those in the second or fourth years of their terms. Topics covered include respondent's recall and like/dislike of House and Senate candidates, issues discussed in the campaigns, contact with House and Senate candidates/incumbents, respondent's opinion of the proper roles for senators and representatives, a limited set of issue questions, liberal/conservative self-placement, party identification, media exposure, and demographic information. Contextual data presented include election returns for the Senate primary and general elections, voting indices for the years 1983-1990, information about the Senate campaign such as election outcome predictions, campaign pollster used, spending patterns, and demographic, geographic, and economic data for the state. Derived measures also are included that reorganize the House of Representatives and Senate variables by party of candidate and incumbency/challenger status of candidate, and, for Senate variables only, by proximity to next election, along with a number of analytic variables intended to make analyses more convenient (e.g., Senate class number and whether the respondent voted for the incumbent). **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 6, 1990, residing in households with telephones in the 50 states.

SAMPLING: Dual-frame design telephone sample with approximately half of the sample selected from a frame of listed telephone numbers and half generated using a two-stage random digit dialing procedure.

NOTE: The 1990 contextual data were taken in large part from the 1988 contextual data, which were originally collected for the Board of Overseers by the Contextual Data Committee, chaired by Gary Jacobson and Raymond Wolfinger. Many

variables have been updated for the 1990 study (e.g., election returns, age of candidates, campaign spending, and economic variables), and certain variables for which information could not be found or was not available at the time of release (e.g., 1990 AFL-CIO ratings and campaign manager) have been padded with missing data. The 1988 data collection is available as **American National Election Study, 1988: Senate Election Study** (ICPSR 9219).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,349
Variables: 1,650
Record Length: 4,228
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Revisions to the *Guide*

James N. Morgan, Greg J. Duncan, Martha S. Hill, and James Lepkowski

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1988 (ICSPR 7439)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Wave XXI, containing data for the 1988 interviewing year, has been added to this collection.
CLASS II

NOTE: The Family File requires two magnetic tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or six to eight tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The Family-Individual File requires four tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or 16 tapes at 1600 b.p.i. The Nonrespondent Family-Individual File, which is designed for concatenation with the Family-Individual File, requires three tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or 11 to 12 tapes at 1600 b.p.i. Weights

are provided for analysis. They are different for individuals and for families. Each additional year of data has been merged into both the Family and the Family-Individual datasets. The study was initially funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Later funding was provided by the United States Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare (now Health and Human Services), Labor, and Agriculture, and the National Institute of Aging. The Sloan, Rockefeller, and Ford foundations, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Institute of Aging have provided supplementary grants. The core of the project is currently funded by the National Science Foundation.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Logical Record Length

Part 1: Family File, Waves I-XXI, 1968-1988	Part 2: Family-Individual File, Waves I-XXI, 1968-1988
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,114	Cases: 20,506
Variables: 13,136	Variables: 13,773
Record Length: 28,744	Record Length: 30,169
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Family-Individual
Nonrespondent File,
Waves I-XXI,
1968-1988
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,022
Variables: 13,773
Record Length: 30,169
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$40 (Wave XXI)

Users should note that the codebook for the 3rd ICPSR edition of **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986–1989 [Near-Term Data]** (ICPSR 8645) contains an error on page xxix. The case count for the 1989 incident level should be 27,472.

Users of **Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1987: [United States]** (ICPSR 9277) should be aware that two pages (280 and 308) were inadvertently omitted from the original codebook. These pages describe the variables MCATSERI and RELIGION, located in data columns 2135–2136

and 2175–2176, respectively. Copies of these pages are available from Member Services for those who have already ordered the codebook.

Announcements

ICPSR Official Representatives to Meet in October

The 1991 meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will be held October 25–27 in Ann Arbor at the Michigan Union. The meeting will begin at 1:30 pm on Friday, October 25, and conclude at noon on Sunday, October 27. An orientation for new Official Representatives will be held Friday morning. A schedule of activities is listed below.

Pre-Conference Workshops (Thursday, October 24)

- Data Subsets: Steps in Building Customized Data Files
- Data Services and Collections
- 1990 Census Data

Panel Discussions (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, October 25–27)

- Integrating Campus Services for ICPSR Data
- How Librarians are Responding to the Mandate of Providing Services for ICPSR Data
- Analytic Solutions to Missing Data

- 1990 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
- Horizons of Social Research

In addition, a banquet dinner will be held Saturday night at the Michigan League. The featured speaker will be Andrew Greeley of the National Opinion Research Center.

IASIST Announces Conference and Call for Papers

The 18th Annual Conference of the International Association of Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASIST) will be held at the Concourse Hotel in Madison, Wisconsin, from Tuesday, May 26, through Friday, May 29, 1992. The

theme for the 1992 conference is "Data, Networks and Cooperation: Linking Resources in a Distributed World." IASSIST brings together individuals engaged in the acquisition, processing, maintenance, and distribution of computer-readable text and numeric social science data. Founded in 1974, the membership includes data archivists, librarians, information specialists, social scientists, researchers, planners, and government agency administrators from around the world.

The central conference theme expresses IASSIST members' concern for managing and sharing computer-readable data during a time of increasing demand coupled with decreasing fiscal resources. The theme touches upon the need for institutional cooperation as well as careful planning to meet the needs of the future. The conference program features workshops, contributed papers, roundtable discussions and poster sessions reflecting international viewpoints on these concerns. The Program Committee is soliciting proposals in areas including:

- New cooperative data ventures through network technology
- Coping with fiscal restraint

- Management of data library collections
- Hypercard
- Archiving of electronic records at federal levels and below
- The producers of data
- Process and development of data collections
- Major comparative data sources
- Data Library hardware and software issues
- Utilization of new technologies
- Moving to UNIX
- Text Encoding Initiative
- Copyright and computer files
- Integrating data services with traditional library services
- Developing data centers
- Disaster management

Proposals for presentations of any kind should be submitted to the Program Committee Chair by December 15, 1991. Proposals should be accompanied by brief abstracts (ca. 200 words).

For further information, contact the Program Committee Chair:

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Conference on Computing Extends Call for Papers

Interested persons are invited to submit abstracts of papers for possible presentation at the third annual conference on Computing for the Social Sciences (CSS92), to be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, May 4-7, 1992. Deadline for abstract submission is December 1, 1991.

The conference theme—"Gateways to the Future"—focuses on the revolutionary capabilities for the management and analysis of social, economic, political, and demographic data brought about by the technological changes of recent years. The conference will offer a forum for an expected 300 users and potential users, on the computing power, storage of mass data, electronic networks, graphics systems, and applications made possible by this new technology.

CSS92 is sponsored by the Social Science Computing Association in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The program will follow five major tracks, with several sub-themes featured in each track:

Data Acquisition, Management, and Distribution. Creating, managing, or accessing local and remote data archives; acquiring census/survey data; networking to remote archives, including CATI/CAPI

Research Strategies and Analytic Methods. Innovative applications of computing and information technology to the management and analysis of social data, including AI and simulation

Graphics and Visualization. Graphics and visualization as tools for the analysis of data and the presenta-

tion of findings, including graphical techniques for exploratory data analysis and geographic information systems

Infrastructure. Facilities, administrative and technical support, and funding required to create and maintain computer environments for social science instruction, research, and planning. This track includes resources for the physically and mentally challenged.

Networks. Resources available via local, national, and international networks; access to the networks; and electronic communication, including file transfers, e-mail, and electronic conferences

Any of these tracks may include special topics such as teaching methods; international collaboration; ethics and values; PCs/Macs; supercomputing; operating systems; and other topics of interest.

Questions or suggestions about the program can be directed to the Program Chairman, Al Anderson, at the University of Michigan:

Phone: 313-998-7140

FAX: 313-998-7415

Internet: albert_f_anderson@um.cc.umich.edu

BITNET: UserLD52@umichum

To receive the Call for Papers flyer and/or to be placed on the mailing list to receive registration materials in January, contact:

University of Michigan
Department of Conferences and Seminars
541 Thompson Street, Room 112
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1360
Phone: 313-764-5304
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Bulk Mailing Sent to Official Representatives

The June 1991 bulk mailing included the following items:

- Brochure from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data
- Codebook for U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986-1990 [Near-Term Data]** (ICPSR 8864)
- Codebook for Reif, Karlheinz, and Anna Melich, **Euro-Barometer 30: Immigrants and Out-Groups in Western Europe, October-November 1988** (ICPSR 9321)
- Codebook for Reif, Karlheinz, and Anna Melich, **Euro-Barometer 31: European Elections, 1989: Pre-Election Survey, March-April 1989** (ICPSR 9322)

Forthcoming...

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

- **Political Action Panel Study, 1973-1981**
- **Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey, June-July 1989**
- **European Community Studies, 1970-1989: Cumulative File**
- **1990 General Election Exit Polls**
- **Uniform Crime Reports: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1989**
- **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] (Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1989)**

September 1991 Vol. XII, No. 1

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 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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Table of Contents

September 1991

Featured Article	1
ICPSR Staff News: ICPSR Names New Executive Director	6
Remarks From the Executive Director	7
ICPSR Council News: Update From the ICPSR Council Chair	9
Additions to Holdings	10
Activities and Maintenance Strategies of Interest Groups in the United States, 1980 and 1985 (ICPSR 9601)	12
Age-by-Race Specific Crime Rates, 1965-1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9589)	16
Aging in Society: 1982 [Sweden]: Housing Conditions for the Elderly (ICPSR 9607); Social Attitudes Towards the Elderly (ICPSR 9605)	25
American Housing Survey, 1989 [United States]: National Core File (ICPSR 9597)	14
American National Election Study: Pooled Senate Election Study, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9580); 1990-1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of War/1991 Pilot Study (ICPSR 9673)	11
American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1990 (ICPSR 9564)	11
Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR), Fiscal Year 1989 (ICPSR 9511)	22
Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1988: Diary Survey (ICPSR 9570)	22
Current Population Survey, January 1990: Displaced Workers (ICPSR 9567); Current Population Surveys, October: School Enrollment: 1989 (ICPSR 9530); 1988 (ICPSR 9531); 1987 (ICPSR 9532); 1985 (ICPSR 9533); 1982 (ICPSR 9534); 1980 (ICPSR 9535); 1979 (ICPSR 9536); 1978 (ICPSR 9537); 1976 (ICPSR 9540); 1974 (ICPSR 9543); 1972 (ICPSR 9542); 1971 (ICPSR 9545); 1970 (ICPSR 9544); 1968 (ICPSR 9546)	23
Drugs, Alcohol, and Student Crime in the United States, April-May 1989 (ICPSR 9585)	16
Effects of Local Sanctions on Serious Criminal Offending in Cities With Populations Over 100,000, 1978-1983: [United States] (ICPSR 9590)	17
Electronic Monitoring of Nonviolent Convicted Felons: An Experiment in Home Detention in Marion County, Indiana, 1986-1988 (ICPSR 9587)	17
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1988 (ICPSR 9554)	18
Gang Involvement in "Rock" Cocaine Trafficking in Los Angeles, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9398)	18
Gender of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926-1987 (ICPSR 9517)	15
International Social Science Program: Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988 (ICPSR 9591)	14
National Corrections Reporting Program [United States]: 1986 (ICPSR 9276); 1987 (ICPSR 9402)	19
National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Behavioral Questionnaire, Ages 25-74 Years (ICPSR 9552)	24
National Health Examination Survey, Cycle II, 1963-1965: Ages 6-11 Years (ICPSR 9551)	25
National Health Interview Survey, 1989 (ICPSR 9583)	15
Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS), 1988 (ICPSR 9523)	19
Political Action II, 1979-1981 (ICPSR 9581)	10
Popular Movements Archive, 1881-1950: [Sweden] (ICPSR 9606)	26
Public Libraries Survey, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9596)	26
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, 1987: July (ICPSR 8842); August (ICPSR 9368); September (ICPSR 9369); October (ICPSR 9370); November (ICPSR 9371); December (ICPSR 9372)	23
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP): 1987 Full Panel Research File (ICPSR 9600); 1988 Panel (ICPSR 9568)	13
Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9419)	16
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest in All Cities With Populations Over 250,000, 1989 (ICPSR 9572)	20
Union Army Slave Appraisal Records From Mississippi, 1863-1865 (ICPSR 9427)	26
United Nations World Crime Surveys: First Survey, 1970-1975 and Second Survey, 1975-1980 (ICPSR 9571)	20
Variations in Criminal Patterns Among Narcotic Addicts in Baltimore and New York City, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9586)	20
Victim Impact Statements: Their Effect on Court Outcomes and Victim Satisfaction in New York, 1988-1990 (ICPSR 9588)	21
Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1982: Three Waves Combined (ICPSR 9553)	13
Revisions/Updates	27
American National Election Study, 1988: Pre- and Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9196)	27
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (ICPSR 9516)	27
Characteristics and Movement of Felons in California Prisons, 1851-1964 (ICPSR 7971)	28
Congressional Campaign Study, 1978 (ICPSR 8431)	30
Consumer Expenditure Surveys: 1987: Diary Survey (ICPSR 9333); 1988: Interview Survey (ICPSR 9451)	30
Current Population Surveys: Annual Demographic File: 1988 Rewrite Supplement (ICPSR 9415); 1989 (ICPSR 9374); 1990 (ICPSR 9475)	29
Health and Nutrition Examination Survey II, 1976-1980: Hematology and Biochemistry (ICPSR 8102)	29
Intersection of Personal and National History, 1985: [United States] (ICPSR 9257)	27
Mortality Detail Files, 1968-1978 [Volume I], 1979-1980 [Volume II], 1981-1982 [Volume III], 1983-1984 [Volume IV], 1985 [Volume V], 1986-1987 [Volume VI], and 1988 [Volume VII] (ICPSR 7632)	27
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1988 (ICPSR 7610)	28
National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey, 1980 (ICPSR 8239)	29
Robberies in Chicago, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 8951)	28
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP): 1987 Panel (ICPSR 9365); 1986 Panel (ICPSR 9319)	28
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] (ICPSR 9028)	29
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789-1991 (ICPSR 0004)	27
United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1953-1989 Terms (ICPSR 9422)	27
Additions to the Guide	31
American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9548); Senate Election Study (ICPSR 9549)	31
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A (ICPSR 9575)	31
Revisions to the Guide	32
Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1988 (ICPSR 7439)	32
Notes and Errata	33
Announcements	33
ICPSR Council, Associate Directors, and Staff	35