

ICPSR Hosts Biennial Meeting of Official Representatives

Lively discussion and collegial exchange of ideas characterized the 1991 Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs), which was held October 24–27 on the University of Michigan campus in Ann Arbor.

Preconference Workshops

Three preconference workshops took place on Thursday, October 24.

John J. Beggs (Louisiana State University) led a session on *1990 Census Data*. Beggs pointed out some of the key elements of the U.S. Census: It is universal, simultaneous, individual, and periodic in its coverage. He described differences between the two main types of Census data files, the Summary data (STF files) and the Public Use Microdata (PUMS files). The Summary files provide tables that summarize data at a particular geographic level such as the city or block group. The PUMS files provide data on housing units, with one record for each individual in the household.

Nytasha Walters (University of Michigan, Survey Research Center) presented information on the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System (TIGER) files. Special Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software is necessary to draw maps with TIGER data, and Walters has spent the last several months testing several software packages. She described the ATLAS software, which the Survey Research Center has decided to use, as being powerful and relatively user-friendly. Walters pointed out that once software is used to build a map

file, that file becomes a GIS file and the TIGER files are no longer needed.

Data: Services and Collections, a workshop led by **Diane Geraci** (State University of New York at Binghamton) and **James Jacobs** (University of California, San Diego), focused on managing machine-readable information and providing user services in a variety of different local environments. The leaders stressed that no single model will work well for all data centers and that ORs must address the unique administrative and technical issues that operate within their local settings. Also discussed were the types of skills needed to provide data services and possible levels of service to offer. Additional topics raised included reference sources for data files; online databases; citing computer files and other electronic materials; collection development issues for data files; and promotion of machine-readable data.

The third workshop, *Data Subsets: Steps in Building Customized Data Files*, was conducted by **Charles Humphrey** (University of Alberta). The focus was on the preparation by ORs of data subset work files for users. Humphrey's presentation began with an overview in the form of an original computer-animated color slideshow. He then explained why one would extract a subset of a data collection and create a work file instead of using the entire collection; he also detailed the steps necessary to prepare the subset. Finally, participants were given two hands-on group exercises that illustrated the principles of case and variable selection in building work files.

Friday, October 25

Friday presentations featured an orientation session for new ORs, followed by a panel discussion on *Integrating Campus Services for ICPSR Data*.

Judith Rowe (Princeton University) served as chair for the session; other presenters were **Ann Janda** (Northwestern University) on the *Role of the Local Computing Center*; **Laura Guy** (University of Wisconsin, Madison) on the *Role of the Existing Data Center*; **Ray Jones** (University of Florida) on the *Role of the Library*; and **Charles Prysby** (University of North Carolina at Greensboro) on *Links to the Academic Department*. The panelists were representative of the diversity of local installations and arrangements that characterize the ICPSR membership. Each spoke in detail about which department or combination of departments at their local institutions fund their ICPSR membership dues and computing costs. Panelists also discussed where they could turn for nonmonetary support, i.e., which departments or individuals on their campuses recognized the importance of maintaining machine-readable data for research and instructional purposes and could "go to bat" for them. Other issues discussed by the panel included collection development policies, monitoring usage of data collections, levels of services provided, staffing levels at their individual locations, and relationships with other university departments and units.

Two parallel sessions were held later on Friday afternoon. A panel chaired by **Elizabeth Stephenson** (University of California, Los Angeles) offered perspectives on *How Librarians are Responding to the Mandate of Providing*

Services for ICPSR Data. **Laine Ruus** (University of Toronto) spoke about the need for standards, such as consistency in study titles and bibliographic citations and the use of terms already employed in library science, to aid librarians in managing data files. **Diane Geraci** observed that today's librarians not only need library and information skills but also social science and computing research skills to carry out their data file management duties. She summarized the various types of training that are available to librarians.

James Cogswell (University of Minnesota) described how his university responded to the need for access to data by establishing a Machine-Readable Data Center, a service-oriented facility for the university community and the public which is part of a cooperative venture between the university's libraries and computer services department. Another type of facility was described by **Richard Fitchen** (Stanford University), whose Academic Computing Center provides training and information to faculty, students, cataloguers, and librarians in the form of presentations, guides to their data collections, and newsletters.

The large, standing-room-only turnout at the session on *Analytical Solutions to Missing Data*, chaired by **Richard Niemi** (University of Rochester), attested to the salience of the topic. The panelists reviewed methods of compensating for missing data, and discussed the assumptions and problems associated with these methods. **John Sharpless** (University of Wisconsin, Madison) argued that handling missing data is a process that can be modeled. How we treat missing data should depend on how the omissions occurred and whether they were random or systematic, and should take into account the various stages (filters) by which they were generated. Sharpless noted that commonly used methods, such as listwise and pairwise deletion of missing data, assume random generation of missing data. **Graham Kalton** (University of Michigan) distinguished among three types of missing data: noncoverage in the sampling frame, unit (or total) non-

response, and item nonresponse. He noted that the first two types of nonobservation are commonly treated by some form of weighting adjustment and that the latter type is often compensated for by some form of imputation, such as deductive imputation, mean-value imputation, hot-deck imputation, regression imputation, and predictive mean matching.

The session continued with **David McMillen's** (U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Information) presentation on the U.S. Census Bureau's methods of compensating for missing data in the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). McMillen observed that regression imputation and hot-deck imputation give about the same results; however, hot-decking is easier to do for mass production surveys such as CPS and SIPP because it requires only one pass through the data. He noted that the Census Bureau sometimes imputes whole individuals (type Z imputation) and that, in addition to carrying out weighting adjustments and imputations, it edits data in order to make information consistent within and across records. McMillen added that the latter type of additional editing is usually done without flagging the affected variables. The final presenter, **Christopher Winship** (Northwestern University), focused on substantive analysis issues as missing data problems. He discussed how missing data can affect the study of choices and their attributes, analysis of compositional change, and causal analysis and counterfactuals. As an example, Winship showed how estimates of females arrested, by race, varied under alternative assumptions as to how missing data were generated.

Following the Friday sessions, **technical demonstrations** of software packages were given, and ORs were invited to **tour** the Institute for Social Research (ISR), where ICPSR is housed. Stations on the tour included ISR's automated direct data entry system and computer-assisted telephone interviewing facility. In addition, ICPSR staff demonstrated some inno-

vative technologies recently implemented, such as diskette duplication, optical scanning, and the electronic document and data storage system, as well as desktop publishing and CDNet/FAST data ordering.

Saturday, October 26

To start the day, a panel discussion, moderated by **Donald J. Treiman** (University of California, Los Angeles), was held on *1990 United States Censuses: Perspectives from the Bureau of the Census, ICPSR, and Data Centers*. The three panelists were **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.** (Bureau of the Census); **Ilona Einowski** (University of California, Berkeley), and **Erik W. Austin** (ICPSR). **Barbara Everett Bryant**, Director of the Bureau of the Census, was also present for the session and participated in the discussions. The major topics covered were data and documentation services and products provided by the Census Bureau as well as by ICPSR; distribution of particular products such as the STF 3 and TIGER files; and services supplied by data libraries. Substantial interest in the 1990 Census data products was apparent from the enthusiastic hour-long floor discussion that took place.

Data Storage and Transfers in the 1990s was the title for the next panel presentation. Chaired by **Rodney F. Ganey** (University of Notre Dame), the panel's presenters included **Peter Joftis** (ICPSR), who spoke on *Transferring Data Electronically*. Joftis's presentation focused on the advantages and the drawbacks of sending data over networks. For ICPSR, this new technology circumvents the problems inherent in other physical media used for data storage, such as magnetic tapes, diskettes, and CD-ROMs. In addition, backbone speeds on the network promise greater efficiency in filling orders: the average time to transfer a recent American National Election Study and all its accompanying products was seven minutes. However, many problems with this technology still exist: Not all ORs have connectivity, competing protocols are operating

on the network, and speeds are not consistent—the network is no faster than its slowest link.

Eric Tanenbaum (ESRC Data Archive, University of Essex) urged the audience to rethink data dissemination technology and move to a new medium: the 8mm videotape cartridge currently used at some installations for backup purposes. The tape, according to Tanenbaum, is in many ways an ideal distribution medium because it is exchangeable, durable, efficient, and inexpensive. Tanenbaum agrees that network transmission will be the superior dissemination technology in eight to ten years, but, in the interim, he recommends the 8mm tape as a viable alternative.

The final presenter, **Ann Gerken Green** (Yale University), spoke on the importance of complete and easy-to-use machine-readable documentation, both as an evaluative tool for potential users and as a hands-on guide to actual data use. Currently, inconsistency in documentation format is a problem, despite a style manual that was published in 1980. With the move to distributed computing, this problem has become even more pronounced. Green recommended more documentation *on documentation* and called for more cooperative ventures to share software linking data and documentation and to develop standards for machine-readable documentation.

Internationalization of Social Research was the topic of the next session, chaired by **Mark Franklin** (University of Houston). **Tom Smith** (National Opinion Research Center) described the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) as an ongoing annual program of international collaboration. The goal of the program is to put international social science research on the same footing as national research conducted on a regular, continuous basis. Currently, 18 countries are involved in the ISSP: the U.S., Great Britain, Australia, Germany, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Norway, Israel, the Philippines, Ireland, the Soviet Union, Japan, Bulgaria,

Czechoslovakia, China, and New Zealand. The ISSP survey contains a core questionnaire, which includes standard demographic items, and a jointly designed module on a specific topic. Special topics have explored the role of government, social networks, social inequality, the impact on the family of the changing roles of women, work orientation, and religion. Future topics include the environment and intergroup relations.

Victor Hawthorne (University of Michigan) spoke about internationalization of research in the field of epidemiology—the study of disease and its prevalence in a population. He discussed Health Information Systems that are crosscultural as well as cross-national. Hawthorne's research has involved comparing the health and disease status of communities in Michigan, Scotland, and Shanghai to investigate the risk factors for disease. Hawthorne emphasized that, despite the many problems researchers encounter when setting up international research programs, the benefits make the enterprise worthwhile.

Rachel Rosenfeld (University of North Carolina), the last presenter for the session, discussed issues of comparability that may arise during analysis of data collections that are international in scope. She focused on Class Structure and Class Consciousness, which is a series of probability surveys undertaken in ten advanced industrial democracies: the U.S., Sweden, Finland, Norway, Canada, Great Britain, West Germany, Denmark, Australia, and Japan. Some comparability problems Rosenfeld has faced in her analysis involve issues of methodology and design, while others are inherent in crosscultural surveys. One of her solutions has been to continually question her assumptions and to run her analyses in several different ways. Another solution involves looking at data from similar surveys to test results. Finally, Rosenfeld reinforced the point that in-depth knowledge about the countries under study is essential.

Mark Franklin closed out the session by suggesting another way to overcome obstacles that arise in cross-national research: intensive electronic collaboration among researchers in different countries. Franklin described projects that have involved this kind of intimate collaboration. Communication via the network is a way to harness the intellectual expertise of researchers in distant locations.

The final session on Saturday afternoon was a panel discussion, chaired by **William Flanigan** (University of Minnesota), on *Introducing Undergraduates to Quantitative Research*, which led off with presentations by **Kirk Jeffrey** and **Loren Haskins** (both of Carleton College). Jeffrey described a book he and Haskins wrote (*Understanding Quantitative History*—Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press) to motivate undergraduate students to become sophisticated readers of research findings. The book stresses that data need to be examined and interpreted, and that data should be part of a larger argument, not the sole basis for a report. Also, students should be aware of the problems inherent in using population samples, especially when the sample is small.

Haskins compared his "bad old days" of teaching undergraduate statistics, when he taught students simple mathematical techniques and they spat out the answers, to the new era he inaugurated after his class failed an unconventional take-home exam that required them to analyze data, pursue their own questions, and think. Haskins reported that he now presents problems of topical interest to get students to generate their own analyses, remarking that the real questions *force* the invention of statistical methods by the students.

Ann Gray (Cornell University) discussed the functions of the Support Services for Quantitative Research department of the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research (CISER). This department assists the university community in defining and setting parameters for research by sug-

gesting examination of specific studies within CISER's data holdings, emphasizing key information in the study, advocating the use of secondary data analysis where necessary, and providing information about CISER and other sources of assistance within the university. Gray described the difficulty she had in presenting a workshop on quantitative analysis methods and getting students to take it, noting that she now recommends custom programming services for students, since they do not have the time to learn it all, and do not always see the value of acquiring the skills.

The panel ended with a humorous talk on a serious subject by **James Davis** (Harvard University) entitled *Method and Substance—From Cohabitation to Marriage*. Davis related that, about 20 years ago, he was told by students that statistics wasn't relevant to the rest of their curriculum—and he realized it was true. He now advocates that statistics not only be included "within the same domicile as the subject" of the data (cohabitation), but that it be an integral part of the whole package (marriage). Davis asserted that "we don't teach sociology, we teach sociology appreciation" when students are handed facts, instead of being handed the statistical tools that would allow them to verify or challenge the facts. He then outlined the principles for a sociology lab he designed that teaches students to work with data.

After the business meeting, a banquet dinner was held at the Michigan League. **Paul de Guchteniere** (Steinmetz Archive, the Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the European archives, thanked outgoing ICPSR Executive Director **Jerome Clubb** for his years of service to the Consortium and to the academic community. Also, it was announced that the Jerome M. Clubb Staff Development Fellowship had been established.

Several awards were presented during the evening. ICPSR Council Chair **Michael Baer** presented awards "for long and meritorious service to the

Consortium" to Official Representatives **James Graham** (Bowling Green University), **Richard Niemi** (University of Rochester), and **Judith Rowe** (Princeton University).

The **Reverend Andrew Greeley** of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago delivered the banquet address on *The Pragmatics of Prayer: A Crossnational Reconnaissance*. Dr. Greeley based his analysis on the General Social Survey, which has interviewed about 1,500 respondents each year since 1972 (except 1979 and 1981). Among the questions repeated since 1983 has been one about the frequency of prayer: "How often do you pray?" In his lively analysis of this question, Dr. Greeley argued that prayer can be shown to provide benefits, in terms of life satisfaction, for those who pray.

Sunday, October 27

Sunday, the final day of the conference, began with a discussion of *Surveys of Ethnic and Racial Minorities: Problems and Prospects*, led by **Marion R. Sillah** (Morehouse College). **James S. Jackson** (University of Michigan) discussed the major data collections of the Project for Research on Black Americans, which were designed to provide reliable information on Americans of African descent. Jackson stressed the importance of drawing representative samples when surveying minority populations. Collections in the series include National Survey of Black Americans, 1979–1980; National Three-Generation Family Study, 1981; National Survey of Black Youth, 1984; National Black Election Studies, 1984 and 1988; National Panel Survey of Black Americans, 1988–1989; and International Perspectives on Race, 1988–1989.

John Garcia (University of Arizona) described the National Latino Political Study, which was in the field in 1989–1990. Like Jackson, Garcia emphasized that sound sampling methodology is crucial to the success of surveys such as the Latino study, which fo-

cused on Latinos of Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican ancestry. Because the Latino umbrella covers many subgroups, it is important not to make a priori assumptions that cut across all of the Latino populations. The survey sought to determine the impact of ethnicity in the political arena and also studied social networks, identity, perceptions, and awareness of heritage.

Robert Murphy (National Center for Health Statistics) described the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) and how this series of surveys has sampled minority populations. The precursor to NHANES, the National Health Examination Surveys (NHES) of the 1960s, did not survey minorities adequately. When data for NHANES I and II were collected in the 1970s, however, oversampling of Blacks was implemented. A subsequent evaluation of the NHANES project revealed a lack of information on the Hispanic population with respect to mortality and natality rates, morbidity, health risks, and health care utilization; a special Hispanic HANES was developed to address these issues. NHANES III, which is currently in the field, will also examine the diversity among the different Latino population groups.

The session on *Horizons of Social Research* was led by ICPSR Council Chair **Michael Baer** (Northeastern University). **Thomas Baerwald** (National Science Foundation) spoke on the *Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change*, describing the NSF program of that name which funds research on direct and indirect connections between humans and environmental change. Baerwald described some current projects under way, including analyses of the dynamics of land use change, economics of resource extraction, use of remote sensing to monitor land use change and natural regeneration, and various studies of how individuals perceive and respond to risk. Baerwald suggested that more studies are needed regarding how organizational structures affect environmental change. He stressed also the need for long-term

data, and for representatives of all the social science disciplines to become involved in working on global issues. ICPSR, he stated, has a role to play not only in archiving global data, but in helping to identify data needs in this area.

Richard T. Campbell (University of Illinois at Chicago) spoke on *Health and Well-Being: A Multi-Cohort Perspective*. He talked of the revolution in the study of health issues due to the availability of data in electronic form. Although at present social science researchers tend to work with single datasets and single cohorts, Campbell predicts that within the next 10–20 years this will no longer be the case. Instead, the use of multiple datasets will be the norm. No overall strategy is in place to consider how data in a particular field should be collected, and development of such a strategy is

probably impossible. But attention needs to be given now to future data needs. Of particular importance are issues such as replication of studies and the need for longitudinal and cross-sectional data. ICPSR is in a position to provide crucial information about the nature of available data in the social sciences, which can help researchers to determine how to structure collection of new data.

Michael Irwin (Louisiana State University) spoke on *Geographic Information Systems*. He pointed out that most GIS systems are topographic systems set up for visual presentation of social data, not for analysis. While accurate representation of landscape is the basis for GIS, landscape overlaps with social science to the extent that humans are present. Socio-spatial concepts such as urban, rural, sunbelt, etc. are used at all levels of analysis in

the social sciences; the GIS require researchers to visually confront these units of social life. However, different spatial units have different defining characteristics. The community is an important unit of analysis, but while the community is usually considered to be bounded in space, no common definition of its geographic scope exists. The three basic spatial concepts—urban, metropolitan, and rural—have particular characteristics, but the critical defining factors are different for each. Irwin observed that, as GIS systems are more widely used, there will be even more variety in how socio-spatial units are defined.

After discussion from the floor, ICPSR Council Chair **Michael Baer** brought the productive and informative 1991 Biennial Meeting to a close. □

Awards for "Long and Meritorious Service" to ICPSR



Judith S. Rowe (Princeton University) with ICPSR Council Chair Michael Baer (Northeastern University)



Richard G. Niemi (University of Rochester)



James Q. Graham (Bowling Green University)



From left, Council members JoAnn Dionne (Yale University) and Beverly Nagel (Carleton College) with Raejean Wiggins (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)



Harald Rohlinger (Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung) and Lennart Brantgarde (Swedish Social Science Data Service)



Council member William Flanigan (University of Minnesota) and Executive Director Richard Rockwell



Atle Alvheim (Norwegian Social Science Data Service) and Eugene DeClercq (Merrimack College)



Karsten Rasmussen (Danish Data Archives) and Thomas Brown (National Archives)



From left, James Davis (National Opinion Research Center—NORC), Council member Donald Treiman (University of California, Los Angeles), and featured speaker the Reverend Andrew Greeley (NORC)



Albert Hermalin (University of Michigan), David McMillen (U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation), and Ann Gray (Cornell University)



Associate Director Norval Glenn (University of Texas, Austin) and Siegfried Vogt (Washington State University)



Carl Backman (SUNY, Buffalo), Carolyn White (University of Illinois, Urbana), and John Pock (Reed College)



James Cogswell (University of Minnesota) and Bliss Siman (CUNY-Baruch College)

Photos by Paul Jaronski

Jerome M. Clubb, 1975–1991: An Innovative Leader Steps Down

After 16 years of leadership, Jerome M. Clubb has resigned as Executive Director of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). Clubb, who was instrumental in transforming the Consortium into the world's premier repository for social science data, will retain his positions as Professor of History at the University of Michigan and Research Scientist in the Center for Political Studies (CPS) at the Institute for Social Research.

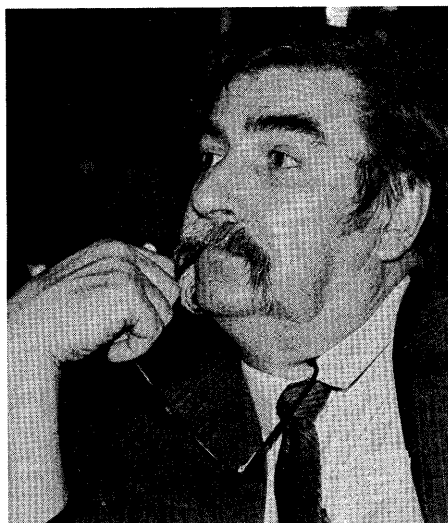
"Jerome Clubb has been an outstanding Executive Director of ICPSR. Under his stewardship, the organization's membership and its disciplinary scope have expanded substantially," said Professor Harold K. Jacobson, Director of the Center for Political Studies.

Michael A. Baer, Chair of the ICPSR Council, said, "Jerome Clubb extended ICPSR's collection of statistical data far beyond the original focus upon American political behavior and processes. Under his leadership, the ICPSR has emerged as one of the leading organizations promoting scientific inquiry across the international social and behavioral science community."

Professor Clubb received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington. He taught at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio, from 1961–1966. His career in the Institute for Social Research began with ICPSR (then known as Inter-university Consortium for Political Research) in 1966. He became Executive Director of ICPSR in 1975 and Professor of History at the University of Michigan in 1973.

Clubb was one of the co-founders (in 1974) of the Social Science History Association, a multidisciplinary professional organization dedicated to improving the quality of scholarly historical research through use of social scientific methods. He served as first Executive Director of the Association and guided the organization through its first eight years. In 1984, he was elected President of the Association.

He has been a member of the American Council of Learned Societies–Academy of Sciences of the USSR Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences and Chair of its Subcommittee on Information and Documentation since 1978. In this capacity he led several delegations of scholars, librarians, and information specialists to the Soviet Union for discussions with Soviet counterparts on ways to promote scholarly exchanges between the two countries.



Jerome M. Clubb

Other professional activities include membership on the National Archives Advisory Council from 1971–1978; membership on the Committee on Quantitative Data, American Historical Association, 1967–1976; and membership on the Advisory Board of the *Social Science Computing Review*, 1986 to present.

Clubb is an author or editor of nine books and collections, including *The Process of Historical Inquiry: Every Day Lives of Working Americans* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1989); *Partisan Realignment: Voters, Parties and Government in American History* (Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1980); and *Partisan Change and Stability in American Political History* (New York: The Free Press, 1971).

Clubb's writings also include numerous articles and chapters on historical political behavior in the American electoral process, historical Congressional behavior, and the application of computer-assisted methods for the study of the past. In addition, he is a leading practitioner of modern methods of preserving, using, and sharing electronic data.

ICPSR was established in 1962 as a partnership between 21 universities in the United States. When Clubb assumed the directorship in 1975, membership had grown to 218. Today there are over 360 members. The annual budget derived from member fees as well as grants from government agencies and private foundations was just over \$1,100,000 in 1975. The current budget is approximately \$3,600,000. The annual Summer Training Program in quantitative

methods of behavioral and social research increased in attendance from 186 participants in 1975 to 418 participants in 1990.

During the first year of Clubb's administration, "Social" was added to the name of the organization. This reflected the diversification in discipli-

nary and substantive relevance of the data collections being acquired. ICPSR's data archive has continued to broaden in scope and to extend into new areas. The holdings now encompass collections that span virtually the full range of the social sciences as well as related areas of inquiry including public health, law and criminal

justice, and education. Approximately 29,000 data files are now archived with ICPSR.

Staff at the Consortium thank Jerry for his devoted leadership and dedicated service and extend their sincere best wishes for the future. □



Jerry Clubb and Bill Flanigan, University of Minnesota, share the podium at the ICPSR 25th Anniversary Meeting of Official Representatives in 1987.



Jerry Clubb thanks the membership for their support over the years during the 1991 Official Representatives Meeting.



University of Michigan President (then Provost) James Duderstadt and Jerry Clubb at the 1987 meeting.

Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes are listed after each data collection description. Please note that this is the member cost for **extra** copies only; documentation is routinely provided when a data collection is ordered. This charge does not reflect shipping and handling costs of \$3 per volume. To avoid these shipping and handling costs, members can pre-pay for additional codebooks with checks.

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1B (ICPSR 9688)

SUMMARY: This collection provides 100-percent data for states and their sub-areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Also included are complete summaries for places, census tract/block numbering areas, block groups, consolidated cities, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, state portion of Metropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/CMSA), and state portion of Urbanized Area. 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: STF 1B provides two types of files for each state: a main file and a geographic header file. The latter contains only geographic identification information for all areas summarized in STF 1B and includes records for blocks that have population and housing unit counts of zero. Blocks containing no persons or housing units are *not* included in the main file for each state. The STF 1B files are being released by the Census Bureau on a state-by-state basis. Users should consult the ICPSR Hotline to determine availability of files from ICPSR. Specific part information can be obtained through CDNET. At press time, data were available for Vermont (Parts 50 and 150).

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts [Main Files]: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states File Structure: rectangular Cases: varies by file Variables: 1,050 Record Length: 4,805 Records Per Case: 2	Parts [Geographic Header Files]: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states + 100 (e.g., 50 becomes 150) File Structure: rectangular Cases: varies by file Variables: 67 Record Length: 300 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 81: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 128
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Part 82: SPSS Control Cards for Main Data Files Record Length: 80	Part 83: SAS Control Cards for Main Data Files Record Length: 80
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Part 84: SPSS Control Cards for Geographic Header Files Record Length: 80	Part 85: SAS Control Cards for Geographic Header Files Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1991: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 9710)

SUMMARY: The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges 18 years of the General Social Surveys into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile. In addition to the standard topic areas (e.g., socioeconomic status, social mobility, social control, the family, race relations, sex relations, civil liberties, and morality), this collection includes the 1991 topical module concerning work organizations, and data from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) on work orientation (1989) and the role of government (1990). **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: English-speaking persons 18 years of age or over, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States.

SAMPLING: National Opinion Research Center national probability sample. Block quota sampling was used in 1972-1974 and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982-1991, and in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys.

NOTE: Data for surveys contained in previous cumulative files remain substantively the same, while particulars of record structure have changed to accommodate the inclusion of 1991 data. ICPSR is making the data available in both LRECL and Card Image formats. Users should note that the SPSS Control Cards define the data in LRECL format, while the printed codebook describes the data in Card Image format. The codebook and Control Cards can be used together by matching on variable names or the Control Cards can be altered to define Card Image data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 27,782
Variables: 1,825
Record Length: 2,960
Records Per Case: 37

Documentation: \$32

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

POLITICAL ACTION PANEL STUDY, 1973-1981 (ICPSR 9582)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on conventional and unconventional forms of political participation and presents data for a two-wave panel survey conducted in three nations. 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 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. 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: Persons aged 16 years and older in the Wave I survey period (1973–1976) from three nations: Germany, the Netherlands, and the United States.

SAMPLING: National multistage probability samples.

NOTE: This collection combines data for common respondents in **Political Action: An Eight Nation Study, 1973–1976** (ICPSR 7777), and **Political Action II, 1979–1981** (ICPSR 9581). Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung, Universitaet zu Koeln (ZA-No. 1189).

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

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

Part 1: Data	Part 2: Frequency
File Structure:	Addendum
rectangular	Record Length: 132
Cases: 2,625	
Variables: 777	
Record Length: 1,914	
Records Per Case: 31	

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

Kyriakos S. Markides

SURVEY OF THREE GENERATIONS OF MEXICAN AMERICANS, 1981–1982 (ICPSR 9413)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted in San Antonio, Texas, where the Mexican-American population is approximately half a million and accounts for over half of the

city's population. The large number of Mexican Americans made San Antonio an appropriate setting for a three-generation study. This survey sought to describe the place of older Mexican Americans in the extended family by obtaining information on relations between generations, frequency of contact, amount of intergenerational social support, and strength of affectual ties. The three-generation families consisted of an older person (aged 65–80 years), a middle-aged child, and an adult (aged 18 years and over) married or previously married grandchild of the same family line, all living within 50 miles of San Antonio. Variables include information on sex, age, education, marital status, number of children, length of residence, and relationships. Also asked were questions on religion, political preferences, health, occupation, and language spoken, read, and understood. The survey contains information on life satisfaction and cooperation and help between spouses, between parents and children, and between grandparents and grandchildren. Comparisons of views, beliefs, goals, activities, contact, and support among family members are also included. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Mexican Americans aged 65–80 who had at least one child and one ever-married grandchild (at least 18 years old) in the same family line living in selected city blocks in the San Antonio metropolitan area (within a 50-mile radius).

SAMPLING: 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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,125
Variables: 678
Record Length: 1,075
Records Per Case: 16

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Markides, Kyriakos S., Sue K. Hoppe, and Dianne M. Timbers. "Sample Representativeness in a Three-Generation Study of Mexican Americans." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (November 1983), 911–916.

Markides, Kyriakos S., and Sally W. Vernon. "Aging, Sex-Role Orientation, and Adjustment: A Three-Generations Study of Mexican Americans." *Journal of Gerontology* 39 (5) (1984), 586–591.

Markides, Kyriakos S., Joanne S. Boldt, and Laura A. Ray. "Sources of Helping and Intergenerational Solidarity: A Three-Generation Study of Mexican Americans." *Journal of Gerontology* 41 (4) (1986), 506–511.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1987: NATIONAL FILE (ICPSR 9690)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on the characteristics of a national sample of housing units. Data include the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, types of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, heating and air conditioning equipment, and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments, cost of services such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance, and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Also included is information on whether the household received government assistance to help pay heating or cooling costs or for other energy-related services. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by recent movers. Additionally, indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are also supplied. For housing quality, indicators include variables such as privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen facilities, basement or roof leakage, breakdowns of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, indicators include exterminator service, boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data are provided on the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: The sample of 55,800 housing units was selected from the 1980 Census of

Population and Housing records and updated by a sample of addresses from building permits to include new construction and conversions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 54,052
Variables: approx. 700
Record Length: 2,860
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$19

Jacqueline Cohen and Alfred Blumstein

TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL CAREERS: MEASUREMENT OF RATES AND THEIR DETERMINANTS IN DETROIT SMSA, 1974-1977 (ICPSR 9666)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this collection was to measure the length of criminal careers and to correlate these lengths with other characteristics such as age, race, sex, type of crimes committed, and frequency of prior arrests. Determining the length of criminal activity and its relation to other attributes is important in planning for services such as prison space. Because of the difficulty in directly monitoring illegal acts, arrests were used instead as an indicator of criminal activity. Arrest data were gathered for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and automobile theft. Using the first arrest as an adult which took place between 1974 and 1977 as a reference point, individuals' prior and continued activities were followed. The data provide basic demographic information about offenders and extensive information about arrests, from arrest charges through final disposition. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 17 years and over, who between January 1, 1974, and December 31, 1977, were arrested for the following offenses: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, or auto theft.

NOTE: This is a hierarchical dataset consisting of person and arrest records. The person records provide information about the offender and consist of seven variables. The arrest records provide information on an offender's incidents of arrest and are made up of 53 variables. These two types of records are grouped in the file sequentially by offender. In all, there are 21,004

person records and 123,535 arrest records in the data file.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 204

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Barnett, A., A. Blumstein, and D.P. Farrington. "A Prospective Test of a Criminal Career Model." *Criminology* 27 (1989), 373-388.

Blumstein, A., and J. Cohen. "Estimating the Duration of Adult Criminal Careers." *Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute*. Amsterdam, Netherlands, 1985.

Blumstein, A., J. Cohen, and A. Golub. "The Termination Rate of Adult Criminal Careers" (Working paper). Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie Mellon University, School of Urban and Public Affairs, 1989.

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL SURVEY OF JAILS: JURISDICTION-LEVEL DATA, 1990 (ICPSR 9569)

SUMMARY: This collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a complete picture of the adult correctional system and the changes that occur in that system. Information is available on the number of inmates by sex, race, adult or juvenile status, reason being held, and cause of death. Facility characteristics were collected regarding capacity, court orders, conditions of confinement, and alternative programs. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All local jails in the United States that were listed in the **National Justice Agency List, 1987 (ICPSR 9482)**.

SAMPLING: A stratified simple random sample of county or city jurisdictions stratified by the average daily population (ADP) as reported by the **National Jail Census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)** with allocation to the strata based on 1983 ADP.

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 804
Variables: 193
Record Length: 475
Records Per Case: 7

Documentation: machine-readable only

*James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith,
Robert W. Hodge, Keiko Nakao,
and Judith Treas*

OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE RATINGS FROM THE 1989 GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY (ICPSR 9593)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains the prestige ratings that respondents to the 1989 General Social Survey assigned to various occupations. The purpose of the collection was to replicate the benchmark study of occupational prestige conducted by Hodge, Siegel, and Rossi (HSR) in 1964, while expanding the number of rated occupations to include all 503 detailed occupational categories in the 1980 Census. Additional titles were added from the HSR study and several other studies of occupational prestige, for a total of 704 occupational titles. Respondents were divided into 10 subsamples, with each subsample rating 110 occupations. The first 40 titles presented to each respondent were the same for all subsamples. As in the HSR study, respondents were asked to rate the occupations on a scale of 1 to 9. To promote comparability with the HSR study, both the nature of the task respondents were asked to perform (ranking titles) and the wording of the instructions were the same in both studies. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized English-speaking persons 18 years of age and over, living in the United States.

SAMPLING: A national probability sample of 1500 was randomly divided into

12 subsamples of 125 respondents. Ten of the twelve subsamples were asked to rate 110 occupational titles. The first 40 titles were common to all subsamples, while 70 titles were unique to each subsample.

NOTE: The occupational prestige ratings for this study were collected on the 1989 General Social Survey (see **General Social Surveys, 1972–1990: [Cumulative File]**, ICPSR 9505) by principal investigators James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith. The analysis of the prestige module and construction of the prestige scale were carried out by the late Robert W. Hodge, Keiko Nakao, and Judith Treas.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SPSS/PC Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS/PC Control Cards

Part 1: Raw Ratings Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,166 Variables: 740 Record Length: 1,495 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Prestige Scores for All Data Record Length: 78
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Davis, James A., and Tom W. Smith. *General Social Survey, 1972–1990: Cumulative Codebook*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center, 1990.

Nakao, Keiko, Robert W. Hodge, and Judith Treas. "On Revising Prestige Scores for All Occupations." GSS Methodological Report No. 69. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center, 1990.

Nakao, Keiko, and Judith Treas. "Computing 1989 Occupational Prestige Scores." GSS Methodological Report No. 70. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center, 1990.

Documentation: \$7

National Commission on Children

SURVEY OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN, 1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9595)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to assess the well-being, attitudes, and life circumstances of American families. Interviews were conducted with a sample of parents and with their children between the ages of 10 and 17. Children were asked questions about their neighbor-

hood and school, such as whether they thought their neighborhood was a good place for children to grow up, whether they liked school, and whether they experienced peer pressure to engage in various behaviors. They were also asked questions about how they spent their time during the summer, whether they could confide in their parents, and whether they often spent time in the house alone. Children who did not reside with their biological parents were asked about frequency and nature of contact with biological parents. Additional questions concerned weekend, after-school, and family activities. Parents were asked similar questions about their children's activities and behavior, as well as questions about their own attitudes and concerns regarding parenting. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Parents in the continental United States living with their children.

SAMPLING: National sample of 1,738 parents in the continental United States living with their children. Households with children aged 10 and over were oversampled, as were households with Black and Hispanic children. A sample of 929 children aged 10–17 living in households selected for the study was also interviewed.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,738
Variables: approx. 450
Record Length: 579
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

Kenneth G. Manton

NATIONAL LONG-TERM CARE SURVEY, 1989 (ICPSR 9681)

SUMMARY: The 1989 National Long-Term Care Survey (NLTC) is the third round of data collection on a national sample of elderly persons at risk of or already experiencing chronic impairments (see the **National Long-Term Care Survey, 1982–1984**, ICPSR 8654). The population of interest is persons aged 65 years and older who have functional impairments, as measured by the Activities of Daily Living (ADL) or Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) scales. The 1989 NLTC collected longitudinal data on those elderly persons who in

1982 or 1984 had been identified as functionally impaired or institutionalized. Additionally, the 1989 Screener was used to identify other persons in the sampling frame who, although functionally unimpaired or under age 65 in 1984, had by April 1988 turned 65 and developed functional impairments or were institutionalized for long-term care. The 1989 Institutional Questionnaire obtained data on the institutionalized persons' cognitive functioning, ADL status and care, admission and payment for the care, income and assets, and the institution's certified beds. The 1989 Community Questionnaire collected data on the noninstitutionalized impaired persons' medical conditions, ADL and IADL, help with these activities, range of motion and impairment, other functioning, housing and neighborhood characteristics, health insurance, medical providers, prescription medicines, cognitive functioning, military service, ethnicity, and income and assets. For those community-dwelling respondents who reported help by informal caregivers, interviews were sought with the caregiver who provided the most hours of help. All persons for whom 1989 information was collected on any of the data collection instruments (Screener, Community Questionnaire and Caregiver Selection Procedure, Survey of Informal Caregivers, and Institutional Questionnaire) are represented by one record with Screener variables, followed by data from the interviewer's control card and other instruments as applicable. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons 65 years of age on April 1, 1989, dwelling either in institutions or the community in the United States (50 states).

SAMPLING: Multistage screening sample, with both longitudinal and supplemental components, based on an original 1982 sampling frame of approximately 36,000 names drawn from the Medicare Health Insurance Skeleton Eligibility Write-Off (HISKEW) file. The 1989 sample of elderly persons (ages 65 and over) was composed of two main parts: (1) screening and reinterviews, as applicable, of chronically impaired respondents identified by the 1982 and 1984 Screeners, Community, and Institutional Surveys, and (2) screening of additional cross-sectional samples of persons who had not reported functional impairments nor been institutionalized in 1982 or 1984, or who had been 61–64 years old in 1984 and "aged into" the HISKEW file (as of April 1, 1989), followed by interviews with those identified as eligible for the Institutional, Community, or Informal

Caregivers questionnaires. Of the respondents to the 1989 Screener who were identified as functionally impaired, questionnaire data were successfully collected on 1,354 institutionalized persons and 4,463 community-dwelling persons (and 1,006 of their informal caregivers), with the remainder screened out as nonimpaired, deceased, or interviews not conducted or completed.

NOTE: The principal investigators advise that this initial version of the 1989 National Long-Term Care Survey has been released before final cleaning and editing, in order to provide early access to the research community. The Institutional Followup questionnaire (Form LTC-11) is included in the documentation, but the data will be made available in a later release, as will Medicare administrative data. Alphabetic characters, decimal points, and blanks are included in the data.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: Column Counts
File Structure:	Record Length: 80
rectangular	
Cases: 17,565	Part 3: Codebook
Variables: approx.	Record Length: 80
1,594	
Record Length: 4,077	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$9

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, HEALTH STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE AND ACCESS TO CARE SUPPLEMENT [PUBLIC USE TAPE 9] (ICPSR 9674)

SUMMARY: Public Use Tape 9 contains the initial release of data from two supplementary parts of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey's Household Survey: the Health Status Questionnaire, and the Access to Care Supplement. The file provides person-level data for all those respondents (other than infants less than one year of age) with both information for their entire period of 1987 survey eligibility (Rounds 1-4) and valid data on a minimum set of items in both the Health Status Questionnaire and Access to Care Supplement.

The minimum items were: perceived general health status, at least one question on availability and characteristics of a usual source of medical or dental care, all items in the checklists of chronic conditions (for adults aged 18 and over), at least one question on screening for breast and cervical cancer (for adult females), and all questions on immunizations (for children aged 1-17). The Health Status Questionnaire was administered in three age-specific versions between Rounds 1 and 2 of the interviews. Adults aged 18 and over responded for themselves and for children aged 5-17 and under 5 years in their families. The Questionnaire contained items concerning self-assessments of current and past health status, acute and chronic conditions, vision and hearing, dental status, mental health and functional ability, and health-related behaviors such as care-seeking and preventive care. The Access to Care Supplement was administered to all eligible household respondents during Round 3 interviews, and covered access to and usual sources of medical and dental care. For medical providers identified as a usual source of care, information was sought on their specialty, sex, race/ethnicity, and on availability and convenience in terms of hours of practice, travel and waiting times, and related items. Other topics in the Access to Care Supplement included reasons for the lack of a usual source of care and sources of care during an illness. The file also includes basic demographic data from the Household Survey. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey is a national probability sample of about 17,500 households in the national multistage area samples of Westat and NORC, with oversamples of population segments known to be at risk of needing or using services for chronic impairments or long-term illness—in particular the elderly, the functionally impaired, poor and low-income families, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

NOTE: (1) The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 9 are released prior to final data cleaning and editing, in order to provide prompt access to the NMES data by the research and policy community. (2) The records on this file can be linked to all other data files from the Household Survey (ICPSR 9339, 9340, 9675, and others to come). (3) Both unweighted and weighted frequencies are included in the documentation. The un-

weighted age frequencies are 1-17 years (N = 7,578), 18-64 years (N = 17,367), and 65+ (N = 5,093). The unweighted race and ethnic frequencies include 6,241 Black, 422 Asian-American, and 2,988 Hispanic respondents. (4) The data contain dashes, decimal points, and blank characters.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: SAS Control
File Structure:	Cards
rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 30,038	
Variables: 250	Part 3: Data Dictionary
Record Length: 587	and Technical and
Records Per Case: 1	Programming
	Information
	Record Length: 133

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cohen, S.B., R. DiGaetano, and J. Waksberg. "Sample Design of the National Medical Expenditure Survey—Household Component." In *Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research*. Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, 1987.

Documentation: \$17

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, LONG-TERM CARE SUPPLEMENT [PUBLIC USE TAPE 10] (ICPSR 9675)

SUMMARY: The Long-Term Care (LTC) Supplement contains data on the functional status of persons responding to Rounds 1 and 4 of the Household Survey of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES). The series of questions on functional status includes items on Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and instrumental ADL (IADL), continence, and use of special equipment. For those persons having at least one ADL or IADL difficulty, questions were asked about use of community services such as adult day care, senior centers, home-delivered and congregate meals, special transportation, and telephone assurance. Information was also sought on prior nursing home stays, and financial help from someone outside of the household. The Demographics and Sampling Weights

file contains person-level data for individuals who responded for their entire period of NMES eligibility (Rounds 1, 2, 3, and 4). Each record contains person identifiers, selected characteristics including age, sex, race/ethnicity, and census region, dates of interview, a response-per-round indicator for the LTC Supplements, imputation flags for ADL/IADL, and sampling weight variables. The LTC Supplement population represented in File 2 is a subset of persons in File 1. File 2 is composed of separate records for LTC data collected during Round 1 (N = 33,971) and during Round 4 (N = 33,986). CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey is a national probability sample of about 17,500 households in the national multistage area samples of Westat and NORC, with oversamples of population segments known to be at risk of needing or using services for chronic impairments or long-term illness, in particular the elderly, the functionally impaired, poor and low-income families, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

NOTE: (1) The demographic data in File 1 replace corresponding data items previously released in the **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey I, Population and Home Health Providers** (ICPSR 9339). (2) The data in File 2 replace LTC items previously released in the aforementioned study. (3) Both weighted and unweighted frequencies are provided in the codebook. The File 1 unweighted age distribution at first interview was 0–17 years (N = 9,915), 18–54 years (N = 16,059), 55–64 years (N = 3,031), and 65+ years (N = 5,454). The race/ethnic distribution was white (N = 24,589), Black (N = 7,519), Asian/Pacific (N = 510), Hispanic (N = 3,703), and other (N = 1,841). (4) The data include dashes, decimal points, and blank characters.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Long-Term Care Supplement, Demographic and Weight Variables
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 34,459
Variables: 23
Record Length: 90
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Part 2: Long-Term Care Supplement, Round 1 and Round 4 Variables
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 67,957
Variables: 305
Record Length: 600
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Data Dictionary and Technical and Programming Information
Record Length: 133

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cohen, S.B., R. DiGaetano, and J. Waksberg. "Sample Design of the National Medical Expenditure Survey—Household Component." In *Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research*. Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, 1987.

Documentation: \$19

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT, BASELINE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 8] (ICPSR 9677)

SUMMARY: The 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) Public Use Tape 8 contains full-year data from the Baseline Questionnaire of the Institutional Population Component. It updates data in the January 1, 1987, Resident File of Public Use Tape 2, **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component** (ICPSR 9280), with the addition of data on admissions to the facilities throughout 1987, as well as a revised sampling weight that adjusts for sampling frame duplication between the two kinds of facilities. The Baseline Questionnaire was administered to the sample residents' primary caregiver(s) in the facility. Other information on the sample residents' health and living experiences was gathered from next-of-kin, case managers, or other staff members. The items covered include residence history for up to five previous admissions, demographic characteristics and family composition of the sampled residents, health and functional status, medical conditions from the medical records, information on facility respondents, and, for the men-

tally retarded aged 18 and over, employment and training history. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons institutionalized in nursing and personal care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified, three-stage national probability sample, with facility selection in the first two stages, followed by a random sample of residents in the facilities as of January 1, 1987, and of admissions throughout the year. Sampling weights are provided to make unbiased national estimates of (1) all persons who spent one night or more in either type of long-term care facility at any time during 1987, (2) all residents of either type of facility as of January 1, 1987, (3) all persons with one or more admissions during 1987 to nursing or personal care homes, and (4) all 1987 nursing and personal care home admissions.

NOTE: (1) The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 8 are released prior to final cleaning and editing, in order to provide prompt access to the NMES data by the research and policy community. (2) The records in this file can be linked to all other files for the Institutional Component (ICPSR 9169, 9280, 9676, 9678, and others to come). (3) Unweighted frequencies for residents of both types of long-term care facilities are included in the documentation. (4) The age distribution of the residents are 0–20 years (N = 563), 21–34 years (N = 1,751), 35–64 years (N = 2,357), 65–74 years (N = 1,079), 75–84 years (N = 2,068), and 85+ (N = 2,329), with the over-65 population concentrated in the nursing and personal care homes. (5) The racial/ethnic distribution includes residents who are white (N = 8,930), Black (N = 1,032), Hispanic (N = 321), and other (N = 185). (6) The data contain dashes, decimal points, and blank characters.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,147
Variables: 392
Record Length: 980
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Part 3: Data Dictionary and Technical and Programming Information
Record Length: 133

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cohen, S.B., P. Flyer, and D.E.B. Potter. "Sample Design of the Institutional Population Component of the National Medical Expenditure Survey—Institutional Population Component." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, 1987, New Orleans, LA.

Documentation: \$10

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT, FACILITY QUESTIONNAIRE SUPPLEMENT [PUBLIC USE TAPE 5] (ICPSR 9678)

SUMMARY: The 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) Public Use Tape 5 contains data from the Facility Questionnaire Supplement, which was administered during Phase 3 (early 1988) of the Survey in Institutions, a major part of the Institutional Population Component of the NMES. The Facility Questionnaire Supplement (FQS) included questions on the existence of any special Alzheimer's units in nursing homes and characteristics of these units, such as their capacity and plans for future expansion. The FQS also included some questions on nursing homes that had been asked previously only of facilities for the mentally retarded. These questions included accreditation status of the facility and provision of training for residents. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Long-term care institutions in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified, three-stage national probability sample, with facility selection in the first two stages. The Facility Questionnaire Supplement was administered in Phase 3 of data collection to 1,391 institutions: 759 nursing homes and 632 facilities for the mentally retarded. A total of 89 nursing homes reported having Alzheimer's units. The sampling weight provided includes adjustment for nonresponse in Phase 3, as well as the different probabilities of selection into the sample, nonresponse in Phase 1, strata such as facility type, and duplication in the sampling frame.

NOTE: (1) The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 5 are released prior to final cleaning and editing, in order to provide prompt access to the NMES data by the research and policy community. (2) The records in this file can be linked to all other files for the Institutional Component (ICPSR 9169, 9280, 9676, 9677, and others to come). (3) Unweighted frequencies for both types of long-term care facilities are included in the documentation. (4) The data contain dashes, decimal points, and blank characters.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: Data Dictionary
File Structure:	and Technical
rectangular	and Programming
Cases: 1,391	Information
Variables: 54	Record Length: 133
Record Length: 197	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cohen, S.B., P. Flyer, and D.E.B. Potter. "Sample Design of the Institutional Population Component of the National Medical Expenditure Survey—Institutional Population Component." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, 1987, New Orleans, LA.

Documentation: \$10

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT, FACILITY QUESTIONNAIRE WEIGHT UPDATE [PUBLIC USE TAPE 6] (ICPSR 9676)

SUMMARY: The 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) Public Use Tape 6 contains data from a survey of two kinds of long-term care facilities: those for the mentally retarded, and nursing and personal care homes. The Facility Questionnaire was completed by administrators or designated staff of the participating facilities. The items include number of beds, type of ownership, facility certification, services routinely provided, staffing, average cost, sources of payment for residents, and levels of basic costs. Additional variables were collected on the facilities for the

mentally retarded: education and habilitation services, licensure and accreditation, and sources of revenue in addition to direct client fees. Public Use Tape 6 differs from the data in the Facility Questionnaire file of Public Use Tape 2, **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component** (ICPSR 9280) only in the provision of a revised sampling weight variable. The new sampling weight includes adjustment not only for different probabilities of a facility being selected, nonresponse, and stratification measures, but also for duplication in the sampling frame. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Long-term care institutions in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified three-stage probability design, with facility selection in the first two stages. The **Inventory of Long-Term Care Places, 1986** (ICPSR 9169) served as the sampling frame for the 1987 sample of long-term care facilities. Of the 1,714 facilities originally sampled, 1,581 were found to be eligible, and 95 percent of those responded to the questionnaire. The sampling yielded 810 nursing homes and 691 facilities for the mentally retarded. Other long-term care facilities, such as psychiatric, chronic disease, and rehabilitation hospitals, were excluded from the 1987 sample.

NOTE: (1) The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 6 are released prior to final data cleaning and editing, in order to provide prompt access to the NMES data by the research and policy community. (2) The records in this file can be linked to all other files for the Institutional Component (ICPSR 9169, 9280, 9677, 9678, and others to come). (3) Unweighted frequencies for both types of long-term care facilities are included in the documentation. (4) The data contain dashes, decimal points, and blank characters.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: Data Dictionary
File Structure:	and Technical
rectangular	and Programming
Cases: 1,501	Information
Variables: 192	Record Length: 133
Record Length: 660	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Cohen, S.B., P. Flyer, and D.E.B. Potter. "Sample Design of the Institutional Popula-

tion Component of the National Medical Expenditure Survey—Institutional Population Component." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, 1987, New Orleans, LA.

Potter, D.E.B., S. Cohen, and C. Mueller. "The 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places as a Sampling Frame." In *Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research*, 823-828. Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association, 1987.

Documentation: \$10

ABC News

ABC NEWS SUPREME COURT NOMINATION POLL, JULY 1991 (ICPSR 9612)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court of the United States. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way the Supreme Court was doing its job, if the Supreme Court was becoming more conservative in its decisions, if they approved of Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court, if the Senate should only consider Thomas's background and qualifications or if it should consider his political views as well, and if Thomas should be confirmed only if he indicates that he would vote to overturn/uphold the Supreme Court's 1973 ruling that allowed a woman to have a legal abortion for any reason during the first three months of pregnancy. Respondents also were questioned about White House Chief of Staff John Sununu's use of government and corporate planes while he was not on official White House business. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

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

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

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to blanks for reasons of confidentiality.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 553
Variables: 40
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST CEASE FIRE POLL, MARCH 1991 (ICPSR 9608)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the economy, the environment, foreign affairs, and whether Bush was able to deal with major problems facing the nation. In addition, respondents were questioned in depth regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf, including whether a large number of United States soldiers should remain in the Persian Gulf to help maintain peace, whether the United States could claim a victory if Saddam Hussein remained in power, if the Middle East would be more stable as a result of the war, and if the war would leave the United States in a stronger position in the world. Respondents were also asked if their decisions to vote to re-elect a representative or senator would be influenced by that individual's voting against the resolution that authorized George Bush to start the Gulf War, if they had gained or lost respect for certain countries and certain people as a result of the war, and if the war was worth fighting considering the costs versus the benefits to the United States. Among the other subjects addressed were federal energy policy, trade restrictions with Mexico, an international conference on the Arab-Israeli problem, and relations between Israel and the Palestinians. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, number of people in household, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48

contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

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

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to blanks for reasons of confidentiality.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,215
Variables: 127
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST DAN QUAYLE POLL, MAY 1991 (ICPSR 9610)

SUMMARY: This survey centers on Vice President Dan Quayle. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way Quayle was handling his job as vice president, if they thought Quayle was qualified to be vice president and would be qualified to take over as president if something were to happen to George Bush, if Bush should keep Quayle on the ticket for re-election in 1992, and if the news media had been fair to Quayle. In addition, respondents also were questioned regarding Bush's irregular heartbeat episode and general health status. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

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

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

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to blanks for reasons of confidentiality.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: 29
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
IRAQ REBEL POLL, APRIL 1991
(ICPSR 9609)**

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on issues related to the Iraqi rebels who attempted to overthrow Saddam Hussein. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way George Bush was handling the situation, whether the United States should have encouraged the rebels and tried to help them, and whether they favored certain actions the United States could take to help the rebels in Iraq. In addition, respondents were asked if a large number of United States soldiers should remain in the Persian Gulf to help maintain peace and if the United States was heading for the same kind of involvement in the Persian Gulf that it had in the Vietnam War. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, vote choice for the House of Representatives election in November 1992, age, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to blanks for reasons of confidentiality.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 769
Variables: 35
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL, JUNE 1991 (ICPSR 9611)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Respondents were questioned regarding the condition of the national, state, and local economies, financial conditions of the federal and state governments, the most important thing they thought should be done to improve these conditions, and which political party they trusted to do a better job of coping with the main problems facing the nation over the next few years. Respondents also were questioned in depth about civil rights, including whether they thought Blacks and other minorities were discriminated against in hiring, whether Blacks had a better chance of advancing to management or supervisory positions than whites, and whether they thought the Democrats or the Republicans generally came closest to reflecting their views on civil rights. Other topics covered include abortion, financial aid to and free trade with the Soviet Union, and the Persian Gulf War. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, number of people in household, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters. A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to blanks for reasons of confidentiality.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,511
Variables: 109
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Voter Research and Surveys/
CBS News/The New York Times*

**VOTER RESEARCH AND SURVEYS/
CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLL:
NATIONAL FILE, 1990 (ICPSR 9602)**

*Voter Research and Surveys/
CBS News/The New York Times*

**VOTER RESEARCH AND SURVEYS/
CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLL:
REGIONAL FILES, 1990 (ICPSR 9603)**

Voter Research and Surveys

**VOTER RESEARCH AND SURVEYS
GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLL:
STATE FILES, 1990 (ICPSR 9604)**

SUMMARY: For these data collections, interviews were conducted with voters in 42 states as they left their polling places on election day, November 6, 1990. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their vote choices in the senate, congressional, and gubernatorial races (as appropriate to their state), and the issues and factors that most influenced those votes. Additional topics covered include the sending of United States troops to the Persian Gulf, limits on the number of years a member of Congress can serve, the plan to reduce the federal budget deficit, approval ratings for George Bush and Congress, 1988 presidential vote, federal defense spending, the death penalty, the savings and loan crisis, the drug problem, and abortion. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, religion, education,

political party identification, and family income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: United States voters participating in the November 6, 1990, national election.

SAMPLING: The election day surveys were conducted at polling places among a sample of voters immediately after they cast their votes. The precincts are a random subsample of those used for estimating election outcome. Sample precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the total vote cast in a recent past election. The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in a state, stratified by party vote and geography. Within precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis. The interviewer had no control over respondent selection.

NOTE: Each data file contains a weight variable that should be used in any analysis. Weighting for these surveys was computed taking into account the probability of selection, a non-response adjustment, and a ratio estimate to the final vote totals. All weights were reduced by a constant so that the sum of the weights approximates the sample size. Respondents in the regional and national files are the same. Respondents in the state files were taken from state exit poll samples, augmented with respondents from the national files. The data contain blanks and alphabetic characters.

National File (ICPSR 9602):

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 19,888
Variables: 63
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Regional Files (ICPSR 9603):

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

Part 1: East	Part 2: Midwest
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,441	Cases: 4,322
Variables: 63	Variables: 63
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: South	Part 4: West
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,122	Cases: 4,003
Variables: 63	Variables: 63
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

State Files (ICPSR 9604):

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 42 data files
DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Alabama	Part 22: Montana
Part 2: Arizona	Part 23: Nebraska
Part 3: Arkansas	Part 24: Nevada
Part 4: California	Part 25: New Hampshire
Part 5: Colorado	Part 26: New Jersey
Part 6: Connecticut	Part 27: New Mexico
Part 7: Delaware	Part 28: New York
Part 8: Florida	Part 29: North Carolina
Part 9: Georgia	Part 30: Ohio
Part 10: Hawaii	Part 31: Oklahoma
Part 11: Idaho	Part 32: Oregon
Part 12: Illinois	Part 33: Pennsylvania
Part 13: Indiana	Part 34: Rhode Island
Part 14: Iowa	Part 35: South Carolina
Part 15: Kansas	Part 36: South Dakota
Part 16: Kentucky	Part 37: Tennessee
Part 17: Maine	Part 38: Texas
Part 18: Maryland	Part 39: Vermont
Part 19: Massachusetts	Part 40: West Virginia
Part 20: Michigan	Part 41: Wisconsin
Part 21: Minnesota	Part 42: Wyoming

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 787 to 3,313 per part
Variables: 25 to 42 per part
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3 (ICPSR 9602, 9603);
\$8 (ICPSR 9604)

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

JANUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9623)
FEBRUARY 1988 (ICPSR 9624)
MARCH 1988 (ICPSR 9625)
APRIL 1988 (ICPSR 9626)
MAY 1988 (ICPSR 9627)
JUNE 1988 (ICPSR 9628)
JULY 1988 (ICPSR 9629)
AUGUST 1988 (ICPSR 9630)
SEPTEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9631)
OCTOBER 1988 (ICPSR 9632)
NOVEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9633)
DECEMBER 1988 (ICPSR 9634)

SUMMARY: These surveys were undertaken to measure changes in consumer atti-

tudes and expectations, to understand why these changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for forecasting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Since the late 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each monthly survey contains approximately 40–50 questions and probes a different aspect of consumer confidence. Open-ended questions are asked concerning evaluations and expectations about personal finances, employment, price changes, and the national business situation. Additional questions probe buying intentions for automobiles and the respondent's appraisals of present market conditions for purchasing houses, automobiles, and other durables. CLASS III

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 500 to 508 per collection
Variables: 199 to 461 per collection
Record Length: 368 to 840 per collection
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Economic Behavior Program Staff. *Surveys of Consumer Finances*. Annual volumes 1960 through 1970. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research.
Strumpel, B., C. Cowan, F.T. Juster, and J. Schmiedeskamp. *Surveys of Consumers, 1972–73: Contributions to Behavioral Economics*. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1975.
Curtin, R. "Indicators of Consumer Behavior: The University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 46 (1982), 340–352.

Documentation: \$9 (ICPSR 9623, 9624, 9625); \$10 (ICPSR 9626, 9627, 9628, 9631, 9633, 9634); \$11 (ICPSR 9630, 9632); \$14 (ICPSR 9629)

Richard H. Steckel

CONFEDERATE AMNESTY RECORDS FOR THE UNITED STATES CIVIL WAR, 1863-1866 (ICPSR 9429)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to compare the heights of southern whites with those of slaves and northern white males between 1863 and 1866. Information provided includes month, day, and year of amnesty, county and state, age, color of skin, eyes, and hair, occupation, last name, first name, oath administrators, feet component in height, inch component in height, and height in inches. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All amnesty oaths signed by persons in the Confederacy and kept in the Diplomacy Branch, Record Group #59, Entries 466 and 467 in the National Archives.

SAMPLING: Random sample of about 3 percent of all amnesty oaths signed by persons in the Confederacy.

NOTE: The data contain alphabetic codes.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,762
Variables: 16
Record Length: 94
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Margo, Robert A., and Richard Steckel. "Nutrition and Health in the Antebellum Southern Whites, Essay No. 24." In Robert W. Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman (eds.), *Without Consent or Contract: The Rise and Fall of American Slavery—Technical Papers: Conditions of Slave Life and the Transition to Freedom (Volume II)*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton, forthcoming.

Documentation: machine-readable only

John R. Snortum and Dale E. Berger

DRINKING AND DRIVING: A SURVEY OF LICENSED DRIVERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986 (ICPSR 9599)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on perceptions and experiences regarding driving and alcohol consumption. Respondents were asked questions about their av-

erage alcohol consumption, whether they refrained from drinking or moderated their behavior if they knew they would be driving, whether they ever drove while intoxicated, how many drinks they estimated it would take to make them legally drunk as defined by the laws of their state, whether they had been arrested for driving under the influence of liquor during the past year, and whether they and their friends ever had a designated driver when they went to a place where alcohol was served. Questions were also asked about perceptions of other people's behavior, such as whether designating a driver or refraining from driving after drinking is a common practice, and whether drunk driving is viewed as a serious offense in the community. Additional questions concerned knowledge of local laws and penalties regarding drunk driving. Demographic questions included age, education, family income, and whether employed. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Licensed drivers in the United States.

SAMPLING: Telephone survey of a national sample of licensed drivers in the United States. The number of respondents in each state was proportional to the population of that state.

NOTE: This data collection is a replication of a previous study, **Drinking and Driving: A Survey of Licensed Drivers in the United States, 1983** (ICPSR 8356).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,802
Variables: 62
Record Length: 81
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Berger, D.E., J.R. Snortum, R.J. Homel, R. Hauge, and W. Loxley. "Deterrence and Prevention of Alcohol-Impaired Driving in Australia, the United States, and Norway." *Justice Quarterly* 7 (3) (1990), 453-465.

Berger, D.E., J.R. Snortum, R.J. Homel, R. Hauge, and W. Loxley. "Social, Cultural, and Legal Influences on Alcohol-Impaired Driving: Compliance in Australia, the United States, and Norway." Paper presented at T89-11th International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety, Chicago, IL (October 1989).

Snortum, J.R., and D.E. Berger. "Drinking-Driving Compliance in the United States: Perceptions and Behavior in 1983 and 1986." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 50 (1989), 306-319.

Documentation: \$3

United States Sentencing Commission

AUGMENTED FEDERAL PROBATION, SENTENCING, AND SUPERVISION INFORMATION SYSTEM, 1985 (ICPSR 9664)

SUMMARY: The United States Sentencing Commission, established by the 98th Congress, is an independent agency in the judicial branch of government. The Commission recommends guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of federal crimes. These data were collected to determine whether sentencing disparities existed and whether the guidelines were adequate. Basic information in the collection includes a description of the offense, characterization of the defendant's background and criminal record, method of disposition of the case, and sentence imposed. Felony and misdemeanor cases are included while petty offense cases are excluded. Three types of additional information were used to augment the existing data: (1) more detailed offense and offender characteristics identified by the U.S. Sentencing Commission but coded by federal probation officers, (2) actual time served in prison from the SENTRY data file of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and (3) information necessary to estimate prospective release dates from the hearing files of the U.S. Parole Commission. The unit of analysis is the defendant. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

UNIVERSE: Individuals sentenced for serious misdemeanor or felony offenses between October 1, 1984, and September 30, 1985, in United States District Courts.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, specific information identifying defendants has been eliminated from these data.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Drug Offenses Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,756
Variables: 186
Record Length: 1,722
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Street Crime Offenses Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,879
Variables: 186
Record Length: 1,722
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: White Collar Offenses Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,815
Variables: 186
Record Length: 1,722
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Other Offenses Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,120
Variables: 186
Record Length: 1,722
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert J. Bursik, Jr., Harold G. Grasmick, and Mitchell B. Chamlin

CALLS FOR SERVICE TO POLICE AS A MEANS OF EVALUATING CRIME TRENDS IN OKLAHOMA CITY, 1986-1988 (ICPSR 9669)

SUMMARY: In an effort to measure the effectiveness of crime deterrents and to estimate crime rates, calls for assistance placed to police in Oklahoma City over a two-year period were enumerated. This type of call was studied in order to circumvent problems such as "interviewer's effect" and sampling errors that occur with other methods. The telephone calls were stratified by police district, allowing for analysis on the neighborhood level to determine whether deterrence operates ecologically—that is, by neighbors informing one another about arrests which took place as a result of their calls to the police. In measuring deterrence, only the calls that concerned robbery were used. To estimate crime rates, calls were tallied on a monthly basis for 18 types of offenses: aggravated assault, robbery, rape, burglary, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, simple assault, fraud, child molestation, other sex offenses, domestic disturbance, disorderly conduct, public drunkenness, vice and drugs, petty larceny, shoplifting, kidnapping/hostage taking, and suspicious activity. **CLASS IV**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Part 1) and Card Image (Part 2)

Part 1: Neighborhood Robbery Trends Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 617
Variables: 4
Record Length: 10
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Calls for Service Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22
Variables: 20
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bursik, R.J., Jr., and H.G. Grasmick. *An Alternative Data Base for the Determination of Crime Trends in American Cities: A Research Note*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma, Dept. of Sociology, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Social Control, 1990.

Bursik, R.J., Jr., H.G. Grasmick, and M.B. Chamlin. "The Effect of Longitudinal Arrest Patterns on the Development of Robbery Trends at the Neighborhood Level." *Criminology* 28 (1990), 431-450.

Documentation: \$3

Jeffrey Fagan, Steven Belenko, and Bruce D. Johnson

CHANGING PATTERNS OF DRUG ABUSE AND CRIMINALITY AMONG CRACK COCAINE USERS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9670)

SUMMARY: This collection examines the characteristics of users and sellers of crack cocaine and the impact of users and sellers on the criminal justice system and on drug treatment and community programs. Information also was collected concerning users of drugs other than crack cocaine and the attributes of those users. Topics covered in this collection include demographic information about respondents, initiation into substance use and sales, expenses for drug use, involvement with crime, sources of income, and primary substance of abuse. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Residents of two New York City neighborhoods, some of whom had been arrested for drug offenses, some of whom used drugs but had eluded arrest, and some of whom were participating in drug treatment programs.

SAMPLING: Respondents were selected through police records and snowball sampling methods.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,003
Variables: 1,292
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 31

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Belenko, S., K. Chin, and J.A. Fagan. *Typologies of Criminal Careers Among Crack Arrestees*. New York, NY: New York City Criminal Justice Agency, 1989.

Belenko, S., J.A. Fagan, and K. Chin. "Criminal Justice Responses to Crack." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 28 (1) (1991), 55-74.

Dunlap, E., et al. "Studying Crack Users and Their Criminal Careers: The Scientific and Artistic Aspects of Locating Hard-to-Reach Subjects and Interviewing Them About Sensitive Topics." *Contemporary Drug Problem* (Spring 1990), 121-144.

Documentation: \$11

Clare V. McKanna, Jr.

ETHNICITY AND HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA, 1850-1900 (ICPSR 9594)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the relationship between homicide and ethnicity in California during the period 1850-1900. The data are presented in three files. Part 1, Homicide, includes information on time, place, location, and cause of the crime for all murder cases in seven California counties. The relationship between victim and accused, and the race, sex, age, and occupation of each are also provided. Part 2, Indictment, includes information on criminal charge, plea, verdict, and sentence for all murder trials in the same seven counties during the time period. Part 3 provides information on all prisoners incarcerated in California for murder. Included are age, sex, ethnicity, place of birth, and occupation of each prisoner, as well as sentence, disposition of case, years served, and year in which the prisoner was released. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Homicides in California, 1850-1900.

SAMPLING: Data for Parts 1 and 2 are 100-percent samples from seven California counties. The homicide data (Part 1) were obtained from such historical documents as coroner's inquest reports, criminal case files, and newspaper accounts. The indictment data (Part 2) were obtained from the registers of district and superior courts.

Data for Part 3 are a 100-percent sample of all felons incarcerated for murder or manslaughter in California obtained from the registers of San Quentin and Folsom prisons.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Homicide File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,318 Variables: 22 Record Length: 54 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Indictment File Structure: rectangular Cases: 790 Variables: 12 Record Length: 47 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Prison File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,902 Variables: 13 Record Length: 45 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Documentation Record Length: 65
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Documentation: machine-readable only

David Weisburd, Lawrence Sherman,
and Anthony Petrosino

REGISTRY OF RANDOMIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPERIMENTS IN SANCTIONS, 1951-1983 (ICPSR 9668)

SUMMARY: This registry categorizes, summarizes, and analyzes datasets containing information on randomized criminal justice experiments in sanctions. These datasets vary in methodology, geographic region, and other aspects. Among the topics covered in this registry are the nature of offense being sanctioned, type of sanction, racial and sexual composition of sample, and procedures and outcomes of each collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Card Image and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 76 Variables: 99 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 4	Part 2: SPSS Export File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 76 Variables: 99 Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

Weisburd, D., L. Sherman, and A.J. Petrosino. *Registry of Randomized Criminal Justice Experiments in Sanctions* (1), 1990.

Documentation: \$3

Mark A.R. Kleiman and
Christopher E. Putala

RETAIL-LEVEL HEROIN ENFORCEMENT AND PROPERTY CRIME IN 30 CITIES IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1980-1986 (ICPSR 9667)

SUMMARY: In undertaking this data collection, the principal investigators sought to determine (1) whether police enforcement against drug crimes, specifically heroin crimes, had any influence on the rates of non-drug crimes, and (2) what effect intensive law enforcement programs against drug dealers had on residents where those programs were operating. To achieve these objectives, data on crime rates for seven successive years were collected from police records of 30 cities in Massachusetts. Data were collected for the following offenses: murder, rape, robbery, assault, larceny, and automobile theft. The investigators also interviewed a sample of residents from 3 of those 30 cities. Residents were queried about their opinions of the most serious problem facing people today, their degree of concern about being victims of crime, and their opinions of the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in handling drug problems. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Parts 2-4: All residents in Massachusetts during 1986.

SAMPLING: A stratified random sample was used in Parts 2-4.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Crime Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,520 Variables: 11 Record Length: 57 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Lynn Survey Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 442 Variables: 27 Record Length: 53 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Framingham Survey Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 417 Variables: 27 Record Length: 53 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Lawrence Survey Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 405 Variables: 27 Record Length: 53 Records Per Case: 1
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

Kleiman, M.A.R. "Bringing Back Street Level Heroin Enforcements" (Unpublished report), 1986.

Documentation: \$3

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY-LEVEL DETAILED ARREST AND OFFENSE DATA, 1989 (ICPSR 9573)

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

UNIVERSE: County law enforcement agencies in the United States.

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting 6 to 11 months of information were weighted to produce 12-month equivalents. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties proportionate to their share of the state population.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Arrests, All Ages, 1989 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,132 Variables: 53 Record Length: 232 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Arrests, Adults, 1989 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,132 Variables: 53 Record Length: 232 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Arrests,
Juveniles, 1989
File Structure:

rectangular
Cases: 3,132
Variables: 53
Record Length: 232
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Crimes
Reported, 1989
File Structure:

rectangular
Cases: 3,127
Variables: 17
Record Length: 74
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

U.S. Dept. of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

U.S. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM (IPEDS): EARNED DEGREES, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9598)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on degrees earned at a sample of postsecondary institutions in the United States. Data were collected from institutions offering programs of four years or more, those offering programs between two and four years in length, and those offering programs of less than two years. For each institution, data are provided on field of study and on type of degree including associate's degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree, doctoral degree, professional degree, and various types of certificates. Data are broken down by sex for field of

study and type of degree, and by race for type of degree. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Postsecondary institutions in the United States and outlying areas.

SAMPLING: A national sample of 6,837 institutions was selected. These included 2,663 schools offering at least a baccalaureate degree, 2,845 schools offering a degree or certificate of at least two years but less than four years, and 1,329 schools offering degrees or certificates of less than two years.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 345,872
Variables: 54
Record Length: 290
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: SPSS and SAS Control Cards have been prepared and added to this collection as Parts 82 and 83. User Notes 2-3 and Technical Notes 1-6 are being released as Part 84. CLASS IV

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 82: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 83: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 84: User Notes 2-3
and Technical Notes 1-6
(April-May 1991)
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: SPSS and SAS Control Cards have been prepared and added to this collection as Parts 83 and 84. CLASS IV

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

Revisions/Updates

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 83: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 84: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES CUMULATIVE DATA FILE, 1952-1990 (ICPSR 8475)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data from the **American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey** (ICPSR 9548) have been added to this data collection. CLASS IV

NOTE: This file contains only a subset of the variables from the total ANES series.

Variables selected for inclusion were those most central to the research program of the election studies and which appeared in at least three of the surveys. Variables have been recoded to be consistent across the time span.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 34,991
Variables: 719
Record Length: 895
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$25

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and documentation for the Young Women Cohort (Parts 4, 29-36, and 116) have been revised and updated through 1988. CLASS IV

NOTE: These data occupy approximately 18 to 20 reels of tape when written at 6,250 bpi, and 60 to 63 reels when written at 1,600 bpi. Due to the magnitude of this collection, interested users should initially request the introductory report that describes the file structure and content prior to submitting their orders.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 1-58 and 65-116), and Card Image (Parts 59-64)

Part 4: Young Women, 1968-1982 (Main File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,159 Variables: approx. 7,955 Record Length: 31,820 Records Per Case: 1	Part 29: Young Women, 1968-1982 (Attachment 2 File) Record Length: 133
	Part 30: Young Women, 1968-1982 (Attachment 3 File) Record Length: 133

Part 31: Young Women, 1968-1982 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133	Part 32: Young Women, 1968-1982 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133
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Part 33: Young Women, 1983-1988 (Main File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,159 Variables: approx. 2,231 Record Length: 14,804 Records Per Case: 1	Part 34: Young Women, 1983-1988 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133
	Part 35: Young Women, 1983-1988 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133

Part 36: Young Women, 1983-1988 (Attachment File) Record Length: 133	Part 116: Young Women, Flowchart for Year 1988 Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$5

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY: LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF AGING, 70 YEARS AND OVER, 1984-1990 (ICPSR 8719)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This is NCHS's Version 4 of the LSOA, dated October 1991. Version 4 adds the 1990 interviews (which include expanded information on economics), as well as updates of the National Death Index matches through 1989 and Medicare records through 1990. CLASS IV

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

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Person File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,527 Variables: 1,934 Record Length: 2,359 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Medicare Hospital Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,470 Variables: 19 Record Length: 70 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Other Medicare Use Records
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,011
Variables: 24
Record Length: 35
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$20

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Individual data files for the 1982 cohort (Part 1) are now available as Parts 6, 7, 8, and 9. These four rectangular files were extracted from the original 1982 cohort hierarchical file. OSIRIS dictionaries for Parts 6-9 and SPSS Control Cards for Part 1 have been prepared. CLASS III

NOTE: Part 1 is a hierarchical file with four distinct record types: the sample person record, the helper record (up to 20 per sample person), the household member record (from 1-20 per sample person), and the children's record (one per sample person). The age distribution for the 1982 survey is 65-74 (N = 10,790), 75-84 (N = 6,991), and 85+ (N = 2,704).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length, Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards (Part 1 only)

Part 1: 1982 Cohort: Interviews
File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 1,332

Part 6: 1982 Sample Person
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,393
Variables: 781
Record Length: 1,166
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: 1982 Helper
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,338
Variables: 43
Record Length: 73
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: 1982 Household Member
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,917
Variables: 53
Record Length: 150
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: 1982 Children
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,656
Variables: 164
Record Length: 242
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$38 (Volume 1),
\$23 (Volume 2)*

*Stephen J. Cutler, Raymond T. Coward,
and Frederick E. Schmidt*

AGE AND RESIDENCE DIFFERENCES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, 1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9253)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Two additional rectangular data files (Parts 6 and 7) have been extracted from the original hierarchical file (Part 1). OSIRIS dictionaries for Parts 6 and 7 and SPSS Control Cards for Part 1 have been prepared. Part 5, the machine-readable codebook, has been revised to include documentation for all data files. **CLASS III**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation + OSIRIS dictionaries + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards (Part 1 only)

Part 1: Full Extract
File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 193

Part 5: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 87

Part 6: Full Extract Household
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 197,479
Variables: 114
Record Length: 193
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Full Extract Person
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 371,919
Variables: 132
Record Length: 193
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

MONITORING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL SENTENCES, 1987-1990 (ICPSR 9317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 3, containing data for 1989-1990, is now available with hard copy documentation only. **CLASS IV**

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 3: 1989-1990 Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 29,011
Variables: 92
Record Length: 548
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5 (Part 3)

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The following parts are now available: Part 63, Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1989; Part 64, Property Stolen and Recovered, 1989; and Part 66, Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1989. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 59 data files + machine-readable documentation

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

Part 63: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,430
Variables: 1,458
Record Length: 4,309
Records Per Case: 1

Part 64: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,756
Variables: 1,131
Record Length: 6,254
Records Per Case: 1

Part 66: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,430
Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 6,728
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, IDAHO, KENTUCKY, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, VERMONT, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 9523)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for two new states, Idaho and New Jersey, have been added. **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: 678,168
Variables: 60
Record Length: 160
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Thomas C. Owen

RUSCORP: A DATABASE OF CORPORATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, 1700-1914 (ICPSR 9142)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised code-book, containing an errata list and explanatory notes on pages numbered 155 through 167, is now available for this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: \$8

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A July 1991 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: July 1991 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A July 1991 errata statement has been added to this collection as Part 33. CLASS IV

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 33: July 1991 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised machine-readable documentation and SPSS Control Cards are now available for both the Youth and Parent data. Code value specifications have been corrected for Youth Variable 491 and Parent Variable 489. Users already in possession of the documentation should take note of the following change: Values of '5' appearing in the data represent 'NO.' Previous documentation made no reference to values of '5' and indicated 'NO' was coded '1'. CLASS II

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

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

Nathan Caplan and John K. Whitmore

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY STUDY, 1982 (ICPSR 8454)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Individual data files based on Part 1 are now available as Parts 2-6. These five rectangular files were

extracted from the original hierarchical file. OSIRIS dictionaries for Parts 2-6 have been prepared. CLASS III

NOTE: The data in the hierarchical file (Part 1) are organized into three levels of hierarchy: (1) households, (2) families, and (3) individuals. In all, the data cover 6,775 members of 2,493 families residing in 1,384 households, for a total of 10,652 records of all types. Of the 6,775 family members, 1,384 are respondents, 2,776 are other adults, and 2,615 are children. Level 1 contains 494 variables and has one record per household. Level 2 contains 63 variables and has one record per family. Level 3 has a single record for each individual. It contains 308 variables for respondents, 309 for other adults, and 21 for children.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1982 Personal Interviews	Part 2: Household File Structure:
File Structure:	rectangular
hierarchical	Cases: 1,384
Record Length: 941	Variables: 494
	Record Length: 925
	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Family File Structure:	Part 4: Respondent File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 2,493	Cases: 1,384
Variables: 63	Variables: 308
Record Length: 196	Record Length: 648
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Other Adult File Structure:	Part 6: Children File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 2,776	Cases: 2,615
Variables: 309	Variables: 21
Record Length: 649	Record Length: 40
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Dictionary Listings and Univariate Statistics for Parts 2-6
Record Length: 132

Documentation: \$38

ICPSR's Serial Data Collections: Continuous Updates

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and to make available all new waves or versions of a number of data collections that are updated continuously. The following list features these series by title and presents detailed information on the current holdings as of October 1991.

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan.-Nov.), 1983 (Jan.-July), 1984 (Nov.), 1985-1991
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1990 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1990
Americans' Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et al.	1965-1966, 1975-1976
Annual/American Housing Surveys [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National: 1973-1981, 1983, 1985, 1987; National Core: 1978-1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989; SMSA/MSA: 1974-1988; Travel to Work: 1975-1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976, 1978-1988; Employment: 1973-1976, 1978-1988
Balance of Payments	International Monetary Fund	1948-1991
British National Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969-1970, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976-1990
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970; 1980: STF1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; STF 5, 60 Years and Over; EEO Special; Journey-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Congress; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 2, 3, 5; 1990: PL 94-171, STF 1A, STF 1B
Class Structure and Class Consciousness	Erik O. Wright, et al.	Data for the United States (1980), Sweden (1980), Finland (1981), Norway (1982), Canada (1983), Great Britain (1984), West Germany (1985), Denmark (1985), Australia (1986), and Japan (1987)
Cost of Living/Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1888-1890, 1917-1919, 1935-1936, 1960-1961, 1972-1973, 1980-1981, 1982-1983; 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 annual surveys
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988; City: 1944-1977; County: 1944-1977
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977-1987
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1990; May 1969-1981, 1983-1985, 1988-1989; Nov. 1972-1988 (even years); June 1973-1977, 1979-1988
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1984
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1991
Election Returns for National and Statewide Offices in the United States	ICPSR	1788-1988
Election Returns for State Legislative Races in the United States	ICPSR	1968-1986

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
Euro-Barometers	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, Anna Melich	#3-#31 (1975-1989); Cumulative file, 1973-1984
European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Ronald Inglehart	1970, 1971, 1973
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971-1979; Extract: 1982-1988; Longitudinal: 1971-1979
General Social Survey	James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center	Annual files: 1972-1977; Cumulative file: 1972-1991
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1987
Government Finance Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1991
Health Interview Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1970-1989; Cumulative Core File: 1969-1981
Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	NHES I: 1959-1962; NHES II: 1963-1965; NHES III: 1966-1970; NHANES: Cycle I (1971-1975); Cycle II (1976-1980); NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-up, 1982-1984, 1986
High School and Beyond	National Center for Education Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1991
International Social Science Program	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	Role of Government, 1985-1986; Social Networks and Support Systems, 1986; Social Inequality, 1987; Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982-1989
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley	1976-1989
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1988; External Cause Extract: 1968-1980
National Assessment of Educational Progress [United States]	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1972-1975; National: 1973-1990
National Jail Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Education Statistics	1972 + follow-ups: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University	Mature Men: 1966-1983; Mature Women: 1967-1987; Young Men: 1966-1981; Young Women: 1968-1988; Youth: 1979-1988; Child-Mother: 1979-1988
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982), Cycle IV (1988)
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan, et al.	Waves 1-21: 1968-1988
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1985
Referenda and Primary Election Data [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1988
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969-1979 (odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	11 modules
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965, 1973-1977; Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1977; Summer 1962-1963, 1966, 1973-1977; Winter 1973-1977; Jan. 1978-Dec. 1988 (monthly)

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1984 Panel: Waves I-IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III-V, VII-VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1985 Panel: Waves I, II, V, VIII Rectangular; Waves III-IV, VI-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1986 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1987 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1988 Panel: Wave I Rectangular
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1975-1989; SMSA, Cities: 1966-1976
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946-1985
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1991
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789-1991
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1980, 1983
World Debt Tables	World Bank	1970-1988
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et al.	1948-1982 (I, II, III)
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1983
World Population	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1950-1981
World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators	World Bank	1950-1988
Youth Studies (various studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965, 1973; Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965; Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973, 1982

Notes and Errata

The following errata statement has been provided by the principal investigators for **American National Election Study, 1990: Senate Election Study** (ICPSR 9549) and **American National Election Study: Pooled Senate Election Study, 1988-1990** (ICPSR 9580):

V5008 (Democratic percentage of the two-party vote) has been miscoded as follows:

1. For cases in Florida from the 1988 study, V5008 is incorrectly coded as 50.4. The correct Democratic percentage of the two-party vote is 49.6. This change should be made to the Pooled Senate Election Study.

2. For cases in Arkansas and Georgia from the 1990 study, V5008 is incorrectly coded as 10.0. The correct Democratic percentage of the two-party vote is 100.0. These

changes should be made to both the 1990 Senate Election Study and the Pooled Senate Election Study.

Prices for two reference materials were inadvertently omitted from the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1991-1992*. The cost for *American National Election Studies, 1972-1986 Bibliography of Data Use* is \$6 (\$12 for nonmembers). The cost for the *Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys, June 1990, Eighth Edition* is \$22 (\$28 for nonmembers).

Users should note that the titles for the following collections have been changed:

Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1987 (ICPSR 9222)

Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units File and Estimates File, 1985 (ICPSR 8650)

Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units and Estimates File, 1988 (ICPSR 9446)

User Note 4 has been made available for the Wave 2 Rectangular File of the 1987 Panel of SIPP (ICPSR 9365).

ICPSR Summer Program, 1992 (Tentative Schedule)

First Session

(June 29–July 24)

Lectures

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

Workshops

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

One-Week Workshops

(Exact Dates To Be Announced)

Logit and Log-linear Models
"LISREL" Models: Introduction
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate
Network Analysis
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information
Utilization of Data Resources from the 1990 Census
Item Response/Measurement Theory
Multilevel/Contextual Analysis

Second Session

(July 27–August 21)

Lectures

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

Workshops

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

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
"Chaos" Models
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Geographic Information Systems

*For a copy of the 1992 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Ph: (313) 764-8392.*

ICPSR Releases Additional Files on Diskette

The following ICPSR data collections have been added to those currently available on diskette. Data on diskette are provided on high density, MS-DOS format 3.5" diskettes. Most files on these diskettes are compressed using PKWARE self-extracting software.

Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1982: Wave III
(ICPSR 9134) [2nd ICPSR Edition]
Card Image data, documentation,
SPSS Control Cards [Diskette D00007]

Bibliographic Citations for All Released ICPSR Data Collections: 1962-September 30, 1991
(ICPSR 4001) [2nd Version, October 1991] [Diskette D00008]

Users should contact their Official Representatives to order these diskettes.

Users Urged to Place Data Orders Early

Those who plan to use ICPSR data for either research or instructional purposes are urged to submit their orders well in advance of the time the data are actually needed. Instructors

should try to order data for their classes one term in advance. Researchers should likewise anticipate their data needs to ensure that they can meet project deadlines. In this way, ICPSR can better serve user needs. We appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Forthcoming...

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

- Survey of Men Employed in Civilian Occupations in the United States, 1964
- Social Networks in Adult Life, 1980: [United States]
- Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey, June-July 1989
- European Community Studies, 1970-1989: Cumulative File
- Euro-Barometer 32: The Single European Market, Drugs, Alcohol, and Cancer, November 1989
- Historical Statistics on Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-1987

December 1991 Vol. XII, No. 2

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Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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