

Archiving Epidemiologic Data: Benefits and Challenges

Victor M. Hawthorne
University of Michigan

To supplement the demographic, sociological, and health-related data holdings of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), which is located within the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), a subcommittee on the Epidemiology of Chronic Diseases in Aging was established in 1988. The committee was charged with the task of promoting and facilitating the acquisition of epidemiologic data collections for subsequent use by secondary analysts. This article summarizes some of the benefits of incorporating health data derived from the major epidemiologic cohorts into the Archive, and it also points to some of the problems surrounding such activity.

The Science of Epidemiology

Epidemiology is simply the study of the frequency of disease and disability in defined human populations. Its purpose is to discover the causes of disease on the premise that where there is a cause, there should be a cure. Epidemiology is the science best suited to investigating the interactions among variables involved in health, behavior, and aging, and to measuring their effects on the human condition.

Epidemiology is a medical science. Its practitioners, the epidemiologists, differ from their colleagues, the clinicians, in a number of ways. Medicine aims to preserve health and cure the sick, but whereas the clinician is concerned mainly with the sick, the epidemiologist is concerned with both the sick and the healthy. The clinician has to make confident, on-the-spot diag-

noses of disease, e.g., the patient is either hypertensive or normotensive — a qualitative decision. The epidemiologist, on the other hand, is generally under no such diagnostic constraint; all that is needed is a quantitative observation, e.g., 130/90 mm Hg. In the era of chronic, noncommunicable diseases, once an observation like a blood pressure measurement is made, time can be taken — in some cases many years — to determine in retrospect whether the original value was normal or abnormal. Later, either death or disability decides whether an original measurement really mattered clinically or not, and, if it did, what remedial advice or treatment should be advocated and tested.

The clinician describes, as exactly as possible, what is abnormal for each individual patient. The epidemiologist focuses on describing what is normal or abnormal for the whole of a defined population. The prevalence or incidence of disease (the numerator) is described as a frequency or rate in the defined group being used as the denominator. When sufficient deaths or diseases are available or have accumulated, the combined data have the essential elements of a health information system. Using these longitudinal data, descriptive characteristics obtained at first examination of the group are linked to subsequent abnormalities. The resulting incidence rates provide estimates of *relative risk* (whether a baseline characteristic such as a selected level of blood pressure is eventually a predictor of hypertension in the same study group; and, if so, would the same prediction hold true for a similar group of people or a population?); *risk difference* (what is the outlook for all patients in the high-

risk group compared with the rest of the population?); and *attributable risk* (how many deaths might be prevented if, for example, those individuals with initial levels of elevated blood pressure had their levels lowered to what was normal level for the whole group?). The epidemiologist uses relative risk to establish causation; the clinician uses risk difference to decide how intensively to treat the patient; and the public health practitioner uses information on attributable mortality, or "lives that might have been saved," to secure support and to implement programs of prevention for the apparently healthy in other similar whole populations.

A Changing Epidemiological Situation

In a country where, 30 years into the next century, one person in five will be over 65 years of age, the need for a national archive of publicly available data on aging is not in question. It must include a large body of data on health because health becomes more precarious with aging, and accessing and treating disease and disability become more expensive. Further, it must contain epidemiologic information on the changing patterns of disease and disability over time.

This century has seen dramatic changes in the kinds of disease and disability that commonly affect more developed countries. In the area of communicable diseases, for example, the control of polio was accomplished through efforts pioneered by Dr. Thomas Francis and Dr. Jonas Salk on the University of Michigan campus, in laboratories still occupied by the School of Public Health on Observatory Road. Later,

the final phase of the world eradication of smallpox was assisted by Dr. Larry Brilliant from the same School. With the control and near eradication of tuberculosis in the advanced industrialized countries, attention began to turn, despite the massive pool of infection persisting in Africa and Latin America, to the noninfectious or noncommunicable diseases. Here too, the late 1960s saw mortality from the major chronic diseases like coronary and stroke significantly reduced. Cancer began to emerge as the next major target, with disabling conditions such as arthritis, the dementias, and diabetes presenting equal challenges. Then, quite suddenly, AIDS, accompanied by a renewal of tuberculosis, arrived on the scene, and these diseases, along with mounting deaths from injury, emerged as new major public health concerns. The boundary between the communicable and noncommunicable diseases had become blurred: infection — even stress — might be involved in immune function and possibly in some forms of carcinogenesis.

In this rapidly changing situation characterized by increasing longevity, rising costs of both curative and preventive medicine, and diminishing access to medical care, medical and social researchers were sure of one thing: they needed information. Researchers needed data to determine the best mix of clinical and preventive care to counter the new problems of medicine and public health. The clinicians had high technology procedures like heart transplant and hemodialysis, and laboratory scientists were making exciting new discoveries in molecular biology. Public health researchers, more than ever before, needed population information. All had become conscious of a common responsibility. Health professionals as a whole had at last come to realize that they had an obligation to investigate and to assess the health needs of whole populations — the healthy as well as the sick — in order to establish priorities for the delivery of medical care, the detection of risk, and the

promotion of health. And in this enterprise they would become more dependent than ever on health information to provide the data they needed for decision-making.

Health Information Systems for Aging

Figure 1 (adapted from a model devised by Dr. Alan Dever⁸) is a health information system for aging. It was designed to measure the relative importance of treatment versus prevention. Mortality and morbidity are placed at the center of the system, as measurable outcomes arising first from the complex interactions of biology, genetics, and aging within the human body. Next, these indices are linked with the equally complex vagaries of the interactions among human behavior, life style, and aging. Again, the linkage lines need arrows pointing in both directions. "Not feeling well" affects behavior and vice versa. Linkage lines to death and disability also have to be two-directional: inadequate hospital or medical care and cross-infection from other patients in hospital can be sources of new sickness just as effective treatment can cure established disease. Perhaps the least obvious two-way flow is that linking mortality and morbidity to the environment. Man can destroy the environment as well as suffer from it, as witnessed at Chernobyl. Health information systems provide, for the research scientist, the sociologist, the clinician, the laboratory scientist, and the health services manager, a vital health intelligence service whose product is the result of interactions among specific sets of risk factors, exposure variables such as behavior, and outcome variables — death and disease. The application of the results lies in identifying the means of rectifying a deteriorating epidemiologic situation.

The Value of Archiving Data

It is against the background of a changing epidemiological situation

and the need for comprehensive information on health that the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging should be placed in perspective. The NACDA holdings comprise a unique collection of information. Within each dataset are the elements of a health information system. One may emphasize independent variables (the exposures), another dependent variables (the outcomes); most have both in varying proportions. Many constitute almost complete health information systems in their own right. The basic characteristics of a complete set are the range and completeness of the independent and dependent variables. In biostatistical analysis, a dependent variable at one stage can be an independent variable at the next stage. When datasets are linked together, more powerful analytic options become possible for secondary analyses; and unlinked meta-analysis is another important, relatively new resource for epidemiologic studies, as well as for hypothesis formulation.

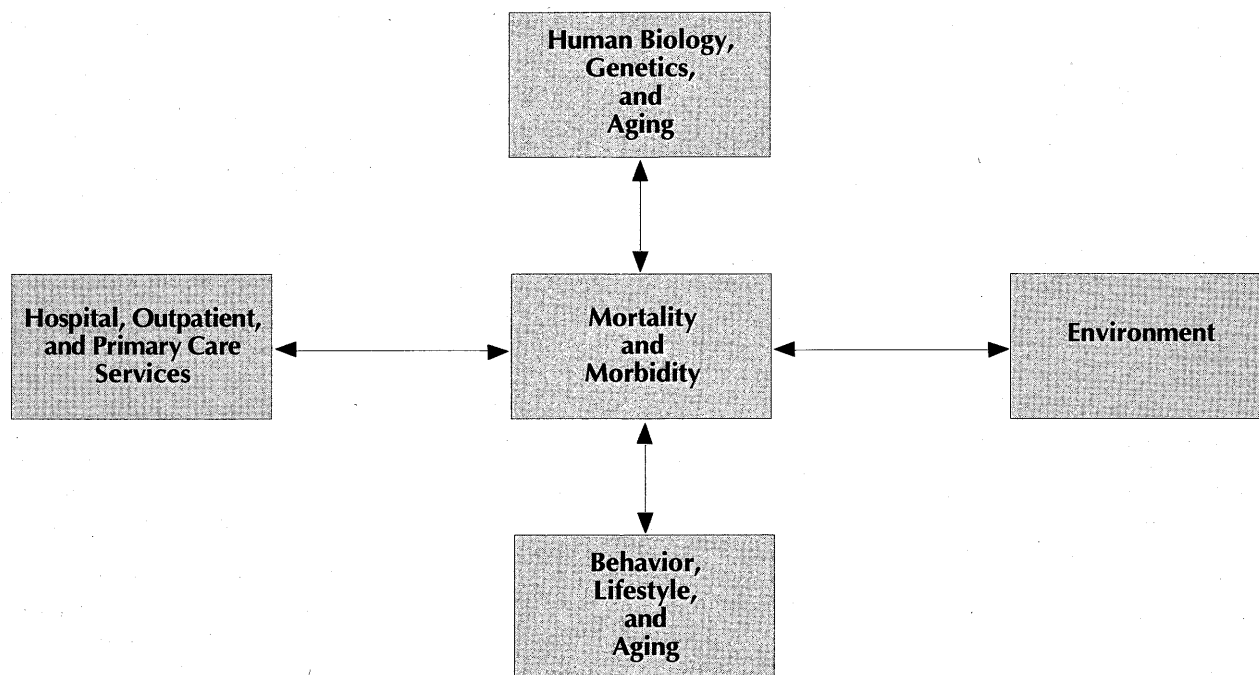
The massive yet intelligible collection of health information systems that NACDA provides offers researchers at all levels an opportunity to conduct secondary analyses of data already collected by farsighted principal investigators. At present, social and demographic scientists predominate in the archiving of data in the NACDA and ICPSR holdings. The health scientists have been late to appreciate the value of storing data for use in ways perhaps not envisioned at the time of initial collection, or for later use by colleagues or others after the main results have been published and funds for secondary analyses have become more readily available.

The Tecumseh Community Health Study and Other Epidemiological Cohorts

Another original concept of the same Dr. Francis who pioneered the National Polio Trials, the Tecumseh Community Health Study is a longitudinal data collection effort that investigates

Figure 1

A Health Information System for Aging



Adapted from Alan Dever⁸

the prevalence of disease in Tecumseh, Michigan, a community of about 10,000 people located some 28 miles from Ann Arbor. There in 1959, 80 percent of the whole population volunteered to be screened for cardiovascular and respiratory health. The prevalence of coronary artery disease, blood pressure, stroke, and cancer in these apparently healthy people was carefully documented in what was one of the first community health laboratories in this country. All of the original participants have been followed continuously to the present to observe mortality. At least six major re-examination surveys have measured morbidity. Some 450 peer-reviewed scientific articles have been written, published,

and are referenced in the medical and sociological literature. The 1959 "baseline" survey and the first two examination surveys, TCHS I, II, III, as well as the accompanying mortality figures to 1972, are archived in NACDA and are now available as part of that public archive (see **Tecumseh Community Health Study, 1959-1969**, ICPSR 8969).¹

The Archive is contemporary and the holdings very much state-of-the-art in many fields that await exploration by old and new users. A recent review has drawn attention to the nine major preventable chronic diseases that still take a major toll on the old, and on the not-so-old. These conditions in-

clude coronary, stroke, cancer, bronchitis, diabetes, and cirrhosis of the liver.² The Tecumseh health information system, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys I and II (III is presently in progress),³ and other NACDA archived datasets describe prevalence and incidence of these diseases and their risk factors.

Secondary analyses continue to provide keys to causation and prevention, especially for the elderly. Whereas the NHANES surveys, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, are public property and fairly readily archived, cohort data like Tecumseh, with their wealth of in-depth detail, exist all too often

only in the locked files of the original investigators or their successors. In a medical hierarchy in which merit and advancement depend on publishing, the "owners" of datasets like Tecumseh, the Lipid Clinics Trials,⁴ MRFIT,⁵ Framingham,⁶ HDLP,⁷ and many more are reluctant to relinquish hold on what they have come to regard as private property; yet each could benefit greatly from the activities of secondary analysts without any infringement on current and projected in-house studies.

A Call for Action: Unlocking Access to Health Data

It has now been three years since NACDA established its subcommittee on the archiving of data on the Epidemiology of the Chronic Diseases in Aging. Members of that subcommittee—Dr. Elizabeth Barrett-Connor of the University of California-San Diego, Dr. Richard Hamman of the University of Colorado-Denver, Dr. Robert Wallace of the University of Iowa, and myself—have joined forces with NACDA in trying to persuade their epidemiological colleagues to archive at least their baseline data. So far, their efforts, augmented by those of Dr. Richard Suzman and others at the National Institute on Aging (NIA), have done little more than sow the seed. But there are some indications that this has not fallen on stony ground. Under the direction of ICPSR Director Dr. Richard Rockwell, a new stimulus is being given to consolidate and expand the original initiative of

Dr. Jerry Clubb, in a campaign that aims to bring as many cohort-based "private" health information systems like Tecumseh as possible into the Archive. In this effort, every reader of the *Bulletin* and users of the Archive, in every sphere of scientific endeavor, can help to promote the concept of archiving, particularly in building an epidemiological archive on aging worthy of that which already exists for the demographers and social scientists.

Envoi

This report should be more than just an introduction to the concepts of epidemiology and their applications to research on aging. It is a direct invitation to all concerned social scientists to use influence wherever and whenever possible to bring data on health and epidemiology more firmly into the service of the behavioral sciences and the study of aging. □

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Victor Hawthorne is Professor Emeritus of Epidemiology at the University of Michigan, where he has taught since 1978. His research has focused on the chronic diseases, notably cardio-respiratory disease, diabetes, and end-stage renal disease. He also serves as Chair of the NACDA Subcommittee on the Epidemiology of Chronic Diseases in Aging.

New ICPSR Council Members Chosen

Six new members were elected to the ICPSR Council at the end of 1991. ICPSR staff and Official Representatives join in welcoming the new members, who will serve four-year terms on Council. The new members are **Clifford C. Clogg** (Pennsylvania State University); **Charles Humphrey** (University of Alberta); **Carol Weitzel Kohfeld** (University of Missouri, St. Louis); **Samuel C. Patterson** (Ohio State University); **Philip A. Schrodtt** (University of Kansas); and **Franklin D. Wilson** (University of Wisconsin, Madison).

Continuing members, whose terms will run for two more years, include **Ronald G. Ehrenberg** (Cornell University); **William H. Flanigan**, Chair (University of Minnesota); **Beverly Nagel** (Carleton College); **Donald J. Treiman** (University of California, Los Angeles); and **Maris A. Vinovskis** (University of Michigan), completing the term of **Allan G. Bogue** (University of Wisconsin, Madison), who has retired from academe.

Completing their terms in November 1991 were **Michael A. Baer** (Northeastern University); **JoAnn Dionne** (Yale University); **Charles F. Hermann** (Ohio State University); **Rachel A. Rosenfeld** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill); and **James A. Stimson** (University of Iowa).

Karl E. Taeuber, Chair of Council from 1988 to 1989, served as an ex officio participant on Council for the period 1990 to 1991. **Michael Baer**, the outgoing Chair of Council, will likewise sit as an ex officio participant on Council for 1992 to 1993.

Biographical information on new Council members follows.

Clifford C. Clogg (M.A., Statistics, 1974; Ph.D., Sociology, University of Chicago, 1977) is Distinguished Professor of Sociology and Statistics and Senior Scientist at the Population Issues Research Center, Pennsylvania State University. He has served on the ICPSR Summer Program Advisory Committee since 1987 and was appointed Academic Advisor for the Summer Program in 1991. His research areas include demography of the labor force, sociological methodology, categorical data analysis, survey research, and demographic methodology. He was awarded the NSF Special Creativity Award in 1982 and the Paul F. Lazarsfeld Award in the Methodology Section of the American Sociological Association in 1987. Dr. Clogg was a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1983–1984 and of the American Statistical Association in 1987. He has functioned in an editorial capacity for the *American Journal of Sociology*, *Sociological Methodology*, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, and *Demography*. He has published over 50 articles since 1978 and has authored the monograph *Measuring Underemployment* (Academic Press, 1979).

Charles Humphrey is Data Library Coordinator at the University of Alberta Library. He worked as a statistical analyst with University Computing Systems at the University of Alberta following his Ph.D. studies in 1978. In 1980, he was charged with the task of establishing a data library in the computing center. He served a term as the Canadian representative on the admin-

istrative committee of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST), and in 1991 was elected its President. He has also been the University's Official Representative to the ICPSR since 1982. His involvement with the ICPSR has included serving on the Equipment and Facilities Committee and teaching in the Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information workshop. He also manages the OR-L, an informal e-mail list for ORs. He serves on the Information Systems Science Panel of the Canadian Global Change Program, and was a founding member of the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU). He has been the recipient of two grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) and has served as a consultant with Statistics Canada regarding public use microdata files from the 1991 Census.

Carol Weitzel Kohfeld has been an ICPSR Official Representative from 1979 through summer 1991. A Professor of Political Science at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, she currently serves on the Academic Computer Users Committee and the university-wide Advisory Committee on the Integrated Data System. In her department, and in the Public Policy Research Center, she has functioned for some years as a local expert and trouble-shooter for microcomputer systems. Her teaching responsibilities have been in research methods at the graduate level, and her substantive teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels has been in urban politics and policy processes. Her research interests include urban politics, race and politics, and urban crime. These interests have been sup-

ported by grants from the National Institute of Justice and from the National Science Foundation. In addition to some 20 scholarly articles, her most recent book is *Race and the Decline of Class in American Politics* (University of Illinois Press, 1989, co-authored with Robert Huckfeldt of Indiana University). Her research has involved use of very large datasets in the microcomputer environment and extensive experience with optical storage devices for archiving large bodies of information. Dr. Kohfeld earned a Ph.D. in Political Science from Washington University in St. Louis in 1976. She has served on the editorial boards of the *American Journal of Political Science* and the *Urban Affairs Quarterly*.

Samuel C. Patterson is Professor of Political Science at Ohio State University. From 1961 to 1986, he taught at the University of Iowa. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1959. He has participated in various ICPSR activities since the early 1960s, most recently serving on the committee overseeing the archiving of state legislative election data. His main research interests have been in comparative legislative politics and decision-making. He has co-authored

or co-edited the following books: *The Legislative Process in the United States* (4th ed., 1986); *Comparative Legislative Behavior: Frontiers of Research* (1972); *Representatives and Represented* (1975); *Comparing Legislatures* (1979); and *Handbook of Legislative Research* (1985). He held a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1984-1985, and received Ohio State University's Distinguished Scholar Award in 1990. He was editor of the *American Journal of Political Science* from 1970 to 1973, and from 1985 to 1991 he served as managing editor of the *American Political Science Review*.

Philip A. Schrodt is Professor of Political Science at the University of Kansas. He received an M.A. in mathematics and a Ph.D. in political science from Indiana University. His major areas of research are formal models of political behavior, with an emphasis on international politics and political methodology; he is currently finishing a book on computational models of international behavior. Dr. Schrodt's *Crosstabs* program, published by Houghton Mifflin, won a "Distinguished Software" award from EDUCOM/NCRIPTAL in 1987 and the "Outstanding Computer Software

Award" from the American Political Science Association in 1990. He has previously served on the ICPSR Facilities and Equipment Advisory Board and has taught ICPSR Summer Program courses on mathematical modeling and artificial intelligence.

Franklin D. Wilson is Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he served as Chair of the department from 1988 to 1991 and Chair of the Afro-American Studies Program from 1984 to 1987. Since 1973, he has also served on the research staff of Wisconsin's Institute for Research on Poverty. He was listed in *Who's Who in America* (1987). He received his Ph.D. in Sociology from Washington State University in 1973. His research areas include demography, migration, urbanization, and labor economics. He has published numerous articles, monographs, and chapters in edited volumes, including *Residential Consumption, Economic Opportunities, and Race* (Academic Press, 1979). His most recent work is *Migration, Ethnicity, and Labor Force Activity* (University of Chicago Press, forthcoming). □

ICPSR Presents a Training Workshop

"Secondary Analysis of Data Collections on Substance Use by Youths"

Sponsored by a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, this intensive workshop will feature several data collections that examine behaviors and attitudes towards drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. Among the datasets to be explored are **Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1976-1990**, **Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey (TAPS)**, and **National Household Survey on Drug Abuse**. Individuals involved in health policy research in the academic, nonprofit, and government sectors will find this week-long workshop a practical guide in the conduct of secondary analysis.

A limited number of places and stipends are available for the workshop, which will be held July 13-17, 1992 on the University of Michigan campus in Ann Arbor. For further information about the workshop and for an application, contact ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Ph: (313) 763-5011.

ICPSR Data on Alternate Media

A number of ICPSR data collections are now being distributed on three forms of alternate media: diskette, CD-ROM, and network file transfer. All ICPSR collections continue to be available on magnetic tape as well.

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

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, which allows users to easily and quickly decompress and transfer the files to their equipment.

Most of the collections on diskette are accompanied by machine-readable documentation; those with hard copy documentation are indicated with an asterisk. Users will need to order the hard copy documentation separately.

The following ICPSR data collections are currently available on diskette:

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

International Social Science Program: Social Inequality, 1987 (ICPSR 9383). Logical Record Length data, SPSS control cards [Diskette D00006] *

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]

American National Election Study, 1988: Pre- and Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9196). Card Image data, documentation, SPSS control cards, frequencies [Diskettes D00009–D00010]

World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950–1988 (ICPSR 9300). Logical Record Length data, documentation [Diskettes D00011–D00012]

Executions in the United States, 1608–1991: The Espy File (ICPSR 8451) [2nd ICPSR Edition]. Logical Record Length data, documentation, SPSS control cards [Diskette D00013]

United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789–1991 (Part 201 and Part 202) (ICPSR 0004) [2nd ICPSR Edition]. Logical Record Length data, documentation, SPSS control cards [Diskette D00014]

Historical Statistics on Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, Yearend 1925–1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8912). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SPSS and SAS control cards [Diskette D00015]

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9073). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SPSS and SAS control cards [Diskette D00016–D00017]

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1989 (ICPSR 9507). Logical Record Length data, documen-

tation, SPSS and SAS control cards [Diskette D00018]

Gender of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926–1987 (ICPSR 9517). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SPSS and SAS control cards [D00019]

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1987 (ICPSR 9222). Card Image data, documentation, SPSS and SAS control cards [Diskette D00020]

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9449). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SPSS and SAS control cards [Diskette D00021–D00024]

American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9548) [2nd ICPSR Edition]. Card Image data, documentation, SPSS and SAS control cards, frequencies [Diskette D00025]

CD-ROM

Data on CD-ROM are supplied in uncompressed, ASCII form written to ISO 9660 standards. Collections currently available on CD-ROM include:

Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1987 (Family-Individual Data, Waves I–XX, Respondents and Non-Respondents) (ICPSR 7439). OSIRIS data, SPSS and SAS control cards [CD00001–CD00002]

Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1988 (Family-Individual Data, Waves I–XXI, Respondents and Non-Respondents) (ICPSR 7439). OSIRIS data, SPSS and SAS control cards [CD00004–CD00005]

Forthcoming on CD-ROM

At press time, the following CD-ROM was about to be released. Interested users should check with Member Services regarding its availability.

Crime and Justice Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (24 crime-related collections). Logical Record Length and Card Image formats, documentation, SPSS and SAS control cards [CD00003]. Specific collections include:

National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986–1990 [Near-Term Data] (ICPSR 8864) (Part 15: Incident-Level Concatenated File, 1987–1989 and Part 23: 1989 Full File)

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1987 (ICPSR 9222)

National Pretrial Reporting Program, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9508)

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9449)

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9073)

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1989 (ICPSR 9419)

National Jail Census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983 (ICPSR 8274)

National Jail Census, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)

Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)

National Jail Census, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8711)

Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1984 (ICPSR 8444)

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7856)

Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7852)

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities and Census of State

Adult Correctional Facilities, 1974 (ICPSR 7811)

Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units File and Estimates File, 1988 (ICPSR 9446) (Part 1: Individual Units and Part 2: Estimates File)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units File and Estimates File, 1985 (ICPSR 8650) (Part 1: Full File [Individual Units] and Part 2: Extract File [Estimates File])

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Longitudinal File, 1971–1979 (ICPSR 7636)

Network File Transfer

Official Representatives with connections to the Internet backbone can now receive data via network file transfer using FTP (the File Transfer Protocol). Users should have their ORs check CDNet for the list of collections currently available for this mode of transfer; this list will grow as ICPSR adds more materials to the online facility. Following is a list of the data collections currently disseminated via FTP:

American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9548)

CBS News/New York Times General Election Exit Poll: National File, 1988 (ICPSR 9138)

Canadian National Election Study, 1988 (ICPSR 9386)

Census of Population, 1910 [United States]: Oversample of Black-Headed Households (ICPSR 9453)

Euro-Barometer 30: Immigrants and Out-Groups in Western Europe, October–November 1988 (ICPSR 9321)

German Social Survey (ALLBUS), 1988 (ICPSR 9382)

International Data Base, February 1990 (ICPSR 8490)

International Social Science Program: Social Inequality, 1987 (ICPSR 9383)

National Health Interview Survey, 1987: Cancer Risk Factor Supplement, Epidemiology Study (ICPSR 9341)

National Health Interview Survey, 1987: Adoption Supplement (ICPSR 9342)

National Health Interview Survey, 1987: Cancer Control Study (ICPSR 9343)

National Health Interview Survey, 1988: Child Health Supplement (ICPSR 9375)

National Health Interview Survey, 1988: AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Supplement (ICPSR 9411)

National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of College Graduates, 1967–1985 (ICPSR 9390)

National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey I, Population and Home Health Providers (ICPSR 9339)

Old Age in the United States, 1880 (ICPSR 8427)

Polity II: Political Structures and Regime Change, 1800–1986 (ICPSR 9263)

SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1984 Election (ICPSR 8430)

SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1988 Election (ICPSR 9249)

Survey of Disability and Work, 1978: [United States] (ICPSR 8691)

World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950–1988 (ICPSR 9300)

World Values Survey, 1981–1983 (ICPSR 9309)

Machine-Readable Codebooks Available

Codebooks for the following collections, which were previously available only in hardcopy form, have been scanned using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technology and are now machine-readable. To order these machine-readable codebooks, users should contact Member Services.

ICPSR #	Title
9253	Age and Residence Differences in Household Composition, 1980: [United States]
7420	Agricultural and Demographic Records for Rural Households in the North, 1860
7655	American National Election Study, 1978 [Supplementary File from the 1972 County and City Data Book]
9196	American National Election Study, 1988: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [Post-Election Voter Validation (CPS Version)]
5602	Annual Alliance Membership Data, 1815–1965
9273	Annual Data on Nine Economic and Military Characteristics of 78 Nations (SIRE NATDAT), 1948–1983
7391	Annual Survey of Governments, 1973 and 1974: Government Employment and Finance Files [Finance File]
7542	Annual Survey of Governments, 1974–1975: Government Finance File
7550	Boston Mobility Study, 1880
9151	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Poll, October 21–24, 1988
9148	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Pre Vice-Presidential Debate Poll, October 1988
9149	CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Poll, October 8–10, 1988
8939	Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1985–1986: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data
0018	Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [United States]: Public Use Samples
8879	Census of Utah Territory, 1880
0034	Comparative Socio-Economic, Public Policy and Political Data, 1900–1960
5303	Conflict Management by International Organizations, 1945–1970
8151	Content Codings of Level of Political Conceptualization, 1956–1988 [United States]
9294	County Population Estimates (Experimental) by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980–1985
0061	County and City Data Book, 1972
0012	County and City Data Books: 1952, 1956, 1962, 1967 [1952 City Data, 1956 City Data, 1956 SMSA and SEA]
7412	Cross-National Time Series, 1815–1873
8985	Dangerous Sex Offenders: Classifying, Predicting, and Evaluating Outcomes of Clinical Treatment in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1982–1985
0031	Demographic Characteristics of the Population of Detroit, 1850–1880
7504	Demography in Frontier Indiana, 1820
7426	Dimensions of Interaction, 1948–1973
5026	Diplomatic Exchange Data, 1815–1970
5025	Diplomatic Missions Received by Each International System Member, 1817–1970
5003	Domestic Conflict Behavior, 1919–1966
0022	Economic Development and State Policy Data for the United States, 1950–1964
7082	Employment Security Study, 1966
7275	European Communities Study, 1971
9032	Family Budget Study: Massachusetts, 1874
8346	Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55 [1984]
0043	German Reichstag Election Data, 1871–1912
9286	International Crisis Behavior Project, 1929–1985
7629	International Financial Statistics, 1948–1978: Annual Data
5601	International Military Alliance Data, 1920–1957
7953	Italian Mass Election Survey, 1968
5901	Matrix of Policy in the Philippines, 1948–1969
5007	Military Defense Expenditure Data, 1948–1970
5802	Military Officers' Attitudes Toward Arms Control, 1972–1973
7821	Military Personnel and Weapons Stocks in Newly Independent States, 1957–1981
7927	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1976 [Handbook]
7928	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1977 [Handbook]

ICPSR # Title

7929	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1978 [Handbook]
7930	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1979 [Handbook]
7900	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1980 [Handbook]
9013	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1981 [Handbook]
9045	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1982 [Handbook]
8387	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1983 [Handbook]
8388	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1984 [Handbook]
8701	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1986 [Handbook]
9079	Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1987 [Handbook]
7424	Mortality in the South, 1850
7663	National Crime Surveys: Cities Attitude Sub-Sample, 1972–1975
7210	National Election Study, 1944
7211	National Election Study, 1947
8539	New Survey of London Life and Labor, 1929–1931
9218	<i>New York Times</i> Republican Convention Delegate Survey, 1988
7439	Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1988 [Documentation for Wave XVI (1983 Interviewing Year), Procedures and Tape Codes]
7439	Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1988 [Documentation for Waves I–V (1968–1972), Volume II: Tape Codes and Indexes]
9043	Policy Research on Aging and Mental Health Services (PRAMHS) Project
7595	Political Use of the United States Armed Forces, 1946–1976
0080	Political Violence in the United States, 1819–1968
5806	Political and Social Elites of Tanzania, 1964–1968
7753	Population Redistribution and Economic Growth in the United States: Population Data, 1870–1960
0078	Population and Income Estimates for the United States, 1969–1973
9277	Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1987: [United States]
8458	Presidential Appointees, 1964–1984
7507	Selected County-Level Variables from the Fourth Count 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
0015	Socio-Economic, Public Policy, and Political Data for the United States, 1890–1960
7419	Southern Farms Study, 1860
0073	Southern Primary Candidate Name and Constituency Totals, 1920–1972
8312	State Legislative Conference Committees, 1975–1979
0075	State-Level Congressional, Gubernatorial and Senatorial Election Data for the United States, 1824–1972
0019	State-Level Presidential Election Data for the United States, 1824–1972
5905	Study of War: Warlikeness and Other Characteristics of Primitive Peoples
7611	Supreme Court Certiorari Study, 1947–1956
7520	Survey of Church Membership, 1971
7397	Uganda Elite Study, 1964–1968
8714	Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County Level Arrest and Offenses Data, 1984
7743	Uniform Crime Reports, 1966–1976: Data Aggregated by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas
7377	United States Congressional Survey, 1975
9000	War Ledger Data, 1870–1974
8155	Women in Development IV, 1983
9116	World Export Data (WED), 1948–1983
5028	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Annual Event Data, 1948–1967
5215	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Daily Event Data, 1948–1967
5306	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Intervention Data, 1948–1967
5029	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II: Raw Data, 1950–1967
5031	World Military Expenditures Time Series, 1961–1970
7454	World Military Expenditures and Arms Trade, 1963–1973, and Cumulative Arms Trade, 1964–1973
8532	World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1973–1983

Status of 1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR

The table below lists ICPSR's 1990 Census data holdings at press time and indicates which file series are complete. New collections or documentation products are highlighted in bold italics. Because data are being released continuously, users should routinely check CDNet and the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486) to determine what is currently available. See the Revisions/Updates section of this *Bulletin* for more information about these collections.

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS Control Cards SAS Control Cards User Notes 1-5, Technical Notes 1-15 <i>User Note 6, Technical Notes 16-25</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS Control Cards SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-6
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1B	Numerous states (2 data files per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS Control Cards SAS Control Cards

ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1992

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 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
Quantitative Analysis on Latin America

One-Week Workshops

Logit and Log-Linear Models (June 22–26)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction (July 27–31)
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate (August 3–7)
Network Analysis (July 13–17)
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
Information (August 10–14)
Utilization of Data Resources from the 1990 Census
(June 15–19)
Item Response/Masurement Theory (July 6–10)
Secondary Analysis of Data Collections on Substance Use
by Youths (July 13–17)

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
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
"Chaos" and Nonlinear Dynamics
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 Implements New System for Describing Data Processing

For many years, ICPSR staff, Council, Associate Directors, Official Representatives, and data users have been dissatisfied with the ICPSR Class Number designation system. The Class I-IV system was often interpreted as a hierarchical scheme indicating data quality, and Class IV collections were presumed to be "inferior." Also, the Class I-IV scheme did not recognize the fact that individuals and organizations other than ICPSR often perform checking and processing tasks similar to ICPSR procedures.

In January 1991, a committee composed of ICPSR staff members began work on a new data description scheme. The Council Standing Committee on Archival Development and Member Services initially approved the new system at the June 1991 Council meeting. The scheme was then considered by the Official Representatives, and, per their recommendations, a series of changes was made. Subsequently, at the October Council and OR meeting, this revised scheme was adopted.

The new scheme will run concurrently with the Class I-IV system for two years, after which Class numbers will no longer be assigned. This should allow time for users to become familiar with the new system.

Basically, the new system adds to descriptions of ICPSR data collections another field called EXTENT OF PROCESSING. It employs a set of abbreviations that represent processing steps performed on the data, either by the principal investigators, the data producer, or ICPSR, and also notes the presence of blanks or nonnumeric codes in the data. A key to the abbreviations (see below) will run in each issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin* as well as in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services*.

In addition, the EXTENT OF COLLECTION field has been expanded to incorporate some new options. Machine-readable documentation will be further described as either "text" (documentation in character text form that is suitable for printing on a standard printer and can be searched and manipulated) or "image" (documentation in bit-mapped image form that cannot be manipulated in the standard way). This distinction reflects the implementation of new technology that permits bit-image scanning. If available, OSIRIS or other forms of database dictionaries as well as data collection instruments will be noted in this field also. This field should provide a general summary of the data files and documentation products associated with a given collection.

Users of ICPSR data should note that *all* ICPSR data collections undergo some basic checks before release, as indicated below:

All ICPSR collections have been checked to determine that data and documentation correspond. For those collections containing confidential information such as names or dates, the sensitive information has been removed or recoded to protect the anonymity of respondents. In addition, ICPSR supplies with its most recent releases a codebook containing a bibliographic citation and introductory materials describing the collection.

Data Processing Key

BLANKS	= Data contain blanks.
NONNUM	= Data contain nonnumeric codes.
MDATA	= Missing data codes standardized within the collection.
CONCHK.PI	= Consistency checks performed by Principal Investigator.
CONCHK.PR	= Consistency checks performed by Data Producer.
CONCHK.ICPSR	= Consistency checks performed by ICPSR.
FREQ.PI	= Frequencies provided by Principal Investigator.
FREQ.PR	= Frequencies provided by Data Producer.
FREQ.ICPSR	= Frequencies provided by ICPSR.
UNDOCCHK.PI	= Checks for undocumented codes performed by Principal Investigator.
UNDOCCHK.PR	= Checks for undocumented codes performed by Data Producer.
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	= Checks for undocumented codes performed by ICPSR.
RECODE	= ICPSR performed recodes and/or calculated derived variables.

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

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 32: THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET, DRUGS, ALCOHOL, AND CANCER, NOVEMBER 1989 (ICPSR 9519)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys had for its major focus issues involving drugs, alcohol, cancer, and the Single European Market. Respondents were asked to consider the influence of the environment, the anticipated effects of the Single Market of 1992, and the repercussions of an aging population on public health. Moreover, respondents were asked to identify and prioritize the most serious health problems facing the European Community, and also to evaluate the various efforts being made to combat these problems. Health topics addressed included drugs and drug addiction, cancer, smoking, alcoholism, AIDS, cardiovascular disease, education, diet, and vaccinations. Other major questions involved additional effects of the Single European Market of 1992, and whether certain issues of public policy should be decided by national governments or jointly within the European Community. Also, the survey gauged respondents' perceptions of the European Parliament and the Commission of the European Community, along with categorizing opinion on the Soviet Union and President Gorbachev, the United States and President Bush, the role and relevance of NATO, U.S. military presence in Western Europe, and the possibility of economic cooperation with Poland and Hungary. Respondents were also asked to give examples of why they felt the United Nations was doing either a good or a poor job in solving the problems it had to face, to name various agencies and institutions that were part of the United Nations, and to identify the Secretary General of the United Nations. Respondents were queried regarding their source of information and

education on the United Nations, and were asked to indicate their level of interest in receiving more information on pertinent United Nations issues. As in previous Euro-Barometers, questions on political party preference asked respondents which party they felt the closest to, how they voted in their country's last general election, how they would vote if a general election were held tomorrow, and, if not sure, which party they would be most inclined to vote for. Respondents were also asked to comment on the ideal number of children a family should have, factors influencing the number of children parents decide to have, the role of the family in society, and what government can do to improve life for families. Other items included life satisfaction, interest in politics, priority of national goals, political party membership, and union membership. Additional information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement. **CLASS II**

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

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples and national stratified quota samples.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 23,397
Variables: 1,348
Record Length: 1,424
Records Per Case: 22

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Inglehart, Ronald. *Culture Shift in Advanced Industrial Society*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1990.

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1991 (ICPSR 9739)

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1990. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin, are available for each person in the household enumerated. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: A national probability sample was used in selecting housing units. About 57,000 housing units were contacted with an additional sample of 2,500 Spanish households added to the March survey sample. The sample was located in 729 sample areas comprising 1,973 counties and independent cities with coverage in every state and in the District of Columbia.

NOTE: The 300,012 cases in this hierarchical file include household-level, family-level, and person-level records. There are approximately 120 variables for the household records, approximately 65 variables for the family records, and approximately 350 variables for the person records. Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PI/
UNDOCCHK.PI/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: Data
File Structure:	Dictionary File
hierarchical	Record Length: 60
Record Length: 657	

Documentation: \$9

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY:
VOTER SUPPLEMENT FILE, 1990
(ICPSR 9715)**

SUMMARY: This survey provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationships, educational background, and Spanish origin are also provided. Voter Supplement questions pertain to citizenship, voting status, and registration status. Data on telephone availability are also included. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PI/
UNDOCCHK.PI/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 163,927
Variables: approx. 248
Record Length: 368
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
JANUARY 1991: JOB TRAINING
(ICPSR 9716)**

SUMMARY: This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons aged 14 and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. The collection contains a supplement that includes data on skills and training that workers needed to obtain their current or last job, on-the-job training, skills used on the last job, and workers' perceptions of the adequacy of their skills. This supplement makes it possible to analyze changes in occupation and to assess the relative stability of employment in various industries and occupations. Questions were asked of all persons 15 years of age or older who were living in households and who were members of the experienced labor force, whether they were currently employed or not. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PI/
MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 163,174
Variables: 330
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
JUNE 1990: FERTILITY, BIRTH
EXPECTATIONS, AND MARITAL
HISTORY (ICPSR 9717)**

SUMMARY: This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to date of first marriage, fertility, birth expectations, and marital history are included in this file. Data are presented for females, aged 18 to 44, on date of first marriage, number of liveborn children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Women aged 18 to 39 were also questioned on the number of children they expected to have during their remaining childbearing years. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PI/
UNDOCCHK.PI/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 164,200
Variables: approx. 374
Record Length: 552
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
SEPTEMBER 1989: VETERANS AND
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK
FACTOR SUPPLEMENTS (ICPSR 9719)**

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationships, educational background, and Spanish origin. The September 1989 Current Population Survey contains two supplements. The Veterans Supplement provides estimates on the demographic and labor force characteristics of veterans who had service-connected disabilities as compared with all other veterans. The data also identify Vietnam theater veterans—those who actually served in Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia. Estimates of the number of veterans with service-connected disabilities along with their labor force participation rate, occupation, unemployment rate, and use of certain educational and job training programs are provided. The Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factor Supplement provides estimates on the three major risk factors for heart disease: cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, and high blood cholesterol. Data relating to cigarette smoking identify current smokers, former smokers, and nonsmokers. Items on high blood pressure and on high blood cholesterol measure the number of people who have been diagnosed by health professionals as being in these two risk categories and the number who follow the advice of a health professional in treating or controlling these conditions.

CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PJ/
UNDOCCHK.PJ/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 159,980
Variables: approx. 295
Record Length: 424
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
OCTOBER: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
1969 (ICPSR 9547)
1973 (ICPSR 9541)
1975 (ICPSR 9539)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in these collections. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the collections also contain a special supplement on school enrollment that includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All persons 3 years old and over in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in households.

SAMPLING: Monthly probability sample based on a stratified sampling scheme.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 134,898 to 146,835 per collection
Variables: approx. 190 to 250 per collection
Record Length: 480 to 840 per collection
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$4 (ICPSR 9547),
\$6 (ICPSR 9541), \$5 (ICPSR 9539)*

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

**COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1988
[UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY,
STATE, AND COUNTY DATA
(ICPSR 9711)**

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PJ/
UNDOCCHK.PJ/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1988 File 1B (United States Summary Data)	Part 2: 1988 File 1B (State Summary Data)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,137	Cases: 49,395
Variables: approx. 52	Variables: approx. 54
Record Length: 328	Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 3–11: 1988 File 2, Census Geographic Divisions 1–9 (County Summary Data)	Part 12: 1988 SIC Reference Code List
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 60
Cases: 1,137 to 184,881 per part	
Variables: approx. 25 to 54 per part	
Record Length: 140 to 328 per part	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "County Business Patterns, 1988." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$4

Terry K. Adams

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT DATA (ICPSR 9693)

SUMMARY: This extraction of data from 1980 decennial Census files (**Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]: Summary Tape Files 3A and 3B** [ICPSR 8071, 8318]) was designed to provide a set of contextual variables to be matched to individual cases in the **Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1988** (ICPSR 7439). Over 120 variables were selected from the original Census sources, and more than 100 variables were derived from those component variables. The variables characterize geographic areas in terms of population counts, ethnicity, family structure, income and poverty, education, residential mobility, labor force activity, and housing. The geographic areas range from neighborhoods, through intermediate levels of geography, through large economic areas, and beyond to large regions. These variables were selected from the Census data for their relevance to problems associated with poverty and income determination, and 80 percent were present in comparable form in both the 1970 and 1980 Census datasets. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Population of the United States (which includes all 50 states and Washington, DC).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Tract/BNA Level, Count 3A Data
Part 2: Enumeration Districts, Count 3A Data
Part 3: Minor Civil Divisions, Count 3A Data
Part 4: Places, Count 3A Data
Part 5: Five-Digit Zip Codes, Count 3A Data
Part 6: Counties, Count 3A Data
Part 7: Labor Market Areas, Count 3A Data
Part 8: State Economic Areas, Count 3A Data
Part 9: Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas,
Part 10: Economic Sub-Regions, Count 3A Data
Part 11: States, Count 3A Data
Part 12: Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical
Areas, Count 3A Data
Part 13: Data Documentation

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22 to 46,277 per part
Variables: 236
Record Length: 1,474
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$14

Terry K. Adams

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT DATA (ICPSR 9694)

SUMMARY: This extraction of data from 1970 decennial Census files (**Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [United States]: Summary Tape Files 4A, 4B, 4C** [ICPSR 9014, 8127, 8107] and **STF 5A, 5B, and 5C**) was designed to provide a set of contextual variables to be matched to individual cases in the **Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1988** (ICPSR 7439). Over 120 variables were selected from the original Census sources, and more than 100 variables were derived from those component variables. The variables characterize geographic areas in terms of population counts, ethnicity, family structure, income and poverty, education, residential mobility, labor force activity, and housing. The geographic areas range from neighborhoods, through intermediate levels of geography, through large economic areas, and beyond to large regions. These variables were selected from the Census data for their relevance to problems associated with poverty and income determination, and 80 percent were present in comparable form in both the 1970 and 1980 Census datasets. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Population of the United States (which includes all 50 states and Washington, DC).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 14 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Tract Level, Count 4A Data
Part 2: Minor Civil Divisions, Count 4B Data
Part 3: Places, Count 4C Data
Part 4: Counties, Count 4C Data
Part 5: Labor Market Areas, Count 4C Data
Part 6: State Economic Areas, Count 4C Data
Part 7: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,
Count 4C Data
Part 8: Economic Sub-Regions, Count 4C Data
Part 9: States, Count 4C Data
Part 10: Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas,
Count 4C Data
Part 11: Enumeration Districts, Count 5C Data
Part 12: Block Numbering Areas, Count 5C Data
Part 13: Five-Digit Zip Codes, Count 5B Data
Part 14: Three-Digit Zip Codes, Count 5A Data
Part 15: Data Documentation

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13 to 69,743 per part
Variables: 246
Record Length: 1,547
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1989: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 9692)

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

UNIVERSE: State and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PI/ UNDOCCHK.PI/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: File A	Part 2: File B
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 34,690	Cases: 417
Variables: approx. 1,000	Variables: approx. 1,000
Record Length: 198	Record Length: 198
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "State Government Finances in 1989." GF89, No. 3. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "City Government Finances in 1988-89." GF89, No. 4. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Government Finances in 1988-89." GF89, No. 5. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$5

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS REPORT (CFFR), FISCAL YEAR 1990 (ICPSR 9718)

SUMMARY: The CFFR covers federal expenditures or obligations for the following categories: grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments for individuals, other direct payments, direct loans, guaranteed or insured loans, and insurance. Information available in the CFFR Data File includes the government identification code, program identification code, object/assistance type code, amount in whole dollars, and FIPS code. For each unique government unit code all programs are listed, and for each program all records with different object categories are listed. The Geographic Reference File contains the names and governmental unit codes for all state, county, and subcounty areas in

the country. In addition, the file contains associated geographic codes (FIPS, GSA, MSA, and Census Bureau place codes), the 1988 population, and the congressional districts serving each government unit. The Program Identification File contains program identification codes and their respective program titles. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: CFFR Data File	Part 2: Geographic Reference File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 286,919	Cases: 45,883
Variables: 15	Variables: 30
Record Length: 44	Record Length: 132
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Program Identification File	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 125
Cases: 1,005	
Variables: 2	
Record Length: 80	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1990." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1990, Volume I: County Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1990: Volume II: Subcounty Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1989: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 9714)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Diary Survey contains expenditure data for items purchased on a daily or weekly basis. Participants from consumer units, which are roughly equivalent to households, are asked to maintain expense records, or diaries, of all purchases made each day for two consecutive one-week periods. Diaries are designed to record information on small, frequently purchased items such as food, beverages, food consumed away from home, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, and personal care products and services. Information is also elicited at the end of the two-week period on work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, member earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or profession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources. The unit of analysis for the Consumer Expenditure Surveys is the consumer unit, consisting of all members of a particular housing unit who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement. Consumer unit determination for unrelated persons is based on financial independence. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. The Detailed Expenditures (EXPND) files present weekly data on expenditures at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level, while the Income (DTAB) files contain weekly data on income at the UCC level. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1, 5, 9, 13: Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,483 to 3,626 Variables: approx. 250 Record Length: 1,533 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2, 6, 10, 14: Member Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,456 to 9,318 Variables: approx. 80 Record Length: 263 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 3, 7, 11, 15: Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 112,957 to 165,345 Variables: 8 Record Length: 38 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4, 8, 12, 16: Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 39,419 to 58,062 Variables: 5 Record Length: 28 Records Per Case: 1
Part 17: 1989 Publication Aggregation Record Length: 80	Part 18: 1989 Publication Labels Record Length: 132
Part 19: 1989: Universal Classification Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 20: 1989: Codebook Text for All Parts Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1989: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 9712)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview Survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, automobiles, and major appliances, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Expenditures incurred while on trips are also covered by the survey. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview Survey. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files in this collection contain consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of both the reference person and the spouse. Summary expenditure data are also provided. The Member Characteristics and Income (MEMB) files present selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. Each record in the FMLY and MEMB files consists of three months of data. Detailed Expenditures (MTAB) files provide monthly data at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level. In these files expenditures for each consumer unit are classified according to UCC categories and are specified as gifts or non-gifts. There may be more than one record for a UCC in a single month if that is what was reported

to the interviewer. The Income (ITAB) files supply monthly data at the UCC level for consumer unit characteristics and income. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The Consumer Expenditure Survey is based on a national probability sample of households. Households are selected from primary sampling units (PSUs), which consist of counties (or parts thereof), groups of counties, or independent cities. The set of sample PSUs used for the survey is composed of 109 areas, of which 91 urban areas have also been selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Consumer Price Index program. The sampling frame from which housing units were selected was generated from the 1980 Census 100-percent detail file, augmented by new construction permits and coverage improvement techniques used to eliminate recognized deficiencies in that census. The sample design is a rotating panel survey in which one-fifth of the sample is dropped and a new group added each quarter. Each panel is interviewed for five consecutive quarters and then dropped from the survey.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1, 5, 9, 13, 17: Family Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,007 to 5,153 Variables: approx. 365 Record Length: 2,255 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2, 6, 10, 14, 18: Member Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 13,227 to 13,376 Variables: approx. 90 Record Length: 279 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 3, 7, 11, 15, 19: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 438,972 to 491,512 Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4, 8, 12, 16, 20: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 271,251 to 277,824 Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1

Parts 21-25: Consumer Durables and Trips
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,306 to 193,418
Variables: 11 to approx. 95
Record Length: 30 to 558
Records Per Case: 1

Part 26: 1989-1990: Publication Labels
Record Length: 40
Part 27: 1989-1990: Publication Labels
Record Length: 120
Part 28: 1989-1990: Universal Classification
Code Titles
Record Length: 80
Part 29: 1989-1990: Vehicle Make/Model
Code Titles
Record Length: 80

Part 30: 1989-1990: Codebook Text for All Parts
Record Length: 133
Part 31: May 1991 Errata
Record Length: 84

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9708)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1989 AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Supplement provides 93 variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 166 variables unique to this supplement cover attitudes towards and knowledge of AIDS, the effects of the disease, how it is spread, where to obtain information on AIDS, the detection of HIV with blood tests, how to avoid getting the disease, and personal knowledge of anyone who had the test for AIDS, tested positively for the virus, or had the disease. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older randomly sampled from each household in the 1989 National Health Interview Survey sample. The NHIS sample itself was a multistage probability sample from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples which may be used in any combination were drawn.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution of the sample was 18-54 years (N = 28,373), 55-64 years (N = 4,805), 65-74 years (N = 4,591), and 75+ years (N = 3,212). The racial background was White (N = 33,726), Black (N = 5,627), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 756), Native American (N = 269), multiple (N = 33), and other or unknown (N = 568).

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 for statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: **FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA**

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 40,979
Variables: approx. 259
Record Length: 540
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 176. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 90-1504. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

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

Documentation: \$5

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: DENTAL HEALTH SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9702)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1989 Dental Health Supplement provides 93 variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. It also contains summary variables from the Health Conditions, Doctor Visits, and Hospital Episode files of the 1989 NHIS. The 32 variables unique to this supplement relate to questions about visits to dentists, reasons for not using dental services, use of fluoride products and dental sealants, presence of teeth, and loss of productive time due to dental conditions. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1989 National Health Interview Survey sample. The NHIS sample itself was a multistage probability sample from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples which may be used in any combination were drawn.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution of the sample was 18–54 years (N = 92,453), 55–64 years (N = 10,231), 65–74 years (N = 8,618), and 75+ years (N = 5,627). The racial background was White (N = 92,987), Black (N = 17,216), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 2,731), Native American (N = 930), other or unknown (N = 2,928), and multiple races (N = 137).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: `FREQ.PJ/BLANKS/MDATA`

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 116,929
Variables: approx. 125
Record Length: 400
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 176. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 90-1504. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

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

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: DIGESTIVE DISORDERS SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9700)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1989 Digestive Disorders Supplement provides 93 variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. It also contains summary variables from the Health Conditions, Doctor Visits, and Hospital Episode files. The 138 variables unique to this supplement cover specific conditions (primarily during the previous 12 months) relating to gallstones, ulcers, diverticulitis, spastic or irritable colon, functional or irritable bowel, hemorrhoids, abdominal pain which might indicate irritable bowel syndrome or other abdominal conditions, and normative bowel habits and functioning.

CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older randomly sampled from each household in the 1989 National Health Interview Survey sample. The NHIS sample itself was a multistage probability sample from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples which may be used in any combination were drawn.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution of the sample was 18–54 years (N = 29,102), 55–64 years (N = 4,972), 65–74 years (N = 4,818), and 75+ years (N = 3,500). The racial background was White (N = 34,895), Black (N = 5,799), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 806), Native American (N = 273), Hispanic (N = 2,980), and other or unknown (N = 619).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: `FREQ.PJ/BLANKS/MDATA`

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 42,392
Variables: approx. 238
Record Length: 525
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 176. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 90-1504. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

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

Documentation: \$5

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: HEALTH INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9703)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1989 Health Insurance Supplement provides 93 variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. It also contains summary variables from the Health Conditions, Doctor Visits, and Hospital Episode files of the 1989 NHIS. The 53 variables unique to this supplement include the type of health insurance program the respondent was covered by (including public assistance programs), extent of coverage, reasons for not carrying health insurance, and effects of job loss on coverage.

CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1989 National Health Interview Survey sample. The NHIS sample itself was a multistage probability sample from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples which may be used in any combination were drawn.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution of the sample was 18-54 years (N = 92,453), 55-64 years (N = 10,231), 65-74 years (N = 8,618), and 75+ years (N = 5,627). The racial background was White (N = 92,987), Black (N = 17,216), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 2,731), Native American (N = 930), other or unknown (N = 2,928), and multiple races (N = 137).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 116,929
Variables: approx. 146
Record Length: 530
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 176. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 90-1504. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

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

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: IMMUNIZATION SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9707)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1989 Immunization Supplement provides 93 variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The five variables unique to this supplement offer information on vaccines received for influenza, pneumonia, and tetanus, and when these immunizations were administered.

CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older randomly sampled from each household in the 1989 National Health Interview Survey sample. The NHIS sample itself was a multistage probability sample from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples which may be used in any combination were drawn.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution of the sample was 18–54 years (N = 60,096), 55–64 years (N = 10,231), 65–74 years (N = 8,618), and 75+ years (N = 5,627). The racial background was White (N = 68,980), Black (N = 11,377), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 1,892), Native American (N = 593), multiple (N = 63), and other or unknown (N = 1,667).

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 for statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: *FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA*

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 84,572
Variables: approx. 98
Record Length: 340
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates from

the National Health Interview Survey, 1989." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 176. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 90-1504. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

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

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: OROFACIAL PAIN SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9701)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1989 Orofacial Pain Supplement provides 93 variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. It also contains summary variables from the Health Conditions, Doctor Visits, and Hospital Episode files of the 1989 NHIS. The Dental Health section of the supplement contains 45 variables which pertain to questions about visits to the dentist, reasons for not using dental services, use of fluoride products and dental sealants, presence of teeth, and loss of productive time due to dental conditions. The 32 variables unique to this supplement pertain to questions which determine whether the sample person has had various types of pain associated with the face, mouth, or teeth, and what the person did about such pain. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each house-

hold in the 1989 National Health Interview Survey sample. The NHIS sample itself was a multistage probability sample from 1,924 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Starting with an all-area frame, a reduced number of 201 PSUs were selected, including two from each nonself-representing stratum. Black persons were oversampled. Four independent representative samples which may be used in any combination were drawn.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution of the sample was 18–54 years (N = 29,085), 55–64 years (N = 4,971), 65–74 years (N = 4,817), and 75+ years (N = 3,497). The racial background was White (N = 34,875), Black (N = 5,800), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 804), Native American (N = 273), other or unknown (N = 585), and multiple races (N = 33).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: *FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA*

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 42,370
Variables: approx. 170
Record Length: 450
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1989." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series

10, No. 176. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 90-1504. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1990.

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

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1976: DIABETES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9705)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1976 Diabetes Supplement provides 114 variables from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1976** [ICPSR 8340]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 83 variables unique to this supplement include items on whether the respondent has diabetes, history of diabetes, type of diabetes, experience with insulin, insulin reaction, feelings about diabetes, medications used for diabetes, awareness of the disease, and conditions related to diabetes. Other questions include number of days spent in bed over a 12-month period, number of children, height, weight, eye conditions, and employment history. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample. Screening was conducted for all 113,178 household members, with additional questions asked of or about each person for whom some type of diabetes was reported.

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

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 for statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 113,178
Variables: approx. 197
Record Length: 581
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1976: FAMILY MEDICAL EXPENSES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9704)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1976 Family Medical Expenses Supplement provides 114 variables from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1976** [ICPSR 8340]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 123 variables unique to this supplement cover

the amount paid individually and for the whole family for dental, medical, optical, and hospital bills, prescription drug expenses, and other medical costs. Questions were asked about total individual costs excluding health insurance, health insurance premium costs per family member, total individual costs including health insurance, and other types of medical expenses for the respondent and family members. Additional questions were asked about the race and sex of the head of the family. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample of all families, as well as unrelated household members, within each of 41,559 households.

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

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 for statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 28,006
Variables: approx. 237
Record Length: 667
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1976: HEALTH HABITS SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9709)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1976 Health Habits Supplement provides 114 variables from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1976** [ICPSR 8340]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 27 variables unique to this supplement cover questions about medication usage, tea and coffee consumption, smoking habits, and general health status. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 19 and older in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample of all persons aged 19 and over in the households.

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

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 for statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 23,088
Variables: approx. 141
Record Length: 514
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1976: HEALTH INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9706)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1976 Health Insurance Supplement provides 114 variables from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1976** [ICPSR 8340]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 25 variables unique to this supplement cover information about individuals' health coverage, such as whether they have Medicare or Medicaid, private hospital insurance, employer- or union-based coverage, whether it is private coverage obtained through another group, kinds of coverage, and if they received care under an insurance plan in the past year. Information about private plan combinations and reasons for no insurance is also available. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.

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

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 sub-

jects. 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 for statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 113,178
Variables: approx. 139
Record Length: 503
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND PERSON-LEVEL UTILIZATION, ROUNDS 1-4 [PUBLIC USE TAPE 13] (ICPSR 9695)

SUMMARY: The Household Survey is one of the three major components of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES). (The other two components are the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives [SAIAN] and the Institutional Population Component.) Like its predecessors, the 1987 NMES provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Household Survey (HS) was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all use of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. Public Use Tape 13

(PUT 13) contains full-year 1987 person-level characteristics and utilization data collected in Rounds 1-4 of the HS. The tape is intended to serve as the base tape for all other public use tapes with full-year HS data. It contains detailed information on eligibility status and survey administration variables for all persons in the HS sample. There are two person-level data files in PUT 13. Part 1 contains both edited and constructed variables describing demographic and family relationships, income, disability, employment, health insurance status, and utilization data for all of 1987. Part 2 contains the original unedited versions of the edited variables in Part 1, as well as imputation flags for the edited and constructed variables in Part 2. Full identifier variables and weight and variance estimation variables are included in both files. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey sample is a stratified multistage area probability design with a total sample of roughly 35,000 individuals in 14,000 households who completed all rounds of data collection. Oversampling of population subgroups of special policy interest was based on a separate screening interview conducted in the fall of 1986 with a sample of 36,000 addresses. The special policy interest groups include poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

NOTE: The age distribution at Round 4 includes 0-22 years (N = 12,436), 23-54 years (N = 14,457), 55-64 years (N = 3,023), and 65+ years (N = 5,546). The racial/ethnic distribution includes American Indian and Alaskan Native (N = 340), Asian/Pacific (N = 576), Black (N = 8,499), and White (N = 27,221). Additional documentation containing data collection instruments, data collection methods, and variance estimation programs is available from ICPSR on request.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + SAS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Edited and Constructed Variables	Part 2: Original Variables and Edit Flags
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 38,446	Cases: 38,446
Variables: 318	Variables: 74
Record Length: 775	Record Length: 210
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Data Documentation	Part 4: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 133	Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Edwards, W. Sherman, and Martha Berlin. *Questionnaires and Data Collection Methods for the Household Survey and the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives: National Medical Expenditure Survey, Methods 2*. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-3450. Rockville, MD: Public Health Service, September 1989.

Documentation: \$18 (partially machine-readable)

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: SURVEY OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, ROUND 1 PERSON-LEVEL FILE [PUBLIC USE TAPE 11] (ICPSR 9689)

SUMMARY: The Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN) is one of three major components of the 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES). (The other two components are the Household Survey and the Institutional Population Component.) The SAIAN was designed in collaboration with the Indian Health Service (IHS), and used the same data collection instruments, interview procedures, and time frame as the Household Survey component. However, the SAIAN differed from the Household Survey in several respects. The SAIAN sample was interviewed only three times and was not given the supplements on long-term care, caregiving, and care-receiving. Also, SAIAN respondents were asked additional questions on topics such as use of IHS fa-

cilities and traditional medicine, and were given a modified self-administered questionnaire with separate versions for adults and children. Interviewers for the SAIAN were mainly American Indians or Alaska Natives, and about 40 percent of the interviews were conducted entirely in the native language of the respondent. Public Use Tape 11 contains person-level data from Round 1 only, focusing on demographics, household composition, employment, and health insurance. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near federal reservations, who were eligible to receive care provided or supported by the Indian Health Service.

SAMPLING: Multistage area probability design, using an Indian Health Service frame of counties with eligible individuals. An initial screening interview was completed in 13,700 dwelling units in those counties, yielding 1,950 households with at least one (self-defined) eligible person responding for the full year. Data were collected on 7,071 persons in the eligible dwelling units, of whom 6,557 also met criteria for person-level eligibility.

NOTE: The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 11 are released prior to final cleaning and editing, in order to provide prompt access to the NMES data by the research and policy community. The racial/ethnic distribution includes American Indians (N = 5,734), Alaska Natives (N = 629), Whites (N = 647), and other (N = 48). The age distribution is 0-22 years (N = 3,485), 23-54 years (N = 2,718), 55-64 years (N = 435), and 65+ years (N = 433). Additional documentation including data collection instrument, data collection methods, and variance estimation procedures are available from ICPSR on request.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 7,071
 Variables: 180
 Record Length: 420
 Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Data Dictionary
 Record Length: 133

Part 3: SAS Control Cards
 Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Edwards, W. Sherman, and Martha Berlin. *Questionnaires and Data Collection Methods for the Household Survey and the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives: National Medical Expenditure Survey, Methods 2*. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-3450. Rockville, MD: Public Health Service, September 1989.

Documentation: \$21 (partially machine-readable)

David Finkelhor, Gerald Hotaling, and Andrea Sedlak

NATIONAL INCIDENCE STUDIES OF MISSING, ABDUCTED, RUNAWAY, AND THROWNAY CHILDREN (NISMART), 1988 (ICPSR 9682)

SUMMARY: This collection was undertaken in response to the mandate of the 1984 Missing Children Act. Its objective was to estimate the incidence of five categories of children: children abducted by family members, children abducted by non-family members, runaways, throwaways (those not wanted by their families or taken from families because of abuse or neglect), and children considered missing. Data were collected by several different methods. The centerpiece of this collection is a household survey (Parts 1–27) that interviewed families to determine whether any children fit the categories under study. Basic demographic information on age, race, and sex was collected, and questions on the family situation were asked of identified children and their parents and siblings. A survey of juvenile facilities (Parts 28 and 29) was also conducted to determine how many children had run away from these facilities. Facility administrators were prompted for demographic information on the runaways as well as information on the structure of the runaways' families. In addition, a survey of returned runaways (children who had run away and returned

home) (Part 30) was completed to find out whether children's accounts of runaway episodes matched the accounts given by their parents. Children were queried about their relationship with their parents and their views of their contributions to the family. They were also asked about the specific runaway episode: whether they actually ran away or were asked to leave, how long the episode lasted, whether friends knew about it, whether friends accompanied them, whether they used drugs before, during, or after the episode, how they were found, where they were found, and whether disciplinary action was taken. The police records component (Parts 31–33) contains information on homicides, abductions, and sexual assaults. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All households in the United States.

SAMPLING: (1) The sample for the household survey was chosen through computerized random digit dialing. (2) The sample for the juvenile facilities was generated by asking respondents in the household survey if any child in the family had lived in some type of facility such as a boarding school for at least two weeks in the previous year. A juvenile facility in the sample had a probability of being nominated in proportion to the number of children in the facility from telephone households. (3) The sample for the returned runaway file was constituted from the household survey. Households indicating a returned runaway incident were included in this sample. (4) The police records survey was conducted from a stratified random sample based upon region of country, level of urbanization, and population by age.

NOTE: Parts 28–33 have multiple records per case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 33 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Details from Network Segment Data
 Part 2: Adult Enumeration Segment Data
 Part 3: Main Study Screener Data
 Part 4: Custody Arrangement Segment Data
 Part 5: Event Segment Data
 Part 6: Verification Segment Data, Part 1
 Part 7: Verification Segment Data, Part 2
 Part 8: Verification Segment Data, Part 3
 Part 9: Verification Segment Data, Part 4
 Part 10: Verification Segment Data, Part 5
 Part 11: Verification Segment Data, Part 6
 Part 12: Child Specific Segment Data, Part 1
 Part 13: Child Specific Segment Data, Part 2
 Part 14: Child Specific Segment Data, Part 3
 Part 15: Child Specific Segment Data, Part 4
 Part 16: Child Specific Segment Data, Part 5
 Part 17: Child Specific Segment Data, Part 6
 Part 18: Family Dynamics and Screen Questionnaire Segment Data
 Part 19: Institution and Child Link Segment Data
 Part 20: Institution Type Data
 Part 21: Child Enumeration Segment Data
 Part 22: Specific Incident Qualifiers Segment Data
 Part 23: Non-Resident Household Children Living in Institutions Data
 Part 24: Episode and Child Link Segment Data
 Part 25: Parent-Child Relations Segment Data
 Part 26: Throwaway Children Flag Data
 Part 27: Household Survey Data
 Part 28: Juvenile Facilities Survey, Part 1
 Part 29: Juvenile Facilities Survey, Part 2
 Part 30: Returned Runaways Survey
 Part 31: Police Records—Abductions Data
 Part 32: Police Records—Homicide Data
 Part 33: Police Records—Sexual Assault Data

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 8 to 62,400 per part
 Variables: 5 to 427 per part
 Record Length: 13 to 655 per part
 Records Per Case: 1 to 9 per part

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Finkelhor, David, Gerald Hotaling, and Andrea Sedlak. *Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Throwaway Children in America, First Report: Numbers and Characteristics, National Incidence Studies*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1990.

Finkelhor, David, Gerald Hotaling, and Andrea Sedlak. *Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Throwaway Children in America, First Report: Numbers and Characteristics, National Incidence Studies, Executive Summary*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1990.

Documentation: \$25 (partially machine-readable)

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL PROSECUTORS SURVEY, 1990 (ICPSR 9579)

SUMMARY: This survey queried chief prosecuting attorneys of state prosecutorial districts (district attorneys, commonwealth attorneys, etc.) about the prosecution of felony cases within their jurisdictions during 1989–1990. Questions regarding the pre-filing, filing, and pretrial stages of felony prosecution asked about policies limiting the time for plea negotiations, the role of the grand jury, how felony cases were screened, and the amount of time that usually elapsed before the prosecutor was notified of persons arrested for a felony. Prosecutors were also asked to report the percentage of court case filings that were by grand jury indictment, by information following a preliminary hearing, or by other means, and the percentage of felony cases processed by a court of general jurisdiction, a felony court, or other court(s). The trial stage of felony prosecution was covered by questions about the conduct of voir dire examination of prospective jurors, limits on time allowed to commence trial, the number of permitted peremptory challenges, who was responsible for notifying government witnesses to appear in court, whether the prosecution had the right to request a jury trial, whether the jurisdiction's felony court discouraged motions on trial date that would delay trial, and whether the felony court normally granted a continuance on trial date to permit additional time for plea negotiations. Questions on felony sentencing and appeals asked whether the prosecutor was usually present at felony sentence proceedings, whether the judge usually ordered a presentence report, whether victim information was requested or provided by the court, whether the prosecutor normally recommended a type or duration of sentence to be imposed, whether police, victims, or witnesses were notified of the disposition of felony cases, whether the prosecutor was involved in various types of appellate work, and whether the prosecutor had any right of appeal from rulings on motions, from sentences, and from determination of guilt or innocence. General information gathered by the survey includes the number of jurisdictions contained in the prosecutorial district, the number of attorneys and investigators employed in the sampled jurisdiction and in the prosecutorial district as a whole, the length of the prosecutor's term of office, the number of law enforce-

ment agencies that brought arrests into the jurisdiction's court, how much of the prosecutor's felony caseload was assigned on a vertical basis, the kinds of nonfelony matters the prosecutor had responsibility for or jurisdiction over (e.g., family and domestic relations, mental commitments, environmental protection, traffic, etc.), whether the office of prosecutor was an elective position, and whether it was a full- or part-time position. Other general items include whether any felony defendants were provided an attorney on the grounds of indigency, whether, in criminal cases involving both state and federal jurisdiction, the prosecutor would ordinarily be cross-designated to represent the prosecutor in both courts, whether the prosecutor's office contained a "career criminal" unit, whether the state's attorney general was entitled to try cases in the jurisdiction's felony court, which types of criminal history data normally were of practical value in felony prosecution, and who supervised the probationer in most cases of adult felons sentenced to probation. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: Counties and county equivalents in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified probability sample of 300 counties selected for the **National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988** (ICPSR 9449).

NOTE: The dataset contains weights for analyses on a per-county basis and on a per-prosecutor basis.

RESTRICTIONS: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. The original, unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request. All decisions regarding public release of data collections having confidential data are made by the Criminal Justice Archive Steering Committee.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 300
Variables: 171
Record Length: 309
Records Per Case: 5

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*. SD-T-2. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, March 1978.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice*. 2nd ed. NCJ-105506. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, March 1988.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *National Prosecutor Survey, 1990*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, forthcoming.

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Bureau of Justice Assistance and
Criminal Justice Statistics Association*

MANDATORY DRUG OFFENDER PROCESSING DATA, 1986: ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, IOWA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 9420)

SUMMARY: The National Consortium for Assessing Drug Control Initiatives, funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and coordinated by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association, collected drug offender processing data from eight states: Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia. The purpose of the project was to track adult drug offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final court disposition, regardless of whether the offender was released without trial, acquitted, or convicted. These data allow researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes drug offenders, to measure the changing volume of drug offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the drug offender population. For purposes of this project, a drug offender was defined as any person who had been charged with a

felony drug offense. The data are structured into six segments pertaining to (1) record identification, (2) the offender (date of birth, sex, race, and ethnic origin), (3) arrest information (date of arrest, age at arrest, arrest charge code), (4) prosecution information (filed offense code and level, prosecution disposition and date), (5) court disposition information (disposition offense and level, court disposition, final disposition date, final pleading, type of trial), and (6) sentencing information (sentence and sentence date, sentence minimum and maximum). Also included are elapsed time variables. The unit of analysis is the felony drug offender. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All convicted felons in Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + OSIRIS dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Combined State File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 126,702 Variables: 51 Record Length: 173 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2-9: Alaska, California, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Virginia File Structure: rectangular Cases: 364 to 78,940 per part Variables: 51 Record Length: 173 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: machine-readable only

*Bureau of Justice Assistance and
Criminal Justice Statistics Association*

MANDATORY DRUG OFFENDER PROCESSING DATA, 1987: NEW YORK (ICPSR 9565)

SUMMARY: The National Consortium for Assessing Drug Control Initiatives, funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and coordinated by the Criminal Justice Statistics

association, collected drug offender processing data from the state of New York. The purpose of the project was to track adult drug offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final court disposition, regardless of whether the offender was released without trial, acquitted, or convicted.

These data allow researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes drug offenders, to measure the changing volume of drug offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the drug offender population. For purposes of this project, a drug offender was defined as any person who had been charged with a felony drug offense. The data are structured into six segments pertaining to (1) record identification, (2) the offender (date of birth, sex, race, and ethnic origin), (3) arrest information (date of arrest, age at arrest, arrest charge code), (4) prosecution information (filed offense code and level, prosecution disposition and date), (5) court disposition information (disposition offense and level, court disposition, final disposition date, final pleading, type of trial), and (6) sentencing information (sentence and sentence date, sentence minimum and maximum). Also included are elapsed time variables. The unit of analysis is the felony drug offender. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All convicted felons in New York.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 42,684
Variables: 51
Record Length: 173
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson

CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS [THE GLUECK STUDY]: A MATCHED- SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I, 1939-1963 (ICPSR 9735)

SUMMARY: The relationship between crime control policies and fundamental parameters of the criminal career, such as career length, participation in offenses, and frequency and seriousness of offenses committed, is examined in this data collection. The investigators coded, recoded, and computerized parts of the raw data from Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck's three-wave, matched sample study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior, extracting the criminal histories of the 500 delinquents (officially defined) from the Glueck study. Data were originally collected by the Gluecks in 1940 through psychiatric interviews with subjects, parent and teacher reports, and official records obtained from police, court, and correctional files. The subjects were subsequently interviewed again between 1949 to 1965 at or near the age of 25, and again at or near the age of 32. The data coded by Laub and Sampson include only information collected from official records. The data address in part (1) what effects probation, incarceration, and parole have on the length of criminal career and frequency of criminal incidents of an offender; (2) how the effects of criminal control policies vary in relation to the length of sentence, type of offense, and age of the offender; (3) which factors in criminal control policy correlate with criminal career termination; (4) how well age of first offense predicts the length of criminal career; and (5) how age of offender relates to type of offense committed. Every incident of arrest up to the age of 32 for each respondent (ranging from 1 to 51 arrests) is recorded in the data file. Variables include the dates of arrest, up to three charges associated with the arrest, court disposition, and starting and ending dates of probation, incarceration, and parole associated with the arrest. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All delinquent boys in correctional schools in the state of Massachusetts during 1940.

SAMPLING: A two-stage, clustered sample, with delinquents as the first stage and record of arrest as the second stage.

NOTE: This collection contains three 82-character records per case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,828
Variables: 88
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 3

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Davis, K.F. "Patterns of Specialization and Escalation in Crime." Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois (1991).

Laub, John H., and Robert J. Sampson. "Criminal Careers and Crime Control: A Matched Sample Longitudinal Research Design, Phase I" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1990.

Glueck, Sheldon, and Eleanor Glueck. "Delinquents and Nondelinquents in Perspective." Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1968.

Documentation: \$3

Richard Dembo

DRUG TESTING OF JUVENILE DETAINEES TO IDENTIFY HIGH-RISK YOUTH IN FLORIDA, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9686)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the interrelationships among drug/alcohol use, childhood sexual or physical abuse, and encounters with the juvenile justice system. To identify high-risk individuals, youths in a Tampa juvenile detention center were given urine tests and were asked a series of questions about past sexual and/or physical abuse. Official record searches were also conducted 6, 12, and 18 months afterward to measure later encounters with the criminal or juvenile justice systems. The investigators used the youths' urine test results as the primary measure of drug use. On the basis of their review of Florida's statutes, the investigators developed outcome measures for the following offense categories: violent felonies (murder/manslaugh-

ter, robbery, sex offenses, aggravated assault), property felonies (arson, burglary, auto theft, larceny/theft, stolen property offenses, damaging property offenses), drug felonies (drug offenses), violent misdemeanors (sex offenses, nonaggravated assault), property misdemeanors (larceny/theft, stolen property offenses, damaging property offenses), drug misdemeanors (drug offenses), and public disorder misdemeanors (public disorder offenses, trespassing offenses). Other variables measured physical and sexual abuse, emotional and psychological functioning, and prior drug use. Demographic variables on sex, race, age, and education are also contained in the data. The individual is the unit of analysis. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All individuals admitted to a regional detention center in the Tampa Bay area.

SAMPLING: Initial interviews were completed with 398 Florida youth detainees admitted to a regional detention center in the Tampa Bay area who agreed to participate and were not transferred to the center from another secure facility. All female detainees and a random sample of half of the male detainees were invited to participate in the study.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 398
Variables: 1,403
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 46

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Dembo, R., L. Williams, E. Berry, A. Getreu, M. Washburn, E.D. Wish, and J. Schmeidler. "Examination of the Relationships Among Drug Use, Emotional/Psychological Problems, and Crime Among Youths Entering a Juvenile Detention Center." *International Journal of the Addictions*, in press.

Dembo, R., L. Williams, L. La Voie, E. Berry, A. Getreu, J. Kern, L. Genung, J. Schmeidler, E.D. Wish, and J. Mayo. "Physical Abuse, Sexual Victimization and Marijuana/Hashish and Cocaine Use Over Time: A Structural Analysis Among a Cohort of High-Risk Youths." *Journal of Prison Health*, in press.

Dembo, R., L. Williams, L. La Voie, A. Getreu, E. Berry, L. Genung, J. Schmeidler, E.D. Wish, and J. Kern. "A Longitudinal Study of the Relationships Among Alcohol Use, Marijuana/Hashish Use, Cocaine Use and Emotional/Psychological Functioning Problems in a Cohort of High-Risk Youths." *International Journal of the Addictions*, in press.

Documentation: \$8

John M. Boyle

FRAUD VICTIMIZATION SURVEY, 1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9733)

SUMMARY: The fraud victimization survey was administered by telephone to 400 respondents 18 years or older. Screener items were used to determine whether respondents had been fraud victims. Respondents with victimizations to report were administered the incident report items for up to five fraud incidents. The collection contains two general groups of variables: those pertaining to the individual respondent (Part 1), and those pertaining to the fraud incident (Part 2). Personal information includes basic demographic information (age, race, sex, income) and information about experiences as a victim of crimes other than fraud (robbery, assault, burglary, vehicle theft). Specific questions about fraud victimization experiences distinguished among twenty different types of fraud, including sales of misrepresented products or services, nondelivery of promised work or services, various types of confidence schemes, and fraud relating to credit cards, charities, health products, insurance, investments, or prizes. For each type of fraud the respondent had experienced, a series of questions was asked covering the time, place, and circumstances of the incident, the relationship of the respondent to the person attempting to defraud, the response of the respondent and of other agencies and organizations to the incident, and the financial, psychological, and physical consequences of the victimization experience. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States 18 years of age and older.

SAMPLING: Multistage, stratified, clustered sampling design.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Person File	Part 2: Incident File
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 400	Cases: 260
Variables: 320	Variables: 99
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 6	Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$4

Michael G. Maxfield

IMPACT OF LEGISLATION TO PROHIBIT "HAPPY HOURS" IN INDIANA, 1983-1986 (ICPSR 9732)

SUMMARY: This research program was undertaken in Indiana to evaluate the effectiveness of legislation that prohibited "happy hours," the sale of alcoholic beverages at reduced prices during specified times. The happy hour ban sought to curb abusive drinking that can occur when alcoholic beverages are served at significantly reduced prices for a limited time only. The goal of the data collection was to determine whether any reduction in automobile accidents could be attributed to the ban on happy hours. Researchers used an interrupted time-series design to observe trends over time. Data used in this evaluation were extracted from the Accident Statistical Master Tapes for 1983 through 1986 for the state of Indiana, which include annual compilations of all accidents. Variables measure the number of accidents during the specified times. The first data file has as its unit of analysis weeks, defined as beginning Monday and ending on Friday. The second data file has as its unit of analysis bi-weekly periods. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All automobile accidents in the state of Indiana during the period 1983-1986.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: UNDOCCHK.PR/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: All Indiana Highway Accidents, January 1983-June 1986	Part 2: All Alcohol-Related Indiana Highway Accidents, January 1983-June 1986
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 210	Cases: 104
Variables: 23	Variables: 12
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Maxfield, Michael G. "Impact of Legislation to Prohibit Happy Hours" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Documentation: \$3

Thomas B. Marvell and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr.

IMPACT OF SENTENCING REFORMS AND SPEEDY TRIAL LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1969-1989 (ICPSR 9736)

SUMMARY: The certainty and promptness of punishment have long been hypothesized to be important variables in deterring crime. This data collection evaluates whether sentencing reforms to enhance certainty of punishment and speedy trial laws to enhance promptness of punishment affected crime rates, prison admissions, and prison populations. Variables include state, year, crime reports, economic conditions, population (including age structure), prison population, prison releases, and prison admissions. The unit of observation is the state by the year. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of the United States during 1969-1989.

SAMPLING: The data collection is a pooled cross-sectional time series in 50 states for the period 1969-1989.

NOTE: This collection contains two 87-character records per case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,050
Variables: 31
Record Length: 87
Records Per Case: 2

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Marvell, Thomas B., and Carlisle E. Moody, Jr. "Ultimate Impacts of Sentencing Reforms and Speedy Trial Laws" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation: \$3

National Center for Juvenile Justice

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1986: REPORTED CASES IN CALENDAR YEAR DATA BASE (ICPSR 9691)

SUMMARY: This data collection describes in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status, and dependency cases). Inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts, this series is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth done by juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases by sex, number of status cases by sex, number of dependency cases by sex, and total number of cases by sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1986 by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters in all states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,094
Variables: 33
Record Length: 207
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Hans C. Joksche and Ralph K. Jones

MINIMUM LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, 1980-1987 (ICPSR 9685)

SUMMARY: This collection focuses on how changes in the legal drinking age affect the number of fatal motor vehicle accidents and crime rates. The principal investigators identified three areas of investigation. First, they looked at blood alcohol content of drivers involved in fatal accidents in relation to changes in the drinking age. Second, they looked at how arrest rates correlated with changes in the drinking age. Finally, they looked at the relationship between blood alcohol content and arrest rates. In this context, the investigators used the percentage of drivers killed in fatal automobile accidents who had positive blood alcohol content as an indicator of drinking in the population. Arrests were used as a measure of crime, and arrest rates per capita were used to create comparability across states and over time. Arrests for certain crimes as a proportion of all arrests were used for other analyses to compensate for trends that affect the probability of arrests in general. This collection contains three parts. Variables in the FBI Crime Data file include the state and year to which the data apply, the type of crime, and the sex and age category of those arrested for crimes. A single arrest is the unit of analysis for this file. Information in the Population Data file includes population counts for the number of individuals within each of seven age categories, as well as the number in the total population. There is also a figure for the number of individuals covered by the reporting police agencies from which data are gathered. The individual is the unit of analysis. The Fatal Accident Data file includes six variables: the FIPS code for the state, year of accident, and the sex, age group, and blood alcohol content of the individual killed. The final variable in each record is a count of the number of drivers killed in fatal motor vehicle accidents for that state and year who fit into the given sex, age, and blood alcohol content grouping. A driver killed in a fatal accident is the unit of analysis. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Fifty states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: States that raised the drinking age between 1981 and 1986 were eligible for inclusion in the study test group. Addi-

tionally, the year of change and the years where more than 20 percent of the drivers in the relevant age categories were affected by a "grandfather" clause were excluded. Also, only states and years where at least 60 percent of the killed drivers were tested for blood alcohol content were included. States that had not changed their drinking age between 1980 and 1987 were eligible for inclusion in the control group.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: FBI Crime Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 25,600 Variables: 14 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Population Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 408 Variables: 11 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Fatal Accident Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 44,880
Variables: 6
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Joksche, Hans C., and Ralph K. Jones. *The Minimum Legal Drinking Age and Crime* (Final Report to the National Institute of Justice). Winchester, MA: Mid-America Research Institute, 1990.

Documentation: \$3

Lyle W. Shannon

PATTERNS OF DRUG USE AND THEIR RELATION TO IMPROVING PREDICTION OF PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME IN RACINE, WISCONSIN, 1961-1988 (ICPSR 9684)

SUMMARY: This dataset presents information on the relationship between drug and alcohol use and contacts with police for persons in Racine, Wisconsin born in 1955. This collection is part of an ongoing longitudinal study of three Racine, Wisconsin birth cohorts: those born in 1942, 1949, and 1955. Only those born in 1955 were considered to have potential for substantial contact with drugs, and thus only the

younger cohort was targeted for this collection. Data were gathered for ages 6 to 33 for the cohort members. The file contains information on the most serious offense during the juvenile and adult periods, the number of police contacts grouped by age of the cohort member, seriousness of the reason for police contact, drugs involved in the incident, the reason police gave for the person having the drugs, the reason police gave for the contact, and the neighborhood in which the juvenile was socialized. Other variables include length of residence in Racine of the cohort member, and demographic information including age, sex, and race. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All individuals born in 1955 in Racine, Wisconsin, and those who had migrated there by the age of 6.

SAMPLING: The sample includes all individuals born in 1955 and attending school (i.e., appearing in the Racine school census records) in 1966.

NOTE: Other datasets that are part of this ongoing study include: **Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three Birth Cohorts** (ICPSR 8163), **Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime, 1948-1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City Ecological Data** (ICPSR 8164), and **Sanctions in the Justice System, 1942-1977: The Effects on Offenders in Racine, Wisconsin** (ICPSR 8530). Also, users should note that police contact, rather than the individual, is the unit of analysis in this collection, and that each contact is a record. Therefore, there can be multiple records (contacts) per individual. Each individual is identified by the variable UID (Unique Identification Number).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,960
Variables: 19
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Shannon, Lyle W. *Changing Patterns of Delinquency and Crime: A Longitudinal Study in Racine*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1991.

Shannon, Lyle. *Criminal Career Continuity: Its Social Context*. New York, NY: Human Sciences Press, 1988.

Lab, Steven P. "Analyzing Change in Crime and Delinquency Rates: The Case for Cohort Analysis." *Criminal Justice Research Bulletin* 3, 10 (1988).

Documentation: \$3

Michael G. Maxfield and Terry L. Baumer

PRETRIAL HOME DETENTION WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING: AN EVALUATION IN MARION COUNTY, INDIANA, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 9734)

SUMMARY: For this data collection a pretrial home detention program in Marion County, Indiana, that relied on electronic monitoring of clients was subjected to a nonexperimental evaluation. The data address whether the pretrial electronic monitoring program was effective in ensuring that clients appeared at their court hearings, whether the pretrial electronic monitoring program was effective in ensuring public safety, and the extent to which field contact officers experienced difficulties in attempting to contact clients. To gauge the success of the program, investigators compared the number of successful terminations (i.e., home detention followed by a court appearance) to the number of unsuccessful terminations (technical violations and absconding). Each client in the pretrial program was fitted with a coded wristlet that matched a base unit receptacle. A successful contact between the coded wristlet and the base unit verified the client's presence. Defendants on home detention were monitored by a field contact officer. Variables in this collection include charged offense, prior criminal history, living arrangements, employment status, number of telephone calls, summary of program violations, reason for program termination, program entry and termination dates, and disposition after program release. The unit of observation is the individual program client. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All nonviolent offenders in Marion County, Indiana, during 1988-1989.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 224
Variables: 83
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Maxfield, Michael G. "The Fallible Electronic Jailer." *The New York Times* (May 16, 1991).

Maxfield, Michael G., and Terry L. Baumer. "Electronic Monitoring in Marion County, Indiana." *Overcrowded Times* (September, 1991).

Maxfield, Michael G., and Terry L. Baumer. "Pretrial Home Detention With Electronic Monitoring: A Nonexperimental Salvage Evaluation." *Evaluation Review* (forthcoming).

Documentation: \$3

James Austin

REDUCING PRISON VIOLENCE BY MORE EFFECTIVE INMATE MANAGEMENT: AN EXPERIMENT FIELD TEST OF THE PRISONER MANAGEMENT CLASSIFICATION (PMC) SYSTEM IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9665)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this collection was to measure the extent to which the Prisoner Management Classification (PMC) system in Washington state improved overall operations of prison facilities and reduced safety risks to inmates and staff. Four primary issues were addressed: (1) To what extent the PMC reduces rates of assaults on staff and inmates, (2) To what extent the PMC reduces rates of other serious misconduct, (3) To what extent the PMC increases rates of inmate participation in work or vocational programs, and (4) To what extent the PMC enhances staff job satisfaction, morale, and staff performance. Information is included on outcome variables against which comparisons between the experimental and control groups can be made. For each correctional facility, figures were collected for the number of staff-inmate assaults, number of inmate-inmate assaults, number of suicides and suicide attempts, number of escapes and escape attempts, number of "serious" disciplinary incidents, number of total staff, number of inmates,

number of security staff vacancies, rated capacity of the facility, number of staff transfers and reasons, and number of inmates involved in educational, vocational, and work programs. Demographic variables include date of birth, sex, and race. Additional information concerns the family structure of the inmates and conditions surrounding the inmates' lives prior to entering prison. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons admitted to the Washington Department of Corrections in 1987 and 1988.

SAMPLING: A random sample of those inmates admitted to the Washington Department of Corrections and classified as medium-security risks.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image, and Logical Record Length (Part 6)

Part 1: Inmate Characteristic Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 500 Variables: 14 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Work Assignment Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 840 Variables: 5 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Disciplinary Records Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 759 Variables: 6 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Assignment Records Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 724 Variables: 5 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Housing Assignment Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,384 Variables: 5 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Long Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 310 Variables: 90 Record Length: 106 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Short Interview Form
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 317
Variables: 48
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Robert L. DuPont, Keith E. Saylor, and
Eric D. Wish

SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYNTHETIC DRUG USERS IN SAN DIEGO AND WASHINGTON, DC, 1990 (ICPSR 9737)

SUMMARY: This data collection offers information on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of synthetic drug users, characteristics of synthetic drug use such as frequency and method of intake, and factors that prompt drug users to begin to use synthetic drugs or to switch from agricultural drugs to synthetic drugs. Synthetic drugs investigated in the collection include PCP, ice, ecstasy, and speed, while nonsynthetic drugs include alcohol, marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and crack. Patterns of use for all of these drugs are explored. Questions about specific drugs include whether the respondent had ever used the drug, age first used, number of days in the past 30 days the drug was used, whether the drug was used more than two times per week, method of drug intake, and the drug used most often by the respondent and by the respondent's friends. Additional variables include reasons for preferring synthetic or nonsynthetic drugs, reasons the respondent would discontinue use or switch to another drug, availability and cost of certain drugs, and extent of involvement in selling, money handling, and protection. Finally, demographic variables such as sex, ethnicity, age, highest grade completed, employment activity in the past month, geographical location, and subject source (criminal justice system or drug treatment center) are included in the file. The unit of analysis is the individual drug user. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All drug users in San Diego and Washington, DC during 1990.

SAMPLING: This study gathered information from a nonrandomized sample of drug users from treatment programs and criminal justice pretrial facilities in San Diego County, California, and in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. One criminal justice facility and three treatment programs

were selected at each location. A group of 161 self-identified drug users volunteered to participate in the drug survey. All volunteers were included.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
UNDOCCHK.PR/ CONCCCHK.PR/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 161
Variables: 172
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 7

RELATED PUBLICATION:

DuPont, Robert L., Keith E. Saylor, and Eric D. Wish. "Methamphetamine, PCP, and Other Synthetic Drugs: Anticipating the Challenge of the Future." Unpublished manuscript, 1991.

Documentation: \$4

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

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, 1989

**JANUARY (ICPSR 9635)
FEBRUARY (ICPSR 9636)
MARCH (ICPSR 9637)
APRIL (ICPSR 9638)
MAY (ICPSR 9639)
JUNE (ICPSR 9640)
JULY (ICPSR 9641)
AUGUST (ICPSR 9642)
SEPTEMBER (ICPSR 9643)
OCTOBER (ICPSR 9644)
NOVEMBER (ICPSR 9645)
DECEMBER (ICPSR 9646)**

SUMMARY: These surveys were undertaken to measure changes in consumer attitudes and expectations, to understand why these changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for fore-

casting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Since the late 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each monthly survey 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. Demographic information includes ethnic origin, sex, age, and education. 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 + OSIRIS dictionary + data collection instrument for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 500 to 507 per collection
Variables: 206 to 410 per collection
Record Length: 377 to 682 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 9635, 9636, 9637, 9638, 9646), \$10 (ICPSR 9640, 9641, 9644, 9645), \$13 (ICPSR 9643), \$14 (ICPSR 9639, 9642)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Post-election vote validation and election administration survey data have been checked for consistency and for undocumented codes and have been merged with the Post-Election Survey file. Additionally, Variables 143 and 144 in the Post-Election Survey have been updated with corrected data provided by the NES staff. The Field Administration File, of particular interest to those interested in studying survey nonresponse, has been added to this collection as Part 22. CLASS I (Part 1) and CLASS IV

NOTE: The data are also available on diskette along with SPSS and SAS control cards. (See page 7 for a list of all ICPSR data collections available on alternate media.) The EXTENT OF PROCESSING field applies to Part 1 of this collection only. For Part 22, the following descriptors apply: CONCHK.PR/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ CONCHK.ICPSR/MDATA/
FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image with SPSS and SAS Control Cards for each (Part 1), OSIRIS (Part 22)

Part 1: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR Version)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,000
Variables: 80
Record Length: 1,390
Records Per Case: 22

Part 2: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR Version) Frequencies
Record Length: 132

Part 3: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR Version) SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Part 22: Field Administration File (CPS Version)
File Structure: hierarchical

*Documentation: machine-readable only
(Part 1), \$15 (Part 22)*

Warren E. Miller and the National
Election Studies

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Vote Revalidation data collected in July–August 1991 has been added to this collection as Part 25. These data were collected to assess the reliability of the vote validation process, and consist of the 1988 results for individual respondents, office variables as determined in the revalidation process, and the results of the 1991 revalidation. CLASS I (Part 1) and CLASS IV

NOTE: The EXTENT OF PROCESSING field applies to Part 1 of this collection only. For Parts 22–25, the following descriptors apply: CONCHK.PR/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ CONCHK.ICPSR/MDATA/
FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image with SPSS Control Cards for each (Part 1), Logical Record Length (Part 22), OSIRIS (Parts 23–25)

Part 25: 1991 Vote Revalidation (CPS Version)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,040
Variables: 97
Record Length: 144
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10 (Part 25)

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Note 6 and Technical Notes 16–25 have been added to this collection as Part 85. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ CONCHK.PI/MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

Part 85: User Note 6 and Technical Notes 16–25 (August 1991)
Record Length: 128

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has acquired additional files for this collection. Users should check CDNET or the ICPSR Hotline for currently available files. CLASS IV

NOTE: Two types of files for each state are provided in this collection: 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.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ CONCHK.PI/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

Main Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states	Geographic Header Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states + 100
Cases: varies by file	Cases: varies by file
Variables: 1,050	Variables: 67
Record Length: 4,805	Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for all states are now available for this collection. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ CONCHK.PI/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data, codebook errata, and a memo on the GSS weight variables are now available. The revised dataset has corrected data for CONFINAN through CONARMY, variables which contain errors in the first ICPSR release of the data. The errata include corrected frequencies for these variables, plus corrections to variable locations within the Logical Record Length version of data that are incorrectly specified in the codebook for variables HLTH8, HLTH9, HRDSHP3 through HRDSHP7, FAMPER1 through FAMPER5, LAW1 through LAW7, ETHNIC, and ETH1. The memo contains a brief discussion of the GSS weight variables. CLASS IV

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 Logical Record Length and Card Image formats. The SPSS Control Cards are designed for use with the Logical Record Length data and must be altered for use with the Card Image data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ CONCHK.PI/ UNDOCCHK.PI/ FREQ.PI/ MDATA

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 27,782
Variables: 1,867
Record Length: 2,960
Records Per Case: 37

Documentation: \$27

M. Watt Espy and John Ortiz Smykla

EXECUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1608-1991: THE ESPY FILE (ICPSR 8451)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data from July 2, 1987, through April 24, 1991, covering 64 new cases, have been added to this collection. CLASS I

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + OSIRIS dictionary

NOTE: These data are also available on diskette along with documentation and SPSS Control Cards. (See page 7 for a list of all ICPSR collections available on alternate media.)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ CONCHK.PI/ MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,634
Variables: 21
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Rectangular Core and Topical Module files for Waves II, IV, and V, along with database dictionaries for these new files, have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 3: Wave II
Rectangular
Core and Topical
Module Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 32,061
Variables: approx. 988
Record Length: 6,900
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Wave IV
Rectangular
Core and Topical
Module Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 31,818
Variables: 988
Record Length: 5,960
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Wave V
Rectangular Core
and Topical
Module Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 31,512
Variables: approx. 988
Record Length: 5,640
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$18 (Wave II),
\$15 (Waves IV and V)*

*United States Department of Justice.
National Institute of Justice*

**DRUG USE FORECASTING IN
21 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES,
1987-1989 (ICPSR 9477)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1989
have been added to this collection. Data
for two new cities, Washington, DC, and
San Jose, California, have been added to
the collection for 1989, while data for
Omaha, Nebraska, present in prior years,
have been omitted. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
and SPSS Export File, Card Image (Part 3)

Part 4: Data Dictionary
for Wave II Rectangular
Core and Topical
Module File
Record Length: 80

Part 8: Data Dictionary
for Wave IV Rectangular
Core and Topical
Module File
Record Length: 80

Part 10: Data Dictionary
for Wave V Rectangular
Core and Topical
Module File
Record Length: 80

Part 3: Raw Data, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,991
Variables: 278
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 8

Documentation: \$4

United States Sentencing Commission

**ORGANIZATIONS CONVICTED IN
FEDERAL CRIMINAL COURTS,
1988-1990: [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 9513)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1989
and 1990, Parts 2 and 3, have been added
to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 2: Organizational
Defendants Data,
1989-1990
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 446
Variables: 68
Record Length: 816
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Statute Data,
1989-1990
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 446
Variables: 47
Record Length: 417
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

John R. Snortum et al.

**POLICE DOCUMENTATION OF
DRUNK DRIVING ARRESTS,
1984-1987: LOS ANGELES, DENVER,
AND BOSTON (ICPSR 9400)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: SPSS Control
Cards are now available for this collection.
CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
SPSS Control Cards + data collection
instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
UNDOCCHK.PR/ CONCHK.PR/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS
Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 617
Variables: 112
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

Gene N. Levine

**JAPANESE-AMERICAN RESEARCH
PROJECT (JARP): A THREE-
GENERATION STUDY, 1890-1966
(ICPSR 8450)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-
readable codebook for this collection has
been created. CLASS III

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revisions to the
1979-1988 Child-Mother variables relat-
ing to the mother's job have been provided
as Part 17. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 76 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
database dictionaries + data collection
instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
(Parts 1-58 and 65-117), and Card Image
(Parts 59-64)

Part 117: Child-Mother Revised
CPS Variables, 1979-1988
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,346
Variables: 35
Record Length: 314
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: NA

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

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE CLASS OF 1972 (ICPSR 8085)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Fifth
Follow-up Teaching Supplement has been
added to this collection as Part 15. This
supplement provides information on the
attitudes and experiences of members of
the original sample who have teaching
certificates and/or teaching experience. A
separate machine-readable record layout
and SAS Control Cards are also available.
CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PR/ FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SPSS and SAS Control Cards, Card
Image (Part 15)

Part 15: Fifth Follow-up, 1986 Teaching Supplement File Structure: rectangular Variables: approx. 290 Cases: 1,147 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 8	Part 16: Fifth Follow-up, 1986 Teaching Supplement Record Layout Record Length: 80	Part 17: Fifth Follow-up, 1986: Teaching Supplement SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$6

*Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

STATE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION RETURNS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1968-1989 (ICPSR 8907)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 13, County-
Level Data for 1988; has been added to
this collection. In addition, Parts 1, 2, 7,
and 11 have been updated with the inclu-
sion of new cases or other modifications.
These five parts contain a value of "5"
for ICPSR Edition Number (Variable 2
in each part). The remaining eight parts,
unchanged since the last release of this
collection, retain a value of "4" for this
variable. CLASS I

NOTE: The fifth edition of this collection
contains general and special election
returns from 1968 through 1989 for all
50 states, and primary election returns,
where available, for the same period for
14 southern and border states. Odd-year
general elections are recorded in the
county-level data file of the previous
even-numbered year.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 13 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ MDATA/ CONCHK.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Candidate and Constituency Statistics Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 173,811 Variables: 31 Record Length: 147 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Base (or "Raw") Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 472,220 Variables: 17 Record Length: 88 Records Per Case: 1	Part 7: County-Level Data for 1976 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,143 Variables: 129 Record Length: 883 Records Per Case: 1	Part 11: County-Level Data for 1984 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,143 Variables: 100 Record Length: 680 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 13: County-Level Data for 1988
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,143
Variables: 91
Record Length: 617
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL MORTALITY FOLLOWBACK SURVEY, 1986 (ICPSR 9410)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Individual
rectangular data files have been extracted
from Part 1 and are now available as Parts
2 and 3. OSIRIS dictionaries for Parts 2
and 3 have been prepared. An OSIRIS dic-
tionary listing and univariate statistics are
available as a separate machine-readable
file. CLASS III

NOTE: (1) Per agreement with NCHS,
ICPSR distributes the data file and techni-
cal documentation in this collection in
their original form as prepared by NCHS.
(2) Part 1, a hierarchical file, has two levels
of records. The first level, which provides
one record for each of the decedents in this
study, contains information from death cer-
tificates and the informant questionnaire.
The second level contains data from health
care facilities as collected in the Facility
Abstract Records (FARS). Each decedent
may have up to six facility records, one for
each health care facility entered in the last
year of life. Each health care facility record
can accommodate up to 20 episodes of
care received in that facility. Each episode
of care has 17 variables covering diagno-
sis, procedures, and length of stay. Of the
decedents in this study, 12,275 have one or
more facility-level records. (3) The race dis-
tribution for this file is White (N = 13,303),
Black (N = 4,759), American Indian, Aleut,
and Eskimo (N = 540), and other (N = 131).
The age distribution for the file is 25-54
(N = 6,384), 55-64 (N = 3,496), 65-74 (N =
3,895), 75-84 (N = 2,366), and 85+ (N =
2,592).

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 + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 1: 1986 Full File	Part 2: Person
File Structure:	Extract File
hierarchical	File Structure:
Record Length: 1,275	rectangular
	Cases: 18,733
	Variables: 410
	Record Length: 963
	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Health Care	Part 4: Dictionary
Facilities	Listings and
Extract File	Univariate Statistics
File Structure:	for Parts 2-3
rectangular	Record Length: 132
Cases: 17,024	
Variables: 346	
Record Length: 1,275	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$10 (partially machine-readable)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have been checked and corrected for wild or invalid codes. Undocumented variables

have been resolved. Machine-readable documentation with frequencies, a Card Image version of the data, and SPSS Control Cards for both the Logical Record Length and Card Image versions of the data have been prepared and are now available for this collection. CLASS II

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + OSIRIS dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,506
Variables: 132
Record Length: 174
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Richard Johnston et al.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988 (ICPSR 9386)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement has been added to this collection as Part 2. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

Part 2: June 1991 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA

Data Collections From the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The following data collections, produced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), are updated monthly and contain data spanning the period 1948 to the present. These time series data are stored in packed zoned decimal format, and supplemental COBOL processing programs accompany the data files. Each time series can contain a variable number of logical records. The exact number of records in any time series in these collections is dependent upon the availability of annual, quarterly, and monthly data.

The term "country," as used in these data, does not in all cases refer to a territorial entity which is a state as understood by international law and practice. The term also covers some territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate and independent basis.

RESTRICTIONS: ICPSR obtained these data from the International Monetary Fund under the terms of a contract which states that the data are for the sole use of ICPSR and may not be sold or provided to third parties outside of the ICPSR membership. Individuals at institutions that are not members of ICPSR may obtain these data directly from the IMF.

International Monetary Fund

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS (ICPSR 8623)

SUMMARY: These time series data provide information on the balance of payments among countries and geographical areas of the world. Detailed tabulations included in this collection describe (1) transactions in goods, services, and income between an economy and the rest of the world; (2) changes of ownership and other changes in that country's monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), and claims and liabilities to the rest of the world; and (3) unrequited transfers and counterpart entries that are needed to balance, in the accounting sense, any entries for previous transactions and changes which are not mutually offsetting. Aggregated and detailed presentations show data for items such as investments, short- and long-term capital, reserves, and changes in reserves. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: 135 countries and geographical areas.

NOTE: There are approximately 50,000 time series included in this collection. For intercountry comparison, all statements are expressed in terms of special drawing rights (SDRs). When not reported in SDRs, figures are obtained by conversion.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + computer program file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1965–Present	Part 2: COBOL Funpack Program
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Variables: 30	
Record Length: 88	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

International Monetary Fund. *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, published annually.

International Monetary Fund. *Balance of Payments Statistics*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, published monthly.

Documentation: \$5

International Monetary Fund

DIRECTION OF TRADE (ICPSR 7628)

SUMMARY: These time series data supply detailed information on imports and exports for various countries and geographical areas of the world. Countries are grouped into three main categories: (1) Industrial Countries, (2) Developing Countries, and (3) USSR, Eastern Europe, etc. Along with data from reporting countries, estimates are provided by partner countries for non-reporting countries or for those which are slow to report. A subset of these data, containing annual data from 1948 to 1978, is available as well. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Approximately 160 countries and geographical areas.

NOTE: Approximately 61,000 time series are included in this collection. All exports are valued "free on board" and all imports "cost, insurance, and freight." Data are expressed in millions of United States dollars.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + OSIRIS dictionary + computer program file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

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

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1948–Present	Part 4: Annual Data: 1948–1978
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 30	Cases: 40,026
Record Length: 88	Variables: 37
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 230
	Records Per Case: 4

Part 5: COBOL Funpack Program
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

International Monetary Fund. *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, published annually.

International Monetary Fund. *Direction of Trade Statistics*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, published monthly.

Documentation: \$5 (Part 1), machine-readable only (Part 4)

International Monetary Fund

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS (ICPSR 7629)

SUMMARY: Detailed tabulations of international and domestic finance data are presented in this data collection. These time series data summarize each country's balance of payments, with collateral data on major financial components such as trade and reserves, and data on exchange rates, international liquidity, money and banking, international transactions, prices, production, government finance, and interest rates. A subset of these data, containing annual data from 1948 to 1978, is available as well. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: 196 countries and geographical areas.

NOTE: The International Financial Statistics data are currently available from ICPSR from 1948 through July 1991. See the Notes and Errata section of this *Bulletin* for more information on this collection. Approximately 23,000 time series are included in the collection. Exchange rates are expressed in United States dollars per national currency unit or vice versa, and two rates are given for the special drawing right value of the national currency unit.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation + OSIRIS dictionary + computer program file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

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

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1948–Present	Part 4: Annual Data, 1948–1978
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 30	Cases: 16,250
Record Length: 88	Variables: 41
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 241
	Records Per Case: 4

Part 5: COBOL Funpack Program
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

International Monetary Fund. *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, published annually.

International Monetary Fund. *International Financial Statistics*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, published monthly.

Documentation: \$5 (Part 1), machine-readable only (Part 4)

International Monetary Fund

GOVERNMENT FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 8624)

SUMMARY: These time series present combined statistics on detailed revenues and expenditures for all levels of government.

Topics covered include deficit/surplus or total financing, revenues or grants, expenditures, lending minus repayments, domestic financing, foreign financing, domestic debt or total debt, and foreign debt. Annual data are supplied for central government accounts and different levels of government in these categories: (1) central government budgetary accounts, (2) central government consolidated accounts, (3) central government extrabudgetary accounts, (4) central government Social Security Funds, (5) state or province governments, (6) local governments, and (7) general governments. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: 129 countries of the world.

NOTE: Approximately 35,000 time series are included in this collection. The full detail of general government operations is shown in national currency in country presentations, with major components and expenditures on education, health, social security and agriculture shown also as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + computer program file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1971–Present	Part 2: COBOL Funpack Program
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Variables: 30	
Record Length: 88	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

International Monetary Fund. *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund, published annually.

Documentation: \$5

Notes and Errata

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has notified ICPSR that it will not renew ICPSR's **International Financial Statistics (IFS)** [ICPSR 7629] monthly tape subscription effective November 1, 1991. This action coincides with IMF's decision to begin distributing this series to individuals on CD-ROM. As a result, ICPSR will temporarily not be able to update these data on a monthly basis. Users will continue to be able to order the IFS

data from ICPSR for the 1948 through July 1991 period. Efforts are under way to renew the monthly subscription with IMF, and we will notify users when these efforts are successful.

Users should note that the description of the technical specifications for **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A (ICPSR 9575)** in the

September 1991 issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin* contained errors. The correct number of variables is 1,050, and there are 2 records per case.

The Census Bureau has published a second edition of the *SIPP User's Guide*. Users of SIPP data should contact ICPSR for a copy of the new *Guide*, which is available for \$10.

IASSIST '92 Conference Update

The 18th annual conference of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology will take place May 26–29, 1992, at the Concourse Hotel in Madison, Wisconsin. The conference theme — *Data, Networks, and Cooperation: Linking Resources in a Distributed World* — expresses IASSIST members' concerns for managing and sharing computer-readable data during a time of increasing demand coupled with decreasing fiscal resources. The theme touches upon the need for institutional cooperation as well as careful planning to meet the needs for the future. The conference program features one day of workshops, plus three days of contributed papers, roundtable discussions, and poster sessions.

\$175 Workshop and Conference

\$125 Conference only

\$ 75 Workshop only

\$ 75 One-Day attendance

Late fee after April 20, 1992: add \$50

Non-members: add \$50

New membership*: add \$40

Entertainment events for IASSIST '92 include an excursion to the 125-year old Wollersheim Winery located in south-central Wisconsin, and a reception at the Memorial Union on the shore of Lake Mendota at the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.

Rooms have been reserved at the Concourse Hotel from May 25–May 30 (including Saturday night) at the special conference rate of \$65 per person per room (single or double). Room reservations must be made by April 25, 1992, to ensure the special rate, and attendees must identify themselves as IASSIST conferees. The national toll free phone number for reservations is 1-800- 356-8293 (in Wisconsin, 1-800-362-8270.) A complimentary shuttle to and from Dane County Regional Airport is provided by the Concourse, and free parking is available to overnight guests.

Registration fees (cash or checks in U.S. funds only, made payable to IASSIST '92) can be mailed to:

Cindy Lew
IASSIST '92 Local Arrangements Coordinator
Center for Demography and Ecology
1180 Observatory Drive
4470 Social Science
Madison, WI 53706
Phone: (608) 262-9827
FAX: (608) 262-8400
LEW@WISCSSC

*For information on IASSIST membership, please contact:

Libbie Stephenson
Institute for Social Science Research
UCLA
405 Hilgard Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1484

CSS92 Conference Update

A conference on Computing for the Social Sciences will be held May 4–7, 1992, at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. The conference is sponsored by the Social Science Computing Association in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, and the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).

The conference theme — *Gateways to the Future* — focuses on the revolutionary capabilities for the management and analysis of social, economic, political, and demographic data brought about by the technological changes of recent years. Prominent among these changes is the development of high-performance, distributed computers linked to regional and national networks. CSS92 will offer a forum for an expected 300 users, and potential users, on the power of this new technology in the social sciences.

CSS92 will feature opening and closing sessions, with nationally-prominent speakers; five major program tracks; several hands-on tutorials and special demonstrations for direct experience with tools, applications, and

data; Data Marathon, an on-site data analysis contest using census and survey data; a special seminar conducted by Edward Tufte of Yale University; and several food and social events.

The program will follow five major tracks:

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

Research Strategies and Analytic Methods. Innovative applications of computing and information technology to the management and analysis of social data; includes artificial intelligence and simulation.

Graphics and Visualization. Graphics and visualization as tools for the analysis of data and the presentation of findings; includes graphical techniques for exploratory data systems and geographic information systems.

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

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

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Direct any questions about the program to the Program Chairman, Al Anderson, at the University of Michigan:

Phone: 313-998-7140

FAX: 313-998-7415

Internet:

albert_f_anderson@um.cc.umich.edu

BITNET: UserLD52@umichum

For registration information, contact the Department of Conferences and Seminars at the University of Michigan:

541 Thompson Street, Room 112

Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1360

Phone: 313-764-5304

FAX: 313-764-1557

Internet: css92@um.cc.umich.edu

BITNET: UserCS92@umichum

Catalogs Mailed to Official Representatives

The November 1991 bulk mailing to ORs contained the following items:

- *Data Collections from the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging, Fall 1991*
- *Data Available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Summer 1991*

Forthcoming...

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

- **Study of Consumer Purchases in the United States, 1935-1936 (Family Expenditure Data for Urban Areas)**
- **CBS News/New York Times Monthly Polls, 1990-1991**
- **Adaptation Process of Cuban and Mexican Immigrants in the United States, 1972-1979**
- **Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey, June-July 1989**

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ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
FAX: (313) 764-8041

24-Hour Hotline: (313) 763-3486

BITNET Address:
USERSVCQ@UMICHUM

INTERNET Address:
ICPSR_NETMAIL@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU

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(313) 764-2570

Donna Gotts, Administrative Secretary
(313) 764-2570

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(313) 764-8392

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Resource Development
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(313) 763-5010

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