

The Promise and Challenges of Alternate Media

Janet K. Vavra

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

When the microcomputer arrived on our desks in the 1980s, few of us realized just how dramatically this relatively small piece of equipment would change our lives. Not only did the microcomputer alter the way we perform our daily tasks, it changed the way we view and interact with the world both near and far. Sending messages to colleagues half a world away was something we once did only through Western Union or the postal system. Today, with the use of e-mail facilities and public data networks, individuals send messages across the country and around the world with the same ease that they once picked up the phone and placed a call across town. Many users now have desktop computers (workstations) that have more computing power than many mainframes had 10–15 years ago, and the machines do not require entire floors to accommodate them and their peripherals.

The user of a microcomputer or workstation now works with an enviable array of hardware and software, performing data transfers, database searches, accounting tasks, and data analyses, and receiving and sending messages without ever leaving the office. Indeed, a researcher can now conceivably conduct a project from beginning to end from the keyboard of a micro. He or she might begin the project by searching the library's on-line catalog to identify relevant publications, thereby eliminating long hours spent in the library. The user can also search on-line databases to locate machine-readable data containing the needed variables. (If access to such databases is limited to selected users, a request asking for a given

search can be sent via e-mail to the individual authorized to search the databases.) Ordering a specific data collection can also be done from the desktop, either through e-mail or electronic ordering systems; in some instances, data can be downloaded through public data networks directly to the user's hard disk or to a local data library facility and then through a local area network to the user's machine. After acquiring the appropriate data, the user can perform analyses with micro-based software and then share the results with project colleagues who might be at other locations, again using e-mail or public data network capabilities. Finally, the user can prepare research reports using a word-processor, many of which also have graphics capabilities.

One could cite similar scenarios in almost every field and activity. The point is that many of the capabilities that in the past were only available to users through central computing facilities, or not at all, are now available on the powerful machines we have in our offices. Microcomputing is often cheaper than mainframe computing, and it is usually faster, more user-friendly, and more flexible.

In response to this "microcomputer revolution," many campuses are cutting back on support for traditional mainframes and are emphasizing distributed computing built around file servers and microcomputers or workstations. Needless to say, this move toward decentralized computing has directly impacted those organizations that provide data and related services.

One of the ways that ICPSR is responding to the widespread use of micro-

computers and to the demand for compatible data and services is by exploring new data storage and transmittal media: diskettes, CD-ROMs, and network file transfer. While each of these alternate media has points to recommend it, each also carries a unique set of problems for the user and for ICPSR. This article offers an overview of alternate media and outlines the challenges ICPSR faces in continuing to serve users with more traditional computing environments as well as those at institutions where the activities of the central computing facility have been sharply curtailed.

Alternate Media: Meeting Users' Needs

While the past two to four years have seen a growing interest in alternate media, a large amount of data continue to be transmitted and exchanged among facilities on round magnetic tape. However, the day is rapidly approaching when round tape will not be the medium of choice but rather the medium of last resort. Round tape usually requires a mainframe, and, as we've seen, many central computing facilities are cutting back on services they have traditionally provided as well as on staff that support these services.

Given these cuts and given the impressive computing power users have at their fingertips, it is natural that demand has increased for data and other supportive services compatible with microcomputers. However, the variety of possible configurations at the microcomputer level and the differences in individual preferences make it difficult to generate products that will meet everyone's needs.

Diskettes

Almost without exception, microcomputers have floppy diskette capabilities. However, not only do the diskettes generally come in two different sizes, they also can be written in different densities with data either uncompressed or compressed. (Sounds a bit like the old days of seven- and nine-track magnetic tapes.) For the data producer and distributor, the most logical solution to this diversity is to identify the format used by the majority of users and to write diskettes routinely with those specifications. Unfortunately, there will always be users who absolutely cannot use the standard product and must have data at different specifications. Producing a standard product that most users can work with and then, if possible and economically practical, dealing on a case-by-case basis with those users that cannot handle the standard product seems to make the most sense. Helping users to migrate to a more standard environment also makes sense.

While floppy diskettes are excellent media for transmitting small collections of data, problems arise when large data collections containing more than a couple of megabytes of data are involved. One solution is to supply the data in compressed format. Most of the commonly used compression software reduces the size of a file to about 20–30% of its original size. Since the current capacity of most diskettes ranges from an average of 350 kilobytes for a 5-1/4" low density diskette to 1.4 megabytes for a 3-1/2" high density diskette (diskettes with greatly increased capacities are expected on the market in the near future), it is easy to see that large files, even when compressed, are not practical for this medium. Supplying one data file on numerous diskettes can create problems for software that may eventually have to manipulate the data. Large compressed files have to be decompressed and space has to be available locally to accommodate the exploded data.

While the user has to be concerned with the amount of space available on his or her microcomputer in order to work with the data arriving on diskette, the data producer is further concerned with the effort that must go into preparing the data for diskette. It may be necessary to reformat the data to make it compatible with the microcomputer environment. For example, PC-based software frequently cannot accommodate large record lengths with ease, so records may have to be broken up. Additional problems may arise with large numbers of cases and/or large numbers of variables. Depending on the work that needs to be done, reformatting can be an expensive proposition. Accordingly, it may be necessary to identify only certain collections that can be provided on diskette and, further, to routinely provide these data in only a selected number of diskette formats.

CD-ROMs

When it comes to large collections of data, optical media go a long way toward solving storage problems. One of the more popular optical media is the CD-ROM. On a disk no larger than a 5-1/4" floppy, a CD-ROM can easily hold over 600 megabytes of raw ASCII data. While access on a CD-ROM is slower than with a floppy, many producers bundle the data on their CD-ROMs with software that helps to reduce the retrieval time. However, many users are not concerned about the length of the retrieval time, since time spent on their microcomputer does not result in direct costs the way time spent on a mainframe does. Batch jobs set up to run on micros can help to bypass the problem of slower retrieval.

Despite the high storage capacity of a CD-ROM and some of its other attractive features, the CD-ROM is basically not an inexpensive medium. Users usually must purchase a CD-ROM drive. Generally a CD-ROM's performance depends upon the drive and software driver used and on the power of the machine on which the work is be-

ing performed. If the microcomputer currently in use is not suitable for CD-ROM applications, purchasing a different computer or upgrading to a different model may sometimes be necessary and can be expensive, especially for academic users.

From the producer's point of view as well, a CD-ROM product can be a very expensive undertaking. If the data are to be bundled with software, the producer must either identify existing software and then seek licensing agreements to use the software, or write in-house software. Licensing agreements can be costly; the preparation of in-house software may, however, involve an even greater financial commitment. Data need to be prepared for input into the software and may need to be restructured for the microcomputing environment. An alternative is not to supply any software with the product and leave it up to the user to identify software to be used with the data. With this latter approach, the CD-ROM is viewed more as a data transmittal and storage medium than as a complete data transmittal, storage, and retrieval system.

While data can also be compressed on CD-ROM, the large volume of information that can be stored on CD-ROM usually requires special retrieval software for full or partial extracts. It is easy to visualize the problems that could arise if a user had to decompress, for example, a 550 megabyte file stored on CD-ROM onto a hard disk, or other local storage media, before being able to manipulate the data.

After the decision has been made regarding the nature of the CD-ROM product, premastering and mastering must be done before copies can be made. These steps normally are performed by service bureaus, although producers can opt to purchase the necessary equipment and software for in-house capabilities. However, the charges for such capabilities preclude most organizations from mastering their own CD-ROM products. It should also be noted that the overall

costs for producing a CD-ROM are generally such that only selected data collections can or should be considered for the medium.

Network File Transfer

Transmittal of data over public data networks is perhaps the most promising new mode of data transfer, both for the user community and the data distributor. By simply identifying the data needed and giving the appropriate set of commands, the user can theoretically transfer any data collection needed in a matter of minutes. This can all be done without any direct intervention by the distributor; only electronic notification that the transaction occurred is necessary. As network speeds have been increasing from T1 (maximum 1.544 megabits or 200 kilobytes per second) to T3 (maximum 45 megabits or 5600 kilobytes per second), this mode of data exchange has created a great deal of interest. But as with the other types of alternate media discussed so far, there are advantages and disadvantages associated with this option.

From a user's standpoint, it is very attractive to simply give a few commands on one's desktop computer and have megabytes of data arrive over the lines within minutes. There is no need to wait days for an order to be processed or to be concerned that it will not arrive in time either for a paper deadline or class assignment. Network transmittal also eliminates the waiting that takes place when the user discovers that another data collection would have been a better choice than the one originally requested.

It certainly is true that if public data networks worked in practice as they sound in theory, our data exchange problems would be over. However, this mode of transfer carries with it a complicated set of problems. Speed of data transmission is one important issue. The speed with which data arrive over the lines is the result of a number of factors, including the different routes data must pass through to

get from the source to the user's machine. The speed of that journey will be only as fast as the slowest link along the network path. Therefore, users never actually experience the maximum data transmittal speeds quoted for any given network. Also, while the public data networks make every effort possible to assure complete transfer of data, transmittal problems can arise, resulting in incomplete transfers. In addition, the machine receiving the data must have space to accommodate the information coming down the lines. Finally, shipping certain file formats over networks is currently problematic. Record formats and record lengths can be altered in the translation between the sending and receiving systems.

ICPSR's Experience and Future Directions

After looking at each of the alternate media available and the associated advantages and disadvantages, one may very well ask which is the best approach. Staff at ICPSR have been spending a fair amount of time exploring and experimenting with each of the media forms. Unfortunately, we have not found a simple solution that will provide everything for everyone. Our task is to find solutions that meet users' needs while being organizationally and economically practical for ICPSR.

For the near future, ICPSR expects that, while most of the data supplied to users will continue to be provided on magnetic tape, a strong effort will be made to supply data on other media as well. Surveys of our users indicate that at this time magnetic tape still remains the overwhelming preference as a transmittal medium, but we anticipate that this will rapidly change. It should also be noted that a significant number of the collections in the ICPSR holdings will not be suitable for transmittal by any other medium in the near future. This is largely due to the size of many of these collections, which span several reels of tape. Also, the format of some collections will in-

itally preclude their transmittal on other media. Hierarchical data files will be best supplied on magnetic tape, at least for the time being. Nevertheless, ICPSR has made a firm commitment to move toward data dissemination on alternate media and work continues in this direction.

In February 1991, nearly 100 copies of a two-volume CD-ROM containing the Panel Study of Income Dynamics data for Waves 1-20 were distributed to Official Representatives at member institutions who had expressed an interest in participating in a field test of the product. The data were supplied on CD-ROM in raw ASCII format. SPSS/PC and SAS/PC statements were provided on each CD-ROM. Users could use the statements to prepare extracts from the main file or they were free to utilize their own software to perform the extracts. Responses on the questionnaire provided with the field-test copies indicated that users overwhelmingly approved of this approach for the CD-ROM. Since then, another wave of PSID data has become available on CD-ROM, and a CD-ROM containing criminal justice data collections is also being released.

ICPSR expects to produce additional CD-ROMs in the future. Collections selected for this medium will be those that users have indicated they would like to see in this format, and those collections that have a high distribution volume.

ICPSR's Computer Support Group has identified collections that are appropriate for network transmittal through Internet and has made these data available to ICPSR members on a test basis. When these tests are concluded and relevant programming that supports this activity is completed, we expect that access to ICPSR data will be expanded to eventually include most ICPSR data holdings. In order to make ICPSR data available through Internet, the nearly 30,000 files in the holdings will need to be moved from exclusively magnetic tape storage to optical disk storage. Since this will be a rela-

tively large task, not all data will be stored on optical media immediately.

Finally, ICPSR has released several collections on diskette—primarily those which users have indicated they would find most useful on this medium. In general, the data collections that have been and will be provided on diskette are those that are available in raw ASCII format and do not require large numbers of diskettes to accommodate a given data file. Data are

supplied with self-extracting compression software, SPSS and SAS statements, and the appropriate README files containing relevant information about the contents of each diskette. (See the following pages for a current list of all collections available from ICPSR on diskette, on CD-ROM, and via network file transfer.)

As ICPSR continues with the installation of software and hardware that will allow us to move from magnetic

to optical storage media, we expect to continue to explore the feasibility of adding new services and upgrading older ones. While ICPSR will monitor and respond to the technical changes many of our users are experiencing, we will also strive to remain responsive to those users who are not experiencing rapid technological changes. For the future, ICPSR will seek a balance that enables us to serve users spanning the full and changing spectrum of technical capabilities. □

Janet Vavra is Technical Director at ICPSR. Her responsibilities include User Support and Data Library activities at ICPSR, as well as the evaluation and development of user services and products.

This article is based on a paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, May 1991.

ICPSR Receives Martin Luther King Award

On January 20, 1992, at the University of Michigan's Martin Luther King Day ceremonies, Henry Heitowit accepted an award on behalf of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) for "programs which operate to create access and success for students and move the University of Michigan towards a multicultural community." The award, which was presented by Charles D. Moody, Sr., Vice Provost for Minority Affairs, acknowledges the commitment of ICPSR's Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research to providing instructional opportunities for minority students.

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 3-1/2" 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 (Parts 201 and 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, documentation, 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]

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] (Part 15: Incident-Level Concatenated File, 1987–1989 and Part 23: 1989 Full File) (ICPSR 8864)

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 (Part 1: Individual Units and Part 2: Estimates File) (ICPSR 9446)

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

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)

A Tribute to Betty Nesvold

Betty Nesvold, an ICPSR Council member from 1972–1975 and the first woman to hold the position of Council Chair, passed away January 27, 1992. The ICPSR staff and Council join with her colleagues in honoring Betty's life and her remarkable achievements. The following is part of a longer tribute delivered at a memorial service for Betty on February 21 at California State University, San Diego, where Betty was a professor of political science.

Those of us in the social sciences, and especially those who put great emphasis on teaching, owe an extraordinary debt of gratitude to Betty Nesvold.

Twenty years ago, Dr. Nesvold pioneered the concept of a federated membership in the ICPSR when she helped to obtain a system-wide membership for the 19 California State campuses. That membership continues today, and it has been extraordinarily fruitful. Scores of faculty workshops, in which hundreds of our colleagues have received training in data access, data analysis, and classroom utilization of the materials, have been offered on the system's campuses. Scores of our colleagues have profited from the stimulation and training offered at the annual ICPSR Summer Program in Ann Arbor. Scores of others have been able to attend our own CSU summer workshops.

But the accomplishment Betty most prized was the effect of our membership in the classroom. Thousands of our students have written papers based on their secondary analysis of data from the ICPSR archive. Hundreds of our students have been honored by being asked to read their papers at the annual CSU Student Research Conference sponsored by the Social Science Research and Instructional Council — the governing and administrative group responsible for our membership in ICPSR. At those student research conferences, the best paper is given a prize which the Council has named the Betty Nesvold Award in her honor.

Betty's contributions to the social science community outside the CSU system are no less important. In the creation of the first multi-institution membership in ICPSR, Betty produced a model for dozens of other universities. Many have copied our structure and parts of our program. Betty's work in stimulating and producing datasets and analysis packages designed for classroom use was also a major achievement. Since 1974, tens of thousands of students in American universities have been introduced to social science data analysis in courses that have used teaching packages called SETUPS, which Betty was instrumental in developing. Those packages, focused primarily on specific topics in American politics, compara-

tive politics, and international relations, were produced jointly by the ICPSR and the American Political Science Association (APSA). An officer of both those organizations, Betty was one of the principal scholars involved in preparing the grant proposal to the National Science Foundation, which funded the development of SETUPS, and she was Director of the APSA-ICPSR summer workshop at which the first seven SETUPS modules were developed.

I think Betty's greatest contribution to the social sciences was her commitment to classroom teaching. Because of Betty's work, many more students have become familiar with computers and the skills necessary to use them than would have otherwise done so. Those skills are vital for numerous careers. Still more important, through the kinds of classroom experiences Betty promoted, our students come to understand that research is not simply an activity involving reading about, summarizing, and criticizing what scholars have done. Rather, they develop analytic, problem-solving, and evidence-assessment skills which will be of great use to them throughout their lives. Moreover, they learn the extraordinary importance not just of having beliefs but of testing the truth of their beliefs.

—Charles McCall, California State University,
Bakersfield

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

National Medical Expenditure Survey (NACDA)
(June 8–12)
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/Measurement 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
(July 6–10)
"Chaos" and Nonlinear Dynamics
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
(July 6–10)
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.*

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 Additions to Holdings and Revisions/Updates sections 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 User Note 6, Technical Notes 16-25
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 <i>Technical Notes 7-8</i>
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 <i>User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-6</i> <i>Technical Notes 7-8</i>
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A, Record Sequence Example File</i>	<i>1 file (test data)</i>	<i>Data Dictionary</i>
<i>Geographic Reference File — Names, 1990 (Census Version): [United States]</i>	<i>50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico + 8 outlying areas (1 data file per state or area)</i>	<i>Machine-Readable Codebook</i>

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.

Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, and Anna Melich

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES STUDIES, 1970-1989: CUMULATIVE FILE (ICPSR 9361)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains 28 attitudinal and 22 demographic variables selected from the **European Communities Studies, 1970-1973**, and **Euro-Barometers 3-31A**. Question items chosen from the individual surveys for inclusion in the cumulative file have appeared in at least four different surveys. Most items, however, were included in nearly all of the studies carried out during the 19-year period from 1970 to 1989. Attitudinal vari-

ables selected from the individual studies include respondent's overall life satisfaction, amount of social change desired, left/right political orientation, support of the Common Market, strength of religious attachment, and the political party for which the respondent would vote. Other variables record respondents' opinions on topics such as the unification of Europe, elections to the European Parliament, nuclear power, income equality, terrorism, military defense, public ownership vs. private industry, and pollution. Three indices constructed by the principal investigators—cognitive mobilization, materialist/post-materialist values, and left/center/right vote—also are included. Demographic information supplied includes age, sex, marital status, household composition, occupation, religion, family income, age at which the respondent left school, town size, and region. **CLASS I**

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany (1970-1989), United Kingdom (1970,

1973-1989), Denmark (1973-1989), Ireland (1973-1989), Luxembourg (1973-1989), Greece (1980-1989), Spain (1981-1989), and Portugal (1982-1989).

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples and stratified quota samples.

NOTE: This data collection replaces **European Communities Studies, 1973-1984: Cumulative File** (ICPSR 8434).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: Frequencies
File Structure:	Addendum
rectangular	Record Length: 133
Cases: 357,237	
Variables: 60	Parts 3-7: SAS
Record Length: 91	Control Cards
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 63 to 78 per part

Parts 8-11: SPSS Control Cards
Record Length: 66 to 71 per part

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Inglehart, Ronald. *The Silent Revolution: Changing Values and Political Styles Among Western Publics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1977.

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

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILE—NAMES, 1990 (CENSUS VERSION): [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9731)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains the names that correspond with the 1990 Census high-level geographic area codes

Data Processing Information

Users of ICPSR data should note that *all* ICPSR data collections undergo some basic checks before release. 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 re-coded 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.

Additional information about data processing is presented in the **EXTENT OF PROCESSING** field of the data collection descriptions. Please refer to the key below for definitions of the abbreviations used in this field.

Extent of 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.

contained in the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing System, or TIGER/Line files. Included are the record type, defining code(s), and name for each geographic entity. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and eight outlying areas of the United States.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 60 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states	Part 79: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 114
File Structure: rectangular	
Cases: 4 to 14,318 per part	
Variables: 13	
Record Length: 96	
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 3A, RECORD
SEQUENCE EXAMPLE FILE
(ICPSR 9592)**

SUMMARY: This file was prepared to acquaint users with the Summary Tape File 3A (STF 3A) record structure and to provide a test file for software development. The file contains no statistical data. The identification portion of each record contains geographic information for the Missouri test sites used in the 1988 Dress Rehearsal Census. The data cells contain "dummy" data consisting of the sequence number of the data cell within the record. The final record layout for all STF 3A files is shown in the identification and table portions of the data dictionary. CLASS IV

NOTE: This file was developed as a test file and contains no statistical data. The file is structured with four 7,925-character records per case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,050 Variables: approx. 3,225 Record Length: 7,925 Records Per Case: 4	Part 2: Data Dictionary Record Length: 80
---	--

Documentation: \$9

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

**COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1989
[UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY,
STATE, AND COUNTY DATA
(ICPSR 9740)**

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: NONNUM/
BLANKS/CONCHK.PI/ UNDOCCHK.PI/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: United States Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,137 Variables: approx. 52 Record Length: 328 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: State Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 49,241 Variables: approx. 54 Record Length: 300 Records Per Case: 1
---	--

Parts 3-11: County Summary Data, Census Geographic Divisions 1-9 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 34,867 to 183,643 per part Variables: approx. 25 Record Length: 140 Records Per Case: 1	Part 12: SIC Reference Code List File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 60
--	--

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "County Business Patterns, 1989." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$3

*Robert T. Blackburn and
Janet H. Lawrence*

**FACULTY AT WORK, 1988-1989:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9713)**

SUMMARY: The purpose of this survey was to assess the current working conditions for full-time faculty in the United States and to explore the ways in which those conditions affect the teaching role. A secondary purpose of this project was to create a database to serve as a foundation for identifying and studying incentives most likely to motivate faculty members to explore alternative ways of teaching. A cognitive motivation model was used to predict faculty behaviors related to teaching, research, scholarship, and service. Faculty surveyed were from three fields and eight disciplines: the humanities (English and history), natural sciences (biology, chemistry, and mathematics), and social sciences (political science, psychology, and sociology). Institutions excluded from the survey included specialized institutions as designated by the 1976 Carnegie classification, vocational and technical schools, two-year branches of universities, and institutions less than ten years old. Full-time faculty were sampled in the remaining Carnegie types, and stratified by level (I or II) and by control (public or private). Survey items include demographic information, questions about institutional priorities, and a series of questions designed to elicit perceptions of the skills, values, and personality predispositions that characterize the valued professor on the respondent's campus. The unit of analysis is full-time faculty (faculty with a 50 percent or greater faculty appointment in a department) in tenure-track positions. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All full-time faculty in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified random probability sample representing full-time faculty in each of eight disciplines and in 17 Carnegie types of institutions in the United States.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,280 Variables: 285 Record Length: 568 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,280 Variables: 285 Record Length: 80
--	---

Part 3: SPSS Data Dictionary
Record Length: 133

Documentation \$3

Alejandro Portes

ADAPTATION PROCESS OF CUBAN AND MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1972-1979 (ICPSR 9672)

SUMMARY: For this data collection, Cuban and Mexican male immigrants were interviewed upon their entry into the United States in 1973-1974, with follow-up interviews in 1976 and 1979. The project sought to explore the causes and results of changes that occur following immigration by examining the complex interrelationships between the effects of what immigrants "bring with them" and the social and economic context that receives them. The first interview elicited demographic information such as marital status, number of children, education, parental information, present and prior occupations, date and community of birth, prior residency in the United States, present residency, relatives and friends in the United States, religious practices, and association membership. Respondents were also asked about their reasons for coming to the United States, plans to change residency, perceptions of discrimination in the United States, and aspirations concerning future occupations, sala-

ries, education, and opportunities to reach their goals. Subsequent interviews expanded upon or recorded changes in these areas and also added wife's information and items on perceptions of problems in the United States, ethnicity of social relationships and neighborhood, satisfaction with living in the United States, plans to return to their homeland, languages spoken, read, and listened to, whether residence was owned or rented, and whether respondent had become a United States citizen. The study also recorded Duncan Scores, Treiman Scores, and scores on the Kahl Modernity Index, Knowledge of English Index, and Knowledge of U.S. Index. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Cuban and Mexican immigrants to the United States.

SAMPLING: The number of respondents in 1973-1974 included 590 Cubans and 822 Mexicans. Of these, 427 Cubans and 439 Mexicans were reinterviewed in 1976, and 413 Cubans and 455 Mexicans were reinterviewed in 1979. (Cases retrieved during each follow-up do not completely overlap.) The sample overestimated Mexican immigration originating in eastern and central Mexico and going to Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Illinois, and the Midwest. The sample underestimated Mexican immigration originating in western Mexico and going to California.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: First, Second, and Third Waves: Cuban Immigrants File Structure: rectangular Cases: 590 Variables: 306 Record Length: 2,448 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: First, Second, and Third Waves: Mexican Immigrants File Structure: rectangular Cases: 822 Variables: 306 Record Length: 2,448 Records Per Case: 1
---	---

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Portes, Alejandro, and Robert L. Bach. *Latin Journey: Cuban and Mexican Immigrants in the United States*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1985.

Portes, Alejandro. "The Rise of Ethnicity: Determinants of Ethnic Perceptions Among Cuban Exiles in Miami." *American Sociological Review* 49 (1984), 383-397.

Portes, Alejandro. "The Latin Americanization of the United States." *Caribbean Review* 12 (1984), 22-51.

Documentation: \$9

James L. Gibson, Raymond M. Duch, Gennady Denisovsky, Polina Kozyreva, and Michail Matskovsky

CULTURAL DEMOCRATIZATION IN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR): MOSCOW OBLAST SURVEY, 1990 (ICPSR 9726)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to assess levels of support among citizens of the Moscow Oblast for democratic rights, institutions, and processes, and to test several hypotheses about the democratic values within socialist political systems. The data cover a broad array of topics, including political tolerance, valuation of liberty, support for the norms of democracy, rights awareness, support for dissent, support for an independent media, support for the institution of competitive elections, and anti-Semitism. Questions were asked about the respondents' knowledge of current events in the Soviet Union, interest in politics, familiarity and contact with political leaders, level of political involvement, views on political issues, consumption of alcoholic beverages, and attitudes towards specific social, political, and ethnic groups. Demographic information includes age, education, occupation, birthplace, religion, and marital status. The self-administered portion of the data collection consists of a personality inventory and a word game. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 16 and over living in the Moscow Oblast.

SAMPLING: A representative sample of the Moscow Oblast was drawn using a two-stage process. In the first stage, 32 regions of Moscow and 54 populated areas of the Moscow Oblast were selected from all geographical units within the Oblast. In the second stage, 550 respondents were randomly selected from lists of residents maintained by the Central Address Bureau.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

**DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
and SPSS Export File**

Part 1: Raw Data File	Part 2: SPSS Export File
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 504	Cases: 504
Variables: 470	Variables: 470
Record Length: 4,230	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Gibson, James L., and Raymond M. Duch. "Attitudes Toward Jews and the Soviet Political Culture." *Journal of the Soviet Nationalities* (forthcoming).

Gibson, James L., and Raymond M. Duch. "Anti-Semitic Attitudes of the Mass Public: Estimates and Explanations Based on a Survey of the Moscow Oblast." *Public Opinion Quarterly* (forthcoming).

Gibson, James L., and Raymond M. Duch. "Political Culture in the Emerging Soviet Democracy." In Arthur Miller, William Reisinger, and Vicki Heslie (eds.), *The New Soviet Citizen: Public Opinion in the Gorbachev Era*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press (forthcoming).

Documentation: machine-readable only

*CBS News/The New York Times /
Tokyo Broadcasting System*

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/
TOKYO BROADCASTING SYSTEM
COLLABORATIVE NATIONAL
SURVEYS OF THE UNITED STATES
AND JAPAN, 1990 (ICPSR 9501)**

SUMMARY: In these two surveys, American and Japanese respondents were asked similar sets of questions. Their opinions were sought on which country would be the number one economic power in the world in the next century, whether Japan or the United States tended to protect its own interests without regard to the needs of other countries, the main reason that more United States goods were not sold in Japan, whether the Japanese or American governments had made enough of an effort to correct the trade imbalance, and how respondents felt about Japanese companies buying office buildings and land in the United States. Respondents were also questioned about whether Americans and Japanese respected each other, whether the United States and Japan could depend on

each other in the future, whether the number of United States troops in Japan should be increased, decreased, or kept at the same level, and whether the Cold War was over. In addition, American respondents only were asked about George Bush's handling of his job, foreign policy, the economy of the United States, feelings toward Israel and the Arab nations, and Ralph Nader's attacks on American industry. Both surveys collected demographic and socioeconomic information on respondents, including income, age, sex, and education. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States and Japan aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Part 1: Stratified random digit dialing, Part 2: Random sample of adult population. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: Part 1 contains weight variables that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: United States	Part 2: Japan
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 1,084	Cases: 1,468
Variables: 106	Variables: 55
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

**ABC NEWS POLL, JULY 1991
(ICPSR 9758)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the economy, foreign affairs, the situation in the Per-

sian Gulf, and the recession. In addition, respondents were questioned in depth regarding health care and health insurance. They were asked about the quality of health care, health insurance coverage, the health insurance system in the United States, whether they would choose an inexpensive health care program that did not allow them to choose their own doctors or an expensive one that permitted that choice, and whether they would prefer private health insurance or national health insurance. Respondents were also asked whether they thought the Persian Gulf War was worth fighting, whether the United States should bomb Iraq if the United States government believed Iraq was secretly trying to make nuclear weapons, whether they approved of Clarence Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court, and whether they had favorable impressions of certain persons, organizations, and countries. Among the other subjects addressed are the economic and political system changes in the Soviet Union, cutting the number of long-range nuclear missiles, the Middle East peace conference, the United States House of Representatives election in November, and AIDS testing. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, number of people in household, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,205
Variables: 107
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR) COUP POLL, AUGUST 1991 (ICPSR 9757)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on issues related to the military takeover in the Soviet Union and the removal of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev from power. Respondents were asked if they approved of the way George Bush was handling the situation in the Soviet Union, whether the events in the Soviet Union posed a major threat to world peace, whether the economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union would continue under the new leaders, whether the new leaders could be trusted to honor the Soviet Union's international treaties, how likely it was that the Soviet Union would go back to hard-line communism, and whether the people who took power in the Soviet Union would be able to remain in power over the long term. Respondents were also questioned about whether the United States should cut long-range nuclear missiles, scale back sales of wheat to the Soviet Union, and help the republics that wanted to break away from the Soviet Union. They were also asked if they thought the Cold War would start again. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, age, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 780
Variables: 39
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST CLARENCE THOMAS HEARING POLL, SEPTEMBER 1991 (ICPSR 9767)

SUMMARY: The nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court was the central focus of this survey. Respondents were asked if they approved or disapproved of the nomination, whether the Senate should confirm Thomas's nomination, whether the Supreme Court was too conservative or too liberal in its decisions, and whether the presence of Thomas on the court would make the court more conservative or liberal. Respondents were also queried regarding their awareness of the Senate hearings on Thomas's nomination, if Thomas was one of the best available people for the job, and whether the Senate should consider Thomas's political views as well as his background and qualifications. Further questions included whether the respondent agreed or disagreed with Thomas's opposition to programs that gave minorities preference in jobs and education to make up for past inequalities, whether Thomas understood the concerns of most Black Americans, whether the respondent favored or opposed the 1973 ruling to legalize abortion and if Thomas should be confirmed on the basis of his support or opposition to legalized abortion, whether Thomas should have discussed his views on abortion laws at the confirmation hearings, and whether the opposition to the Thomas nomination by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the National Organization for Women (NOW) influenced the respondent's support for Thomas. Other topics covered in this survey include the Bush presidency, terms used to describe Black Americans, whom the respondent would vote for in a

Democratic presidential primary or caucus, Israel and the Palestinians, and relations between Israel and the United States. **CLASS IV**

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable has been included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,233
Variables: 50
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST CLARENCE THOMAS VOTE DELAY POLLS, OCTOBER 1991 (ICPSR 9766)

SUMMARY: These surveys focus on the delay of the vote to confirm Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas due to the charge by former co-worker Anita Hill that he sexually harassed her on the job. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, race, age, state of residence, and political party alignment. Parts 1 and 2 (October 8 and 9 Polls), conducted the day the vote was delayed and the day after, examined whether respondents had heard or read about the charge of sexual harassment brought against Clarence Thomas, whether they approved of the Senate's delaying the confirmation vote in order to look into the charge, and whether the Senate should confirm Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court. Respondents were also asked whether the charge of sexual harassment

had changed their opinion on whether to support Thomas, whether the charge, if true, would be reason enough for the Senate to reject his nomination, and whether the charge against Thomas was true according to their best guess. Additional questions probed respondents' opinions on the way the Senate had handled the Thomas nomination, whether the respondent was more likely to believe the man or the woman if a woman said she was sexually harassed on the job by a man, and if the respondent had ever been sexually harassed at work. Part 3 (October 12 Poll), in addition to repeating questions from Parts 1 and 2, examined how closely the respondent had been following the news about charges of sexual harassment brought against Clarence Thomas, whether Hill or Thomas was the more believable witness, whether Thomas was qualified to be a Supreme Court justice; whether Bush could have selected a more qualified candidate, and if the respondent had ever been sexually harassed outside the job. Part 4 (October 13 Poll) replicated previous questions and probed new areas, such as whether Clarence Thomas had been treated fairly or unfairly as a Supreme Court nominee, whether Anita Hill had been treated fairly or unfairly, and whether the person who leaked Anita Hill's Senate Judiciary Committee statement to the news media should face criminal charges. Additional questions included whether respondents approved/disapproved of various people and groups who had been involved in the Senate hearings on Thomas, whether respondents had discussed the issue of sexual harassment with other people as a result of the charge against Thomas, whether the attention given to the issue of sexual harassment would make men more careful in the way they relate to women in the workplace, whether sexual harassment of women in the workplace is a problem in this country, and whether the Senate investigation of the sexual harassment accusation would end up being a good or a bad thing for the country. Part 5 (October 14 Poll) repeated previous questions and added a new query addressing the issue of whether the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on the sexual harassment charge against Clarence Thomas should have been held in private, in public, or not at all. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing. Within the house-

hold, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: A weight variable has been included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: October 8 Poll	Part 2: October 9 Poll
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 524	Cases: 517
Variables: 22	Variables: 23
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: October 12 Poll	Part 4: October 13 Poll
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 513	Cases: 506
Variables: 30	Variables: 42
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: October 14 Poll	Part 6: Codebook for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 85
Cases: 514	
Variables: 24	
Record Length: 80	
Records Per Case: 2	

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL #1, OCTOBER 1991 (ICPSR 9755)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include the economy, foreign affairs, the most important problem facing this country, who was most responsible for doing something about this problem, and which political party better represented the interests of poor people, rich people, and the middle class. In addition, respondents were questioned on whether they thought people in government wasted a lot of money and whether

most of them were dishonest. Respondents were also asked if they had a favorable impression of certain people who might run in the presidential election, whom they would vote for if the House of Representatives election were held that day, and toward which candidate they were leaning. Other subjects addressed included whether respondents supported a federal law requiring businesses with more than 50 employees to allow workers 12 weeks of unpaid leave and a federal law giving unemployed people as much as 20 weeks of extra unemployment benefits, whether the United States should cut military spending because of the changes in the Soviet Union, and whether the Senate should have confirmed Clarence Thomas's nomination to the Supreme Court. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, marital status, number of people in household, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,536
Variables: 108
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL #2, OCTOBER 1991
(ICPSR 9754)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Topics covered include respondents' confidence in certain institutions; federal, state, and local taxes; government spending; Dan Quayle's work as vice president; and the things respondents liked and disliked about the Democratic and Republican parties. Respondents also were asked whether they ever voted for a Democratic or Republican presidential candidate in a general election, which problems were important in deciding how to vote for president, whom they would vote for as president if the 1992 election were held that day, and toward which candidate they were leaning. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, 1988 presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, origin of ancestors, social class, marital status, number of people in household, labor union membership, employment status, race, income, sex, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,009
Variables: 105
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

**CBS NEWS IRAQ POLL, SEPTEMBER
1990 (ICPSR 9613)**

SUMMARY: This survey focused on issues related to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Respondents were asked whether they approved or disapproved of President Bush's handling of the situation, whether the United States did the right thing by sending troops to Saudi Arabia, and whether the United States' purpose in sending troops was mainly to stop an Iraqi invasion of Saudi Arabia or to protect the supply of oil to the United States. Respondents were also asked whether they favored or opposed the enforcing of an economic blockade of all goods to Iraq, whether they would favor or oppose such a blockade even if Western hostages in Iraq went without food and medicine, whether they would favor or oppose a blockade of all goods except food and medicine, and whether they would favor or oppose the United States invading Kuwait if an embargo failed to convince Saddam Hussein to withdraw. In addition, respondents were asked how long they expected United States troops to remain in the Persian Gulf area and whether they anticipated that the United States military would fight Iraq or that the situation would be resolved without fighting. Respondents also commented on whether they would favor or oppose an attempt by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to mediate the crisis, and whether President Bush should tape a message for Iraqi television in response to Saddam Hussein's offer to broadcast such a message. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, sex, number of adults at home, and state/region of residence. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed

by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges and numbers have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 699
Variables: 39
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

**CBS NEWS STATE OF THE UNION
POLL, SEPTEMBER 1990 (ICPSR 9620)**

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on specific issues related to the United States' involvement in the Persian Gulf War, along with general topics such as the Bush presidency, whether the United States was heading in the right direction, foreign policy, Congress, and the economy. Respondents were asked about President Bush's handling of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, if the United States did the right thing by starting military actions against Iraq rather than waiting to see if economic sanctions worked, if there was personal concern over a possible terrorist attack in the United States, whether the war was a mistake, and whether the war was likely to be worth the cost in human life and resources. Respondents also offered opinions regarding their pride or lack of pride in the United States' actions in the Persian Gulf, the expected length of the war and number of casualties, and how the war was going for the United States. In addition, the survey posed a series of questions dealing with media coverage of the war and the possible holding back of information by the military, the involvement of women in ground combat, personal effects of the war on respondents, Israel's response to Iraqi missile attacks, effects of the war on the United States' economy and on the Bush administration's ability to deal with

domestic problems, support for Gorbachev vs. support for Lithuania's breaking away from the Soviet Union, Bush's first two years in office compared to Reagan's, Dan Quayle, and the probability of voting for Bush or the Democratic candidate in 1992. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, religion, age, race, sex, employment, perspectives on homemaking, family members serving in the Persian Gulf or elsewhere, choice for president in 1988, voter registration status, marital status, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges and numbers have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,173
Variables: 86
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICIT POLL, OCTOBER 1990 (ICPSR 9614)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on issues related to difficulties encountered by the federal government in reaching agreement on a federal budget deficit reduction plan. Respondents indicated their approval or disapproval of President Bush's handling of both his presidency and the budget deficit, identified Bush or Congress as being more to blame or equally to blame for the diffi-

culties in dealing with the deficit, and specified whether Republicans or Democrats in Congress were more at fault or equally at fault in dealing with the deficit situation. Respondents were queried regarding their general knowledge of the problem, including how closely they had followed the difficulties with the budget, their perception of the difficulties as either a true crisis or a political machination, and their opinion of the House of Representatives' rejection of the deficit reduction compromise arrived at by the President and leaders of Congress. Regarding the House's rejection of the compromise, those surveyed indicated whether they would vote for their representative based on his/her vote on the compromise, and if they knew how their representative had voted. Respondents also reacted to Bush's shutting down of various government services rather than signing a bill to extend them another week and indicated whether they had been affected by the shutdown or if they anticipated being affected. In addition, respondents revealed their preference for a large across-the-board cut in all government programs and services or a federal budget deficit reduction plan, and speculated about whether Congress was likely to arrive at a plan that would be fair. Those surveyed also indicated whether they would be willing to comply with a series of measures to reduce the deficit, including paying an additional \$100 to \$500 a year in taxes, raising the charge for Medicare, raising the tax on beer, wine, liquor, and gasoline, limiting government health and education services, and raising taxes for people with incomes of over \$100,000 a year. Respondents also evaluated the strength of Bush's leadership in trying to settle the budget, indicated whether or not they were registered to vote and if they would vote for the Republican or Democratic candidate in their district for the House of Representatives if that election were held today, commented on whether most congressmen have made decisions based on what is best for the country or what they think will insure re-election, and characterized the cause of difficulty in reaching a budget agreement as either disagreement over important issues or political bickering. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, employment of a household member by the federal government, income, education, age, race, sex, number of adults at home, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges and numbers have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 775
Variables: 61
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL #1, OCTOBER 1990 (ICPSR 9615)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior. Specific topics covered in this survey include foreign policy, the economy and the recession, the federal budget deficit, Dan Quayle, state election campaigns, voter registration status, party preference in the 1990 election for the United States House of Representatives, likelihood of voting in the 1990 elections for Congress, and term limits for members of Congress. Other areas on which respondents' opinions were sought include the savings and loan crisis, whether the interests of the government and Congress were self-serving or beneficial to all, the re-election of the respondent's representative and members of Congress, Democratic vs. Republican control

of the White House and House of Representatives, the Cold War, whether the Soviet Union and Germany were peace-loving or aggressive, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the response of the United States, female reporters in professional sports team locker rooms, and major league baseball. A series of items focusing on marriage included whether divorce or constant domestic arguments were more harmful to children, respondent's marital status, likelihood of remarriage if divorced, initiating party in divorce, divorce vs. keeping the marriage together, quality of communication and trust in marriage, and whether the respondent would marry the same person again. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges, telephone numbers, and the names of respondents have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 960
Variables: 116
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL #2, OCTOBER 1990 (ICPSR 9616)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Demographic information collected

includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior. Specific topics covered in this survey include how things were going in the United States on a scale of 1 to 10, the most important problem facing the country and which political party could best handle it, foreign policy, the national economy and recession, state economies, the job done by Congress in general and the respondent's representative in particular, the federal budget deficit and the deficit reduction plan, state election campaigns, and satisfaction with choices in state elections. Respondents also were asked about their voter registration status, party preference in the 1990 election for the United States House of Representatives, likelihood of voting in the 1990 elections for Congress, George Bush as a factor in voting for Congress, helpfulness of television commercials in choosing who to vote for for Congress, whether the respondent voted for Bush or Dukakis in 1988 or chose not to vote/was prevented from voting, whether the respondent voted in the 1986 elections for United States Congress or chose not to vote/was prevented from voting, and the most recent election in which the respondent voted. Other topics included Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the United States' response, the dependability of Israel as an ally, the savings and loan problem, the drug problem, the environment, education, raising taxes to reduce the deficit, interpreting the meaning of Bush's statement "Read my lips: No new taxes," Bush's veto of the civil rights bill, government as self-serving or beneficial to all, the re-election of the respondent's representative and members of Congress, the trustworthiness of government and Congress, the influence of elections on government's attention to what people think, and the amount of input people have in what government does. In addition, survey respondents were queried for their opinions on national health insurance, whether decisions of Congress were mostly right or wrong, Bush's leadership, differences in what Republican and Democratic parties stand for, positiveness/negativeness of state political campaigns compared to ten years ago, qualifications of elected officials compared to ten years ago, the amount of attention given to political ads on television and radio and the influence of those ads, whether who is elected makes a difference, financial status of respondent compared to a year ago, quality of respondent's life compared to their parents' lives, and employment/jobs vs. inflation/rising prices as the most important economic problem facing the country.

tion/rising prices as the most important economic problem facing the country.

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges, telephone numbers, and names of respondents have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,445
Variables: 122
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL, NOVEMBER 1990 (ICPSR 9617)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior. Issues addressed in this survey include Bush's handling of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, whether the United States did the right thing by sending troops to Saudi Arabia and whether Bush explained the situation in the Middle East well enough so that people understood why troops were sent, whether Bush was correct to send additional troops to the Persian Gulf, whether respondents anticipated the United States military fighting Iraq or a peaceful resolution to the situation, whether the Bush

Administration tried hard enough to reach a diplomatic solution or was too quick to involve American military forces, whether the United States should commence military action against Iraq soon or wait, and whether the United States' main purpose in sending troops was to fulfill its duty to protect its friends or to prevent the price of oil from increasing too much if the Iraqis controlled oil fields in the Middle East. Respondents were asked if the following were good enough reasons for taking military action against Iraq: to restore the government of Kuwait and defend Saudi Arabia against aggression, to stop Saddam Hussein from developing nuclear weapons, or to protect the source of much of the world's oil. Other questions probed for respondents' opinions on whether Congress should have to vote on a declaration of war or if the president should be allowed to send troops into combat when there is no time to wait for Congress to act, and whether who is elected makes any real difference. A series of questions dealing with family dinnertime habits and the relative importance of eating dinner together as a family was also asked, along with a series of questions dealing with home mortgages, Social Security deductions, and the number of times the respondent changed jobs and moved in the last five years. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges, telephone numbers, and names of respondents have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,370
Variables: 82
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 13

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
MONTHLY POLL, DECEMBER 1990
(ICPSR 9618)**

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior. Issues addressed in this survey include the biggest threat to the respondent's way of life in 1991, Bush's handling of the economy and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, whether the United States did the right thing by sending troops to Saudi Arabia and whether Bush explained the situation in the Middle East well enough so that people understood why troops were sent, whether the United States would end up fighting Iraq or resolving the situation peacefully, whether the Bush Administration had tried hard enough to reach a diplomatic solution or had been too quick to involve American military forces, and whether the United States should negotiate a compromise with Saddam Hussein or hold to its original demand that Iraq leave Kuwait entirely. Respondents were also asked whether they thought Iraq would actually release all the hostages by the end of the month and if their release should influence the United States' willingness to negotiate a compromise with Hussein, whether the United States should begin military actions against Iraq if they did not withdraw their troops from Kuwait by January 15 or wait longer to see if economic sanctions worked, and how long the United States should wait to see if the trade embargo worked. Respondents were also queried as to their agreement/disagreement with the following statements: the troubles among Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia are just a conflict between different groups of Arabs that the United States should stay out of, the crisis in the Persian Gulf will continue as long as Saddam Hussein remains in power, public debate over whether the United States should fight Iraq will hurt the effort to persuade Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, and the military draft should be reinstated to provide soldiers for the current Mideast situation. Those surveyed were also asked to choose a statement that came closest to their beliefs about God, to indicate whether they believed that prayer could change lives, and whether they went to a private doctor, hospital emergency room,

or clinic when sick. In addition, the survey posed a series of questions related to responsibilities of adult children toward aging parents, various parenting situations, romantic love, birth control, beer commercials, sponsorship of sporting events by cigarette companies, marital infidelity, marital status, apologizing in marriage, and topics eliciting arguments in marriage. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges and telephone numbers have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,044
Variables: 76
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
PERSIAN GULF WAR POLLS,
JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1991
(ICPSR 9619)**

SUMMARY: This series of interviews tracks public opinion regarding the Persian Gulf War from the period immediately prior to the initiation of bombing in January 1991 to the ensuing ground combat in February. In addition to monitoring the evolving war, these data also provide an ongoing evaluation of the Bush presidency during that time period. Part 1 (January 5-7) examines sending troops to Saudi Arabia vs. staying out, the likelihood of war, Bush's efforts to

find diplomatic solutions, negotiating with Saddam Hussein vs. forcing Iraq to leave Kuwait, the possibility of terrorist attacks in the United States, how closely the respondent followed the news of the Persian Gulf situation, military action against Iraq vs. waiting for sanctions to work, requiring a congressional declaration of war, Congress voting on a declaration of war before or after the January 15 deadline for Iraq's withdrawal, the January 9 meeting between Secretary of State James Baker and Iraq's foreign minister, attempting to meet with Hussein before January 15, and what might happen in the Persian Gulf in the event of war or other outcomes. Part 2 (January 11-13) poses questions identical to Part 1 and addresses new issues, including whether Bush had already decided prior to the January 15 deadline to send troops into battle, whether a Kuwaiti offer to trade part of its territory in exchange for Iraq's withdrawal would be an acceptable resolution to the crisis, whether congressional authorization of the use of force would increase the likelihood of war, how congressmen should vote concerning the authorization of force, what Bush should do if only one house of Congress votes in favor of the use of force, whether the failure of the meeting between Secretary Baker and Iraq's foreign minister on January 9 made war more likely, and more questions related to what might happen in the Persian Gulf in the event of war or otherwise. Part 3 (January 5-7, 17 Panel) replicates both Part 1, the January 5-7 survey, and Part 5, the January 17 survey. It also examines new issues, including whether the United States did the right thing in initiating military action against Iraq, whether the war would last weeks or months, the number of expected American casualties in the war, whether the United States should remove Saddam Hussein from power in addition to driving Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, bombing military targets in heavily populated civilian areas vs. targets not in heavily populated areas, impressions of how the war was proceeding for the United States, how the respondent first heard about the war, perceptions of the main reason why United States forces were fighting in the Persian Gulf, and the reliability of Israel as an ally of the United States. Part 4 (January 17-20 Combined) replicates questions from Part 3, the January 17 survey, and probes new areas, including whether the war to defeat Iraq would be worth the cost in human life and financial resources, whether news that the war had begun made the respondent feel more worried or relieved, whether members of Congress

who voted against the use of military force were viewed more/less favorably, FBI interviews of Arab-American business/community leaders, Arab-American sympathy for Iraq, Israeli retaliation for future Iraqi missile attacks, opposition to the war via protest marches/rallies and their effect on the war effort, military/economic aid to Israel, whether the United States military was holding back information about the war, if following the war news had affected the respondent's schedule, and whether the United States was correct to enter the Vietnam War. Questions unique to Part 5 (January 17) include whether the respondent felt proud about the United States' actions in the Persian Gulf, and whether getting Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait or the outcome of the struggle for freedom in the Soviet Union was of more importance to the United States. Questions unique to Part 6 (January 18) include whether Israel should retaliate for future Iraqi missile attacks. Part 7 (January 19) repeats questions from Part 6. Questions asked in Part 8 (January 20) include whether military/economic aid to Israel should be increased. Questions unique to Part 9 (February 12-13) consider whether Iraqi troops could be forced out of Kuwait by continued bombing or if a ground war would be necessary, the timing of the start of a ground war, whether a ground war would be worth the loss of thousands of American troops, the targeting of civilian as well as military locations for bombing, Israel's involvement in the war, continuing to fight until Hussein was removed from power vs. ending the war when Iraqi troops left Kuwait, whether removing Hussein from power would be worth the cost of thousands of American troops, effects of the war on the respondent, the timing of negotiations to end the war, the United States' inflicting excessive damage on Iraq, paying the cost of rebuilding Iraq after the war, the effect of the war on government's ability to function in other areas, and satisfaction with the accuracy and quantity of war-related information. Questions unique to Part 10 (February 24) involve whether the United States was correct to begin the ground war, the anticipated length of the ground war, whether Bush tried hard enough to reach a diplomatic solution before beginning the ground war, whether the United States and Iraq were close to a negotiated settlement before the ground war began, and opinions of Mikhail Gorbachev and his motives in trying to negotiate an end to the war. Questions unique to Part 11 (February 25) examine whether the United States should set up a new government in Iraq if Saddam

Hussein was removed from power, whether United States troops should remain in the Gulf after the war to insure stability in the region, the extent to which the people of Iraq were to blame for allowing Saddam Hussein to remain in power, and whether the United States should allow the Kuwaiti royal family to return to its position leading Kuwait after the war. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges, telephone numbers, and names of respondents have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: January 5-7 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,348 Variables: 51 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 2: January 11-13 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,512 Variables: 63 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3
Part 3: January 5-7, 17 Panel File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,348 Variables: 63 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 4: January 17-20 Combined File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,002 Variables: 165 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3
Part 5: January 17 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 544 Variables: 60 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 6: January 18 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 683 Variables: 55 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3
Part 7: January 19 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 908 Variables: 55 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 8: January 20 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 867 Variables: 58 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3

Part 9: February 12-13
 File Structure:
 rectangular
 Cases: 1,060
 Variables: 69
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 3

Part 11: February 25
 File Structure:
 rectangular
 Cases: 517
 Variables: 56
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 3

Part 10: February 24
 File Structure:
 rectangular
 Cases: 687
 Variables: 56
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 3

Part 12: Codebook for
 All Parts
 Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL, MARCH 1991 (ICPSR 9621)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, family members serving in the Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior. Issues addressed in this survey include Bush's handling of the economy and foreign policy, how things were going in the United States compared with five years ago and what the situation would be five years from now, whether the country was heading in the right direction, the most important problem facing the country, and the political party that could best handle it. Respondents were also asked for their opinions of various public figures including Dan Quayle, Norman Schwarzkopf, and Dick Cheney. Other questions concerned whether the United States was in decline as a world power, the trustworthiness of the government and military, the country that will be the number one economic power in the world in the next century, and what the future holds for the next generation of Americans. The survey also posed a series of questions pertaining to the likelihood and appropriateness of future military intervention elsewhere by the United States now that the Persian Gulf War was over, sympathy for Israel vs. sympathy for Arab nations, the economic recession, the homeless, the drug problem, education, the environment, comparison of the Democratic vs. Republi-

can parties on a variety of topics, voting for congressmen based on whether they voted to authorize war or continue economic sanctions, reducing the federal budget deficit, comparison of the technological advancement of the United States and Japan, and the likelihood of voting for George Bush or the Democratic candidate in 1992. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges, telephone numbers, and names of respondents have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 1,252
 Variables: 92
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL, APRIL 1991 (ICPSR 9622)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Demographic information collected includes sex, age, race, education, interest in sports, experience with the police, knowledge of people looking for work, family income, religion, ethnicity, political orientation, party preference, and voting behavior in the 1988 presidential election. Issues addressed in this survey include Bush's handling of the economy and for-

eign policy, the most important problem facing the country and the political party that could best handle it, unemployment vs. inflation as the most important economic problem facing the country, and whether the United States was in an economic recession and the degree to which the policies of the Bush and Reagan administrations should be blamed. The survey also queried respondents concerning finances, employment, satisfaction with place of residence, the likelihood of moving, percentage of income spent on housing, buying and owning a home, various aspects of major league baseball, issues related to police protection and brutality, the adoption of student codes of conduct at universities, and the probability of voting for George Bush or the Democratic presidential candidate in 1992. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over.

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable is included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges, telephone numbers, and names of respondents have been recoded to "999" for reasons of confidentiality.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 1,283
 Variables: 107
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST SOVIET ATTITUDE POLL, AUGUST 1991 (ICPSR 9756)

SUMMARY: This data collection explores respondents' attitudes towards changes in

the Soviet Union and related issues. Respondents were questioned about the most important problem facing this country; the nation that posed the greatest threat to world peace; opinions of Bush, Gorbachev, Reagan, and Yeltsin; and the most powerful political leader of the Soviet Union. In addition, respondents were asked whether communism was dying, if the United States should take all steps necessary including the use of force to prevent the spread of communism, whether a person should be allowed to make a speech or teach in college if the person admitted to being a Communist, and if they thought the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was the single most important event in their lifetime. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, race, age, income, sex, and state/region of residence. CLASS IV

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 804
Variables: 46
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1975: ACCIDENT SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9760)

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. This Accident Supplement to the 1975 NHIS contains information on all types of accident activity, including motor vehicle accidents, in which respondents were involved. Information is supplied on the date of the accident, location of the accident, how the accident occurred, place where the respondent first saw a doctor, type of injury, whether a vehicle was involved, type of activity the respondent was engaged in when the accident occurred, product causing injuries, and contributing factors. Person variables from the core questionnaire (see **Health Interview Survey, 1975** [ICPSR 7672]) include sex, age, race, education, income, and limits on activity. 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 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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,419
Variables: approx. 87
Record Length: 547
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1975: FAMILY MEDICAL EXPENSES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9761)

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 1975 Family Medical Expenses Supplement provides 116 variables from the 1975 core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1975** [ICPSR 7672]) and 114 variables from the 1976 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 67 variables unique to this supplement include amounts paid for personal, family, and outside family dental bills; doctor bills; hospital bills; optical bills; prescription medicine; health insurance; and other medical expenses. Other questions include total personal, family, and outside family medical expenses, including and excluding health insurance, and the sex and race of the family head. 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 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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 28,526
Variables: approx. 297
Record Length: 667
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW
SURVEY, 1975: HEALTH
MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION
(HMO) SAMPLE PERSON
SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9763)**

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 1975 Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Sample Person Supplement provides 116 variables from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1975** [ICPSR 7672]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The seven variables unique to this supplement include whether the respondent had heard of an HMO or a prepaid group plan, and whether the respondent could name an HMO or a prepaid group plan. 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 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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 23,578
Variables: approx. 123
Record Length: 471
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW
SURVEY, 1975: HEALTH
MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION
(HMO) SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9744)**

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 1975 Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Supplement provides 116 variables

from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1975** [ICPSR 7672]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 19 variables unique to this supplement include questions about whether the respondent belonged to a medical plan or plans, type of medical plan or plans, how long respondent had been a member, whether the respondent saw doctors outside the plan, reasons for seeing other doctors, and place where respondent obtained care. 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 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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 116,289
Variables: approx. 135
Record Length: 485
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1975: PHYSICAL FITNESS SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9762)

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 1975 Physical Fitness Supplement provides 116 variables from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1975** [ICPSR 7672]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 49 variables unique to this supplement include types of exercise in which respondent engaged (biking, calisthenics, jogging, lifting weights, swimming, walking), types of sports played (basketball, bowling, football, golf, softball, swimming, tennis), and level of participation (participant, team member, tournament). **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 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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,741
Variables: approx. 165
Record Length: 518
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1985: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION (HPDP) CHILD SAFETY/INFANT FEEDING SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9765)

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. In 1985, the NHIS questionnaire included a special section, the Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP) supplement, that queried respondents with children under five years of age about child safety seats and infant feeding. Their responses to the supplement are recorded in this dataset, along with other information about them derived from the HPDP and the 1985 core questionnaire (see **Health Interview Survey, 1985** [ICPSR 8668]). The special section on child safety and infant feeding asked respondents with children under the age of 10 in the family whether they had heard of poison control centers, whether they had the telephone number to the poison control center, and whether they had ipecac syrup in the house. Respondents with children under the age of 5 in the family were asked whether they knew about child safety seats, whether a doctor told them about using child safety seats, whether they used the car safety seat when leaving the hospital after the baby's birth, whether the child currently had a car safety seat, whether the child was buckled into a car safety seat, and whether the child wore a seat belt. Respondents with children under 5 years of age were also asked if the child was ever breastfed and the age of the child when breastfeeding was completely stopped. Other variables in the HPDP focus on health and fitness awareness, general health habits, injury control, child safety and health, high blood pressure,

stress, exercise, smoking, alcohol use, dental care, and occupational safety and health. Variables from the core questionnaire include height, weight, age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, type of living quarters, region and metropolitan status of residence, marital status, veteran status, education, family income, health status, industry, occupation, activity limitation status, medical conditions, restricted activity days in the past two weeks, bed days in the past two weeks and the past 12 months, time interval since the last doctor visit, and the number of doctor visits and short-stay hospital episodes in the past 12 months. **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 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: BLANKS/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 25,825
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 370
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1985: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION (HPDP) SMOKING HISTORY DURING PREGNANCY SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9764)

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. In 1985, the NHIS questionnaire included a special section, the Health Promotions and Disease Prevention (HPDP) supplement, that queried female respondents aged 18 through 44 who had had live births in the past five years about smoking during pregnancy. Their responses to the supplement are recorded in this dataset, along with other information about them derived from the HPDP and the 1985 core questionnaire (see *Health Interview Survey, 1985* [ICPSR 8668]). Questions on smoking history during pregnancy included current pregnancy status; whether the respondent had ever smoked 100 cigarettes, whether she currently smoked, time elapsed since the respondent last smoked regularly, number of cigarettes the respondent smoked per day, whether the respondent smoked during pregnancy, number of cigarettes smoked before learning of pregnancy, number of cigarettes smoked after learning of pregnancy, whether the respondent smoked during most of last pregnancy, and whether the respondent was ever advised by a doctor to quit smoking. Other variables in the HPDP focus on health and fitness awareness, general health habits, injury control, child safety and health, high blood pressure, stress, exercise, smoking, alcohol use, dental care, and occupational safety and health. Variables from the core questionnaire include height, weight, age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, type of living quarters, region and metropolitan status of residence, marital status, veteran status, education, family income, health status, industry, occupation, activity limitation status, medical conditions, restricted activity days in the past two weeks, bed days in the past two weeks and past 12 months, time interval since the last doctor visit, and the number of doctor visits and short-stay hospital episodes in the past 12 months. 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 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: BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 19,700
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 370
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH SURVEY, 1988 (ICPSR 9730)

SUMMARY: This survey was designed to explore factors that cause negative pregnancy outcomes. Questions were asked of pregnant women concerning prenatal care; weight gain or loss during pregnancy; alcohol, cigarette, or drug use during pregnancy; and whether vitamin or mineral supplements were taken before or during

pregnancy. In addition, questions were asked about the use of home pregnancy tests; exercise before and during pregnancy; medical care before, during, and after delivery; previous pregnancies and their outcomes; birth control use; and how the mother felt and behaved. Demographic information about the mother such as marital status; marital history; date of birth; state of birth; mother's weight at birth; weight changes before, during, and after pregnancy; height; race; education; work history; and place of residence was obtained. Information about the father includes items such as age, height, weight, education, and job status. In addition, family income questions were asked, as were questions about the health, care, and feeding of the baby. Information was also taken from birth certificates and fetal and infant death certificates. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Women between the ages of 15 and 49 who had a pregnancy in 1988.

SAMPLING: Stratified, systematic sampling from the 48 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City in 1988. For Part 2, the Texas—Hispanic Sample, all Texans from the national file were combined with an oversample of Texas Hispanics.

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 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: 2 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: National Sample	Part 2: Texas—Hispanic Sample
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 26,355	Cases: 1,979
Variables: approx. 1,300	Variables: approx. 1,300
Record Length: 6,436	Record Length: 6,436
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Brooks, Camilla. "Pregnancy History Analysis: 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey."

Jeng, L., R. Moore, R. Kaczmarek, et al. "How Frequently Are Home Pregnancy Tests Used? Results From the 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey." *Birth* 18, 1 (1991), 11-13.

Sanderson, M., P. Placek, and K. Keppel. "The 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey: Design, Content, and Data Availability." *Birth* 18, 1 (1991), 26-32.

Documentation: \$11

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, PRESCRIBED MEDICINE DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 14.1] (ICPSR 9746)

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 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 uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. Public Use Tape 14.1 contains one record per unique medication per reference period for each eligible person in the Household Survey who reported

having purchased or otherwise obtained a prescribed medication during that reference period. The file provides information, obtained in four rounds of interviews covering calendar year 1987, on prescribed medicines and conditions related to the prescription, the number of purchases and refills, and expenses and sources of payment. 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 includes poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

NOTE: (1) A record can represent one or more purchases or refills of a particular medication within the reference period, and a variable identifying the number of times the medication was obtained within the period is provided on each record (PRCHDATX). (2) In order to account for all instances in 1987 of use and related expenses for one medication by one person, it is necessary to link all records with the same medication code and the same person identifier. (3) Aggregate annual person-level data on prescribed medicine and other health services use as well as detailed demographic, employment, insurance, round-specific eligibility status indicators, and reference period information is provided on Public Use Tape 13 for the entire civilian noninstitutionalized population represented by the NMES household survey, including those without prescribed medicines in 1987. (4) The age distribution of the prescribed medicine data includes 0-17 years (N = 12,563), 18-44 years (N = 23,912), 45-64 years (N = 27,634), and 65+ years (N = 45,971). The racial/ethnic distribution includes American Indian and Alaska Native (N = 755), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 770), Black (N = 18,488), White (N = 87,663), and other (N = 2,404).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + 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: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 110,080	Part 3: Technical
Variables: 45	Programming
Record Length: 260	Information and
Records Per Case: 1	Data Dictionary
	Record Length: 133

Documentation: \$19

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY, 1973-1974 (ICPSR 9725)

SUMMARY: This dataset provides information gathered in 1973 from facilities providing nursing care to their residents. Nursing homes, their staff, and residents were surveyed. Data from the facility questionnaire include services offered; type of ownership; total number of beds; total number of residents; whether facility participated in Medicare and Medicaid; 1972 admissions, discharges, and deaths; number of patients receiving specific services and treatments; number of physicians; staff hours and payroll; and expenses. The resident questionnaire generated information on each resident's age, race, marital status, date of admission, prior living arrangements, reason for admission, diagnosis, chronic conditions, services received, medication, assistance with daily activities, frequency of doctor visits, and source of payment. The staff questionnaire data include sex, race, occupation, hours worked per week, salary, and education. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Nursing homes in the coterminous United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified, two-stage 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.

ICPSR has produced the machine-readable version of the documentation through optical character recognition (OCR) scanning of the NCHS codebook.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing its 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, the 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)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Facility/ Expense File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,908 Variables: approx. 189 Record Length: 1,150 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Current Resident File Structure: rectangular Cases: 19,013 Variables: approx. 194 Record Length: 450 Records Per Case: 1
---	---

Part 3: Staff Control File Structure: rectangular Cases: 164,486 Variables: approx. 25 Record Length: 84 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 85
--	--

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics. "Selected Operating and Financial Characteristics of Nursing Homes, United States: 1973-1974 National Nursing Home Survey." *Vital and Health Statistics*. DHEW Pub. No. 76-1773. Series 13, No. 22. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1975.

National Center for Health Statistics. "Design and Methodology of the 1967 Master Facility Inventory Survey." *Vital and Health Statistics*. Public Health Service Pub. No. 1000. Series 1, No. 9. Washing-

ton, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1971.

National Center for Health Statistics. "The Agency Reporting System for Maintaining the National Inventory of Hospital and Institutions." *Vital and Health Statistics*. Public Health Service Pub. No. 1000. Series 1, No. 6. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1968.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Alan Booth, et al.

MARITAL INSTABILITY OVER THE LIFE COURSE [UNITED STATES]: A THREE-WAVE PANEL STUDY, 1980-1988 (ICPSR 9747)

SUMMARY: This collection presents data from a three-wave panel study of a national sample of individuals 55 years of age and under who were married. Respondents were first interviewed by telephone in the fall of 1980. Spouses were not interviewed. The sample was reinterviewed in the fall of 1983 and again in the spring of 1988. The focus of the study throughout was on marital instability. Initially, the investigators gave considerable attention to female labor force participation as it related to marital dissolution and divorce. For the last two waves, the investigators drew heavily on a life course perspective to guide their investigation. Background variables on respondents include age, sex, education, marital status and history, number of children, religious affiliation, health, and income level. Information is also supplied on divorce worries and effects, marriage problems, divorce talk, division of chores, club membership, and child care arrangements.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All intact marriages in the continental United States with partners between the ages of 18 and 55 living in households with telephones.

SAMPLING: National probability sample. The sample was selected using a random digit dialing cluster technique. Data were weighted to adjust for underrepresentation in metropolitan areas.

NOTE: Wave I of this collection is released as **Female Labor Force Participation and Marital Instability, 1980: [United States]** (ICPSR 9199), and Wave II as **Marital Instability Over the Life Course, 1983: [United States]** (ICPSR 9200).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,034 Variables: 1,642 Record Length: 14,778 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,034 Variables: 1,642 Record Length: 80
--	---

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

White, Lynn K., and Bruce Keith. "The Effect of Shift Work on the Quality and Stability of Marital Relations." *Journal of Family Issues* 55 (1990), 453-464.

Amato, Paul R., and Alan Booth. "Consequences of Parental Divorce and Marital Unhappiness for Adult Well-Being." *Social Forces* 69 (1991), 895-914.

White, Lynn K., and Alan Booth. "Divorce Over the Life Course: The Role of Marital Happiness." *Journal of Family Issues* 12 (1991), 5-21.

Documentation: \$14

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

RECIDIVISM OF FELONS ON PROBATION, 1986-1989: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9574)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides an overview of how probation cases are processed in 32 urban and suburban jurisdictions in the United States and gauges the extent to which variations in probation patterns exist between jurisdictions. Data were collected on offenders who committed one or more of the following types of offenses: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, drug trafficking, and other felony crimes. Information is available on the number of conviction charges, race, age, sex, marital status, educational level, and ethnicity of the probationer. In addition, data on drug and alcohol use and treatment, sentencing, restitution, and offenses are provided.

CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All probationers in the jurisdictions covered by the **National Judicial Reporting Program, 1986: [United States]** (ICPSR 9073).

SAMPLING: A representative sample for this data collection was based on the **National Judicial Reporting Program, 1986: [United States]** (ICPSR 9073), which profiled all sentences meted out in each participating jurisdiction for 1986. A stratified random sample of these sentences was taken, based on the most serious conviction offense.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Parts 2-11: SAS
File Structure:	Control Cards
rectangular	Record Length: 63 to 78
Cases: 12,369	per part
Variables: 149	
Record Length: 359	Parts 12-19: SPSS
Records Per Case: 6	Control Cards
	Record Length: 66 to 71
	per part

Documentation: machine-readable only

David Trubek, et al.

SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN FIVE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES: A CIVIL LITIGATION PROJECT, 1977-1979 (ICPSR 9743)

SUMMARY: This data collection is based on the household screening survey conducted by the Civil Litigation Research Project (CLRP) in 1980. The survey was conducted in five federal judicial districts in the United States: Eastern Wisconsin, Eastern Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New Mexico, and Central California. The primary objective of the study was to identify individuals involved in disputes that might have become lawsuits. The major area of investigation was claiming behavior. The dataset also includes 54 households from

the "screened experiment," whereby households known to have been involved in lawsuits were contacted. Demographic variables include the age, sex, education, occupation, and union status of the chief wage earner. Also included are the respondent's sex, race, and family income. Questions were asked about consumer problems, problems with persons who owed the respondent money, discrimination problems, debt problems, property-related problems, mortgage-related problems, landlord-tenant problems, problems with government benefits, and post-divorce problems. The unit of analysis is the household. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Households with telephones in five federal judicial districts in the United States.

SAMPLING: Cluster sampling using a random digit dialing technique.

NOTE: In this hierarchical dataset there are a total of 14 different record types, with the number of records and variables varying from household to household. There are 116 variables for type (1) records, 10 variables for type (2) records, 51 variables for type (3) records, 10 variables for type (4) records, 11 variables for type (5) records, 8 variables for type (6) records, 6 variables for type (7) records, 14 variables for type (8) records, 15 variables for type (9) records, 7 variables for type (10) records, 6 variables for type (11) variables, 7 variables for type (12) variables, 5 variables for type (13) records, and 8 variables for type (14) variables. A total of 5,202 households were sampled. This collection is a revision and extension of Part 3 of **Civil Litigation in the United States, 1977-1979** (ICPSR 7994).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 283

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Kritzer, Herbert M. *The Justice Broker: Lawyers and Ordinary Litigation*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1990.
Kritzer, Herbert M. *Let's Make a Deal: Understanding the Negotiation Process in*

Ordinary Litigation. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1991.

Kritzer, Herbert M., W.A. Bogart, and Neil Vidmar. "The Aftermath of Injury: Cultural Factors in Compensation Seeking in Canada and the United States." *Law and Society Review* 25 (1991).

Documentation: machine-readable only

Allan E. Lind, Deborah R. Hensler, et al.

SURVEY OF TORT LITIGANTS IN THREE STATE COURTS, 1989-1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9699)

SUMMARY: This survey examines the experiences of tort litigants in three state courts: (1) Bucks County, Pennsylvania, (2) Prince George's County, Maryland, and (3) Fairfax County, Virginia. The survey was administered using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. The most critical aspect of the CATI skip logic is that respondents were interviewed using different modules depending on their role in the dispute (plaintiff vs. defendant), the state/county, and the mode of resolution of their lawsuit. Questions were asked about the nature of the dispute, the plaintiff's financial losses, the defendant's report of damages claimed, events leading up to the lawsuit and finding a lawyer, arbitration cases, settlement conference cases, trial cases, bilateral settlement cases, costs of the lawsuit, social background, and overall evaluation of the experience. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Part 2) and Logical Record Length (Part 3)

Part 1: Variable List for Litigant Survey	Part 2: Litigant Survey CATI Items
Record Length: 66	File Structure:
	rectangular
Part 3: Special Derived Variables	Cases: 406
File Structure:	Variables: approx. 602
rectangular	Record Length: 77
Cases: 286	Records Per Case: 16
Variables: 8	
Record Length: 17	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 96

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Lind, Allan E., et al. "The Perception of Justice: Tort Litigants' Views of Trials, Court-Annexed Arbitration, and Judicial Settlement Conferences." Santa Monica, CA: The RAND Corporation, 1989.

Lind, Allan E., et al. "In the Eye of the Beholder: Tort Litigants' Evaluations of Their Experiences in the Civil Justice System." *Law and Society Review* 24 (1990), 953-996.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Terance D. Miethe

TESTING THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY AND VICTIMIZATION IN SEATTLE, 1960-1990 (ICPSR 9741)

SUMMARY: The primary objective of this study was to test criminal opportunity theories of victimization and the collective benefits and harm from citizen-based crime control activities. Major areas of investigation included crime displacement, "free-rider" effects (i.e., crimes occurring in conjunction with other crimes), a multi-level analysis of victimization risks, and testing theories of victimization. For the telephone survey, respondents were asked questions about burglaries, stolen property, physical assaults by strangers, vandalism, car thefts, type of neighborhood, type of home, security measures taken, and sociodemographic conditions. Major variables for the census tract data include median family income in constant 1980 dollars, average number of persons per occupied housing unit, percent of labor force taking public transportation to work, percent of children under 18 living with both parents, and percent of civilian labor force that is female. Also included are rates per 100,000 population for homicide, rape, robbery, assault, residential burglary, and automobile theft. The unit of analysis for this data collection is housing units.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: For the telephone survey, households in Seattle with telephones in 1990. For the census data, census tracts in Seattle that had not changed their physical boundaries since 1960.

SAMPLING: Multistage clustered sampling of 600 selected city blocks and immediate neighbors on these blocks in 100 census tracts in Seattle, WA. Interviews were com-

pleted with 5,302 residents of these blocks/neighborhoods.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Raw Data for Census Tracts, 1960-1980	Part 2: Raw Data for Telephone Survey
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 342	Cases: 5,302
Variables: 17	Variables: 210
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 6

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Miethe, Terance D. "Citizen-Based Crime Control Activity and Victimization Risks: An Examination of Displacement and Free-Rider Effects." *Criminology* 29, 3 (1991), 419-439.

Miethe, Terance D., and David McDowall. "Contextual Effects in Models of Criminal Victimization." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Society of Criminology. San Francisco, CA: November 20-23, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

W.A. Bogart and Neil Vidmar

ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ONTARIO, 1985-1988 (ICPSR 9729)

SUMMARY: This data collection, which is a replication and extension of a survey conducted by the Civil Litigation Research Project at the University of Wisconsin, was designed to assess experiences with the Ontario, Canada Civil Justice System. Interviews were conducted with the heads of households in the sample. Major demographic variables include age, occupation, number of persons in the household, language, ethnic background, religion, education, and family income. Respondents were asked about the nature of criminal justice-related problems their households had experienced, e.g., auto accidents, work injuries, discrimination, problems with a landlord, violations of privacy, and victimization. Questions were also asked about actions taken in response to the problem, such as whether a lawyer was contacted, reasons for not contacting a lawyer,

whether non-lawyer assistance was sought, whether a claim was made, and reasons for not making a claim. Finally, respondents were asked a series of questions about the household's experience with the Ontario Justice System if a claim was made, such as whether there was a trial or a hearing, how much the lawyer charged, evaluation of the result, satisfaction with the result, evaluation of the cost, perceived delay, agreement reached, and compensation awarded. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Households with telephones in Ontario, Canada.

SAMPLING: A probability sample was selected using random digit dialing. Northern Ontario was oversampled to obtain sufficient respondents to permit comparisons between the major centers of population and the more sparsely populated regions of the province.

NOTE: In this hierarchical dataset, each household has a type (0) record and additional records as necessary. There are a total of ten different record types, numbered 0 to 10, for the total sample of 3,024 households. There are 58 variables for the type (0) records, 20 variables for type (1) records, 32 variables for type (2) records, 46 variables for type (3) records, 11 variables for type (4) records, 11 variables for type (5) records, 12 variables for type (6) records, 12 variables for type (7) records, 9 variables for type (8) records, and 8 variables for type (9) records.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 78

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bogart, W.A., and Neil Vidmar. "Problems and Experience With the Ontario Civil Justice System: An Empirical Assessment." In Alan Hutchinson (ed.), *Access to Justice: Bridges and Barriers*. Toronto, Canada: Carswell, 1990.

Kritzer, Herbert M., W.A. Bogart, and Neil Vidmar. "The Aftermath of Injury: Cultural Factors in Compensation Seeking in Canada and the United States." *Law and Society Review* 25 (1991).

Documentation: machine-readable only

Eric Monkkonen

LAW AND FINANCE IN ILLINOIS, 1868-1874 (ICPSR 9680)

SUMMARY: The first file in this data collection provides information on delegates to the Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1870. Data include delegate's name, age, party affiliation, county and legislative district, and voting decision on several issues. The second file pertains to the local context of the vote for the Illinois Constitution of 1870, which involved a separate vote on the article forbidding lending by local government to railroads. Variables in the second data file include county, town, city, and total debts; town, city, and total population; assessed value on improvement of city and town lots, land, and railroads; number of towns and cities in each county; and number of corporations in each county. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Delegate Data	Part 2: Contextual
File Structure:	(County) Data
rectangular	File Structure:
Cases: 84	rectangular
Variables: 21	Cases: 102
Record Length: 45	Variables: 36
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 211
	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Monkkonen, Eric. *Public Money, Private Profit: How Americans Build Their Cities*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press (forthcoming).

Documentation: machine-readable only

John Komlos

CARLSCHULE STUDENTS HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS, 1771-1793 (ICPSR 9720)

SUMMARY: This data collection tracks the height of boys at the Carlschule in Stuttgart, Germany. Information includes a student identification number, name, social status,

father's profession, occupation of the student after he left school, place of birth, month of last measurement, year of last measurement, height measured in feet to the nearest quarter of an inch, month of enrollment, year of enrollment, age at enrollment, tuition paid per annum, whether any brothers were enrolled, and identification numbers of up to three brothers enrolled at the Carlschule. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Students registered at the Carlschule in Stuttgart, Germany.

NOTE: Although there is a unique identification number for each student in the dataset, the number of records corresponding to the same identification number varies. Each record represents a student's height measurement for a particular date. Records with the same student identification number are grouped consecutively.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,597
Variables: 19
Record Length: 105
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Komlos, John. "Height and Social Status in 18th-Century Germany." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 20, 4 (Spring 1990), 607-621.

Komlos, John. "The Growth of Boys in the Stuttgart Carlschule, 1771-1793." *Annals of Human Biology* (forthcoming).

Documentation: \$2

John Komlos

DESCRIPTORS AND MEASUREMENTS OF THE HEIGHT OF RUNAWAY SLAVES AND INDENTURED SERVANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1700-1850 (ICPSR 9721)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to provide data on the height of slaves and indentured servants in the colonial and antebellum periods of United

States history. Data were taken from newspaper advertisements describing the runaways. Variables include the state of the newspaper in which the advertisement was listed, the year of the advertisement, the last and first names of the runaway slave or indentured servant, race, sex, age, height, place of birth, legal status (convict or in jail at the time of the advertisement), profession, and knowledge of the English language. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Runaway Slave Height Measurements	Part 2: Runaway Slave Height Descriptors
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 11,879	Cases: 1,640
Variables: 14	Variables: 15
Record Length: 68	Record Length: 89
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Runaway Indentured Servant Height Measurements	Part 4: Runaway Indentured Servant Height Descriptors
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 14,172	Cases: 1,245
Variables: 14	Variables: 15
Record Length: 67	Record Length: 81
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Frank Cancian

POLITICO-RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN ZINACANTAN, MEXICO, 1952-1987 (ICPSR 9727)

SUMMARY: This data collection stems from anthropological field work on politico-religious organization and economic change in Zinacantan, Mexico. Major areas of investigation include local economics, economic stratification, and political and religious organization. Men of Zinacantan, Mexico, held year-long religious posts called "cargos," and waiting lists were kept to record the names of men

who wished to serve in the future. The cargo data presented in this collection include information on cargo waiting lists such as the year in which the lists were used, the cargo requested, and the hamlet of residence of the requester. The census data for the hamlet Nachig for the years 1967, 1983, and 1987 include information such as age, residence, tax-paying status, land holdings, wealth, economic activity, economic status, political affiliation, and religious and civil offices held. The unit of analysis for the cargo data is the cargo requested. For the census data, the unit of analysis is married men. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: For the cargo data, the universe includes all requests for religious office in the Mexican township of Zinacantan.

For the census data, the universe includes all married men in the Mexican hamlet of Nachig.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Census Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 448
Variables: 142
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 9

Part 2: Census Data
SPSS Export File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 448
Variables: 142
Record Length: 80

Part 3: Religious
Office (Cargo) Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,877
Variables: 7
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Religious
Office (Cargo) Data
SPSS Export File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,877
Variables: 7
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cancian, Frank. *The Decline of Community in Zinacantan: Economics, Public Life, and Social Stratification, 1960 to 1987*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1992.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Documentation Update

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. (See the February 1992 issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin* for a list of other machine-readable codebooks.) To order these codebooks, users should contact Member Services.

ICPSR # Title

0049	Analysis of Arrests in Paris, June 1848
7428	Biographical Characteristics of Members of the United States Congress, 1789–1978
9669	Calls for Service to Police as a Means of Evaluating Crime Trends in Oklahoma City, 1986–1988
9025	County Boundaries of Selected United States Territories/States, 1790–1980
0060	Current Population Survey: Voter Supplement File, 1972
0066	Diffusion of Public Policy Innovation Among the American States
5520	Intergovernmental Organization Data, 1816–1964
5652	International Regions and the International System, 1969
9115	International and National Data on the European System (INDES), 1945–1980
7439	Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1987 [Work History Supplement, 1984–1987]
8171	Payment Method Costs Assessment: Survey of Retailers, 1983 [United States]
8613	Population Estimates by County With Components of Change, 1981–1985 (Provisional)
9668	Registry of Randomized Criminal Justice Experiments in Sanctions, 1951–1983
0072	Southern Primary and General Election Data, 1944–1972
8389	State Legislative Committee Systems in the United States, 1981
9252	Uniform Crime Reports: County Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1985 and 1987
8979	Use of Adjuncts to Supplement Judicial Resources in Six Jurisdictions, 1983–1986: [United States]
9602	Voter Research and Surveys/CBS News/New York Times General Election Exit Poll: National File, 1990
8156	Work Stoppages Historical File, 1953–1981 [United States]
5032	World Population, 1973

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Responses to questions 14 through 23 in questionnaire B have been added to the second edition of the data collection as variables DA14C1 through DA14C8, DA15C1 through DA15C8, DA16, DA17, DA18, DA19, DA20_1_1 through DA20_7_1, DA21, DA22, DA23_1, and DA23_2_1 through DA23_2_9. Also, in the second edition, the data for variables Q73_1 through Q73_8, Q74_1 through Q74_8, Q75_1 through Q75_8, and Q76 (i.e., responses to questions 73, 74, 75, and 76 according to the question numbering in questionnaire A) have been replaced with corrected data. **CLASS II**

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + SAS 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 and SAS Control Cards for each

Part 1: Main Data File	Parts 2-11: SAS
File Structure:	Control Cards
rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 23,397	
Variables: 1,387	Parts 12-19: SPSS
Record Length: 1,464	Control Cards
Records Per Case: 6	Record Length: 80

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: Part 85, Technical Notes 7-8 (May 1991), has been added to 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: NONNUM/ BLANKS/ CONCHK.PI/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PI

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

Part 85: Technical Notes 7-8 (May 1991)
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has acquired additional data files for this collection. Users should check CDNET for currently available files. In addition, Part 86, User Notes 2-3 and Technical Notes 1-6, and Part 87, Technical Notes 7-8, also have been added to the collection. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: This collection (STF 1B) provides two types of files for each state: a main file and a geographic header file. The latter contains only geographic identification information for all areas summarized in STF 1B and includes records for blocks that have population and housing unit counts of zero. Blocks containing no persons or housing units are *not* included in the main file for each state. The STF 1B files are being released by the Census Bureau on a state-by-state basis. Users should consult CDNET for specific part information and to determine availability of files from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files 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

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

Part 86: User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-6 (April-May 1991) Record Length: 85	Part 87: Technical Notes 7-8 (May 1991) Record Length: 85
--	--

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data are now available for Part 7, Time and Money Transfers Supplement File, 1988 (Wave XXI). This file is designed to facilitate access to the detailed information collected in the 1988 wave of the PSID regarding transfers, in the form of time and money, between a PSID family unit and other persons during the 1987 calendar year. **CLASS II**

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS (Parts 1-3), and Logical Record Length

Part 7: Time and Money Transfers Supplement File, 1988 (Wave XXI)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 32,850
Variables: 14
Record Length: 31
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only
(Part 7)*

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Rectangular Core and Topical Module file and database dictionary for Wave III have been

added to this collection as Parts 5 and 6. Wave III includes data on work schedules, child care, child support agreements, support for non-household members, long-term care, disability status of children, and health status and utilization of health care services. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 5: Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 32,333 Variables: approx. 1,045 Record Length: 6,156 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Data Dictionary for Wave III Rectangular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 80
--	---

Documentation: \$15 (Part 5)

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

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1986-1991 [NEAR-TERM DATA] (ICPSR 8864)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the 1990 Full File (Part 30), 1990 Incident-Level File (Part 31), 1990 Person-Level File (Part 32), 1987-1990 Incident-Level Concatenated File (Part 15), and the 1987-1990 Rape Subset (Part 33) are now available. SPSS and SAS Control Cards are also available for these files as Parts 34-56. CLASS I

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument + OSIRIS dictionaries

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

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

Part 15: Incident-Level
Concatenated File,
1987-1990
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 73,614
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Part 32: 1990 Person,
All Victims for Up to
Four Incidents, 10
Percent Sample,
Non-Victims
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 32,973
Variables: 2,137
Record Length: 2,677
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 34-43, 48-52:
SAS Control Cards
for Parts 15, 30-33
Record Length: 63 to 78
per part

Part 30: 1990 Full File
File Structure:
hierarchical

Part 31: 1990 Incident File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 17,172
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Part 33: 1987-1990
Rape Subset, All
Rape Cases, Incident-
Level, Bounded by
Calendar Year
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 262
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 44-47, 53-56:
SPSS Control Cards
for Parts 15, 30-33
Record Length: 66 to 71
per part

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised codebook is now available for this collection. CLASS II

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Full Files (Parts 1-7, 17, 19) have been resorted for compatibility with SPSS and SAS. SAS and SPSS Control Cards are now available for these files. CLASS I

NOTE: The National Crime Surveys data are organized by collection quarter, and six quarters comprise an annual file. For example, for the 1979 file the four quarters of 1979 are included, as well as the first two quarters of 1980. Parts 1-7 as well as Parts 17 and 19 are hierarchically structured with four levels. The first level, the household ID, has a logical record length of 54 characters and contains 8 variables. The second level, the household, has a logical record length of 204 with 89 variables. The third, or person, level has a logical record length of 142 and 57 variables, and the final level, the incident level, has a logical record length of 481 and 327 variables. The case count range per level is as follows: household level: 178,324 to 217,814 per part; person level: 316,094 to 393,685 per part; incident level: 28,564 to 43,959 per part. Parts 1-7, 17, and 19 are no longer compatible with OSIRIS.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 29 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument + OSIRIS dictionaries

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

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

Parts 1-7, 17, 19:
Full Files, 1979-1987
File Structure:
hierarchical

Parts 32-36: SAS Control Cards
for Parts 1-7, 17, 19
Record Length: 63 to 78
per part

Documentation: \$16

David Finkelhor, Gerald Hotaling, and
Andrea Sedlak

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: OSIRIS dictionaries and revised data are now available for Parts 1–27, and revised data are now available for Parts 31–33. CLASS III

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

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: Thrownaway 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 60,000 per part
Variables: 4 to 427 per part
Record Length: 13 to 655 per part
Records Per Case: 1 to 9 per part

*Documentation: \$25 (partially
machine-readable)*

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9402)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data, machine-readable documentation, and SPSS and SAS Control Cards are now available. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards + OSIRIS dictionaries + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS and SAS
Control Cards

Part 1: Prison Admissions File Structure: rectangular Cases: 300,383 Variables: 98 Record Length: 324 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Prison Releases File Structure: rectangular Cases: 273,580 Variables: 98 Record Length: 324 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Parole Releases File Structure: rectangular Cases: 131,389 Variables: 98 Record Length: 324 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4–8: SAS Control Cards for Parts 1–3 Record Length: 63 to 64 per part
	Parts 9–12: SPSS Control Cards for Parts 1–3 Record Length: 64

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9276)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement has been added to this collection as Part 5. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument + OSIRIS dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards

Part 5: January 1992 Errata
Record Length: 80

Documentation: NA

Robert D. Mare and Christopher Winship

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEYS: UNIFORM MARCH FILES, 1964–1988 (ICPSR 9307)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement has been added to this collection as Part 27. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 27: February 1992 Errata
Record Length: 80

Documentation: NA

Samuel H. Preston and Robert L. Higgs

UNITED STATES CENSUS DATA, 1900: PUBLIC USE SAMPLE (ICPSR 7825)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Corrections were made to state totals found in the Summary of Cases by State and County section of the machine-readable codebook. The machine-readable codebook now includes a scanned version of the user's handbook, which was previously available in hard copy format only. Census schedules which were previously included in the user's handbook are now only available in hard-copy format. CLASS III

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA/ FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 127,507
Variables: 33
Record Length: 70
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Announcements

Mailing Sent to Official Representatives

The following items were sent to Official Representatives in February 1992:

- *ICPSR Annual Report, 1990-1991*
- *ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods: 1991 Bibliography*

Forthcoming. . .

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

- **Census of Population and Housing [United States]: Summary Tape Files 2A, 2B, 3A**
- **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1990 Panel (Wave I)**
- **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] (1990 Data)**
- **National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1989 (Youth Survey, 1979-1989)**
- **CBS/*New York Times* Polls, August-October 1991**

Notes and Errata

A new handbook is available for the **National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1989** (ICPSR 7610). Interested users should contact ICPSR for the 1991 edition of the handbook.

The codebook for **Voter Research and Surveys/CBS News/*New York Times* General Election Exit Poll: National File, 1990** (ICPSR 9602) was found to contain an error. The CBS questionnaire should indicate that Variable O is in col-

umn 27 and Variable X is in column 29. These locations had previously been reversed.

The Census Bureau has made available a printed volume of frequency counts for all variables in the **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1987 Panel** (ICPSR 9365). This volume may be purchased directly from the Census Bureau's Data User Services Division, (301) 763-4100.

May 1992 Vol. XII, No. 4

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 25 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's 360 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; non-affiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times in each academic year to inform Official Representatives at the member campuses, ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of the data collections most recently released or

updated by ICPSR and to keep readers informed of activities occurring at ICPSR, the University of Michigan, and other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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

Mary B. Vardigan, Editor
Amy B. Garber, Assistant Editor

ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS, 1992-1993

Clifford C. Clogg
Pennsylvania State University

Ronald G. Ehrenberg
Cornell University

William H. Flanigan, Chair
University of Minnesota

Charles K. Humphrey
University of Alberta

Carol Weitzel Kohfeld
University of Missouri, St. Louis

Beverly Nagel
Carleton College

Samuel C. Patterson
Ohio State University

Philip A. Schrodt
University of Kansas

Donald J. Treiman
University of California, Los Angeles

Maris A. Vinovskis
University of Michigan

Franklin D. Wilson
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Michael A. Baer, Past Chair
Northeastern University

ICPSR ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

Heinz Eulau
Stanford University

Norval D. Glenn
University of Texas, Austin

M. Kent Jennings
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of Michigan

Warren E. Miller
Arizona State University

ICPSR ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director
(313) 764-2570

Carolyn L. Geda, Assistant Director
(313) 764-2570

Donna Gotts, Administrative Secretary
(313) 764-2570

COMPUTER SUPPORT

Peter M. Jofitis, Director
(313) 763-3482

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Henry Heitowit, Director
(313) 764-8392

ARCHIVE STAFF

Michael W. Traugott, Director,
Resource Development
(313) 764-5199

Erik W. Austin, Director,
Archival Development
(313) 763-5010

Janet Vavra, Technical Director
(313) 763-5010

Victoria W. Schneider, Archival
Assistant Director
(313) 763-5010

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Moving? Please send us your new address,
along with your old mailing label.

Table of Contents

May 1992

Featured Article	1
ICPSR Data Available on Alternate Media	5
Tribute to Betty Nesvold	7
ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1992	8
1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR	9
Additions to Holdings	10
ABC News Polls: July 1991 (ICPSR 9758); ABC News Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) Coup Poll, August 1991 (ICPSR 9757)	13
ABC News/Washington Post Polls: Clarence Thomas Hearing Poll, September 1991 (ICPSR 9767); Clarence Thomas Vote Delay Polls, October 1991 (ICPSR 9766); Poll #1, October 1991 (ICPSR 9755); Poll #2, October 1991 (ICPSR 9754)	14
Access to Justice in Ontario, 1985-1988 (ICPSR 9729)	29
Adaptation Process of Cuban and Mexican Immigrants in the United States, 1972-1979 (ICPSR 9672)	12
Carlschule Students Height Measurements, 1771-1793 (ICPSR 9720)	30
CBS News Polls: Federal Budget Deficit Poll, October 1990 (ICPSR 9614); Iraq Poll, September 1990 (ICPSR 9613); State of the Union Poll, September 1990 (ICPSR 9620)	16
CBS News/New York Times Polls: October #1 1990 (ICPSR 9615); October #2 1990 (ICPSR 9616); November 1990 (ICPSR 9617); December 1990 (ICPSR 9618); March 1991 (ICPSR 9621); April 1991 (ICPSR 9622); Persian Gulf War Polls, January-February 1991 (ICPSR 9619)	17
CBS News/New York Times/Tokyo Broadcasting System Collaborative National Surveys of the United States and Japan, 1990 (ICPSR 9501)	13
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A, Record Sequence Example File (ICPSR 9592)	11
County Business Patterns, 1989 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State, and County Data (ICPSR 9740)	11
Cultural Democratization in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR): Moscow Oblast Survey, 1990 (ICPSR 9726)	12
Descriptors and Measurements of the Height of Runaway Slaves and Indentured Servants in the United States, 1700-1850 (ICPSR 9721)	30
European Communities Studies, 1970-1989: Cumulative File (ICPSR 9361)	10
Faculty at Work, 1988-1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9713)	11
Geographic Reference File—Names, 1990 (Census Version): [United States] (ICPSR 9731)	10
Law and Finance in Illinois, 1868-1874 (ICPSR 9680)	30
Marital Instability Over the Life Course [United States]: A Three-Wave Panel Study, 1980-1988 (ICPSR 9747)	27
National Health Interview Survey Supplements: Accident Supplement, 1975 (ICPSR 9760); Family Medical Expenses Supplement, 1975 (ICPSR 9761); Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Sample Person Supplement, 1975 (ICPSR 9763); Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Supplement, 1975 (ICPSR 9744); Physical Fitness Supplement, 1975 (ICPSR 9762); Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP) Child Safety/Infant Feeding Supplement, 1985 (ICPSR 9765); Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (HPDP) Smoking History During Pregnancy Supplement, 1985 (ICPSR 9764)	22
National Maternal and Infant Health Survey, 1988 (ICPSR 9730)	25
National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Prescribed Medicine Data [Public Use Tape 14.1] (ICPSR 9746)	26
National Nursing Home Survey, 1973-1974 (ICPSR 9725)	26
Politico-Religious Organization and Economic Change in Zinacantan, Mexico, 1952-1987 (ICPSR 9727)	30
Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9574)	27
Survey of Households in Five Judicial Districts of the United States: A Civil Litigation Project, 1977-1979 (ICPSR 9743)	28
Survey of Tort Litigants in Three State Courts, 1989-1990: [United States] (ICPSR 9699)	28
Testing Theories of Criminality and Victimization in Seattle, 1960-1990 (ICPSR 9741)	29
Washington Post Soviet Attitude Poll, August 1991 (ICPSR 9756)	22
Documentation Update	31
Revisions/Updates	32
Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1989 (ICPSR 9507)	33
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A (ICPSR 9575); Summary Tape File 1B (ICPSR 9688)	32
Current Population Surveys: Uniform March Files, 1964-1988 (ICPSR 9307)	34
Euro-Barometer 32: The Single European Market, Drugs, Alcohol, and Cancer, November 1989 (ICPSR 9519)	32
National Corrections Reporting Program: 1986 (ICPSR 9276); 1987 (ICPSR 9402)	34
National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1979-1987 [Revised Questionnaire] (ICPSR 8608)	33
National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986-1991 [Near-Term Data] (ICPSR 8864)	33
National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMAST), 1988 (ICPSR 9682)	34
Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1988 (ICPSR 7439)	32
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1988 Panel (ICPSR 9568)	32
United States Census Data, 1900: Public Use Sample (ICPSR 7825)	34
Notes and Errata	35
Announcements	35
ICPSR Council, Associate Directors, and Staff	35