

Using Data From the National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972 for Research Outside the Education Field

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The National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972 (NLS72) represents a rich data source on a variety of life events experienced by a national sample of American students from the time they left high school until just after their 30th birthdays. A large-scale, long-term project sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, the NLS72 provides information on the flow of young adults through the postsecondary occupational-educational system and permits the matching of students' educational and vocational experiences with later outcomes. Although originally conceived as providing data that would revolve primarily around the educational experiences of young men and women, the study also collected data in each follow-up on a number of other aspects of respondents' lives. As a result, the NLS72 is an extremely rich data source that can be used to address an array of issues experienced in early adulthood. It is a public use data collection (ICPSR 8085) that is available to researchers, like ourselves, who were not part of the team involved in designing and collecting the data, but are interested in conducting secondary analyses to explore other research issues.

Survey Design

The base-year survey was conducted in the spring of 1972 when respondents were in their senior year in high school. Detailed descriptions of the study design are found in the two published, cumulative codebooks (Riccobono et al., 1981; Tourangeau

et al., 1987). The base-year sample design was a stratified two-stage probability sample with schools, and then students, as first- and second-stage sampling units. The sampling universe consisted of all 12th-graders enrolled in public, private, and church-affiliated high schools in the United States in 1972.

The base-year data were collected by Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. The first four follow-ups were conducted in the fall of 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1979 by the Research Triangle Institute of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The first follow-up, 1973, added 4,450 members of the high school class of 1972 who had attended types of schools that were not part of the base-year data collection. These respondents were asked questions that elicited background information comparable to items included in the base-year questionnaire. With a total of 22,652 men and women participating in either the base-year survey or any of the first four follow-ups, the sample is a large one to work with. Response rates have also been good.

The fifth follow-up, administered in the spring of 1986, was conducted by National Opinion Research Center, Chicago. Budgetary considerations necessitated a decision to subsample 14,489 cases from the original 22,652 young men and women who had responded to at least one of the previous questionnaires. While maintaining the essential features of the initial survey design, the follow-up retained some groups with certainty because of their special policy relevance. These groups included Hispanics; teachers

(or potential teachers) who participated in the fourth follow-up; persons with at least a four- or a five-year college degree; and persons who were divorced, widowed, or separated from their spouses, or never-married parents. Again, the response rate was high.

Unlike some longitudinal surveys, the NLS72 consistently tried to retain panel members even if they did not participate in one or more of the survey rounds. This means that it is not possible to calculate a simple rate of sample retention. It also means that it is possible to do a variety of methodological studies regarding panel members who are temporarily lost.

Respondents in Historical Context

Two birth cohorts are included in the NLS72. Close to three-quarters of the sample were born in 1954 and the remainder in 1953. Thus, panel members were born in the midst of the "baby boom," were in their early 30s at the most recent follow-up, and are now in their late 30s. This group has delayed entry into parenthood more than any other cohort in the 20th century, with the exception of those born around 1910 who were in their early 20s during the Great Depression. They have also experienced substantial political, social, and economic change. Respondents were young adolescents during the tumultuous 1960s. They attended high school when activism over the continuation of the Vietnam War and feminist issues were major social movements. Soon after high school came the Watergate scandal, economic recession, and a

major oil embargo. At a time of traditional "settling down," during their 20s, they were faced with soaring home mortgage interest rates. Reagan was in the White House when they celebrated their 30th birthdays.

The rich temporal detail in the data collection allows one to see hints of such period factors; the fact that only two adjacent birth cohorts are included in the collection means that age and period effects are commingled. As successors to NLS72 (e.g., High School and Beyond: A Longitudinal Survey of Students in the United States and follow-ups [ICPSR 7896, 8297, 8443, 8896], as well as the National Educational Longitudinal Study, 1988 [ICPSR 9389] and follow-ups to come) age through their 20s, rich possibilities for separating period and age effects will begin to open up.

Alternative Research Uses

Issues in educational research provided the primary impetus for collecting these data, yet this data collection can be used for research in a wide variety of other fields. In fact, much of the noneducation information included in these surveys, although originally designed to be used in evaluating predictors of educational pathways/outcomes, or alternatively as outcome measures of the educational process, is sufficiently detailed to support research in additional substantive areas. In the remainder of this article we present a few examples of research projects that illustrate how these longitudinal, educational data have been used for other purposes.

Disorder in the Life Course

Using information from the base-year and the first four follow-ups of the NLS72, Rindfuss, Swicegood, and Rosenfeld (1987) examined the ordering of activities that constituted the nonfamily careers of this cohort. Young men and women were categorized as either orderly/disorderly ac-

cording to whether their sequencing of work and schooling activities in the first eight years following high school could be classified as normative (i.e., completion of education prior to initiation of work). They then used this classification scheme to ask whether deviations from this normative model might make a difference in the timing of parenthood and found that the history of activities was indeed important in predicting parenthood.

In this research, information on educational pathways over time was used in conjunction with information on work histories. The merging of the two was then used to predict parenthood timing.

Occupational Achievement

In the 1973, 1974, 1976, and 1979 follow-ups, respondents were asked about their expected occupations at age 30. The same wording was repeated at each time point. Rindfuss, Cooksey, and Sutterlin (1990) used these questions to examine the consistency of occupational expectations over time. In 1986, a monthly occupational history was obtained for the period 1979–1986, which covered the time when all respondents turned 30. The occupational history was used to match the respondents' occupational expectations for age 30 with their actual occupations at this age.

Overall, the level of agreement was unimpressive. At no point did a majority of respondents, either male or female, have the same occupation at 30 that they had previously expected. When there was no match, men tended to move up the occupational ladder, particularly into managerial positions, whereas women tended to move down or to leave the labor force. This example concentrates primarily on occupation, rather than education. Educational background was incorporated into the analyses only as a control variable. Occupational histories in the NLS72 are fairly comprehensive, especially the information

gathered in the fifth follow-up that covered the early half of the 1980s.

Cohabitation, Marriage, and Stability of Unions

In the 1986 follow-up round, respondents were asked to provide information on their first three marriages or cohabitations. Since fewer than 1 percent of respondents reported that they had had more than three relationships, this amounts to a virtually complete marriage and cohabitation history. A number of researchers have used the relationship histories to examine various aspects of marriage and cohabitation. Willis and Michael (1988) demonstrated that cohabiting unions are fragile and short-lived, with the average first cohabiting union lasting about 12 months. They also found, contrary to the conventional wisdom of the time, that men with lower levels of education and poorer job prospects are more likely to cohabit than to marry.

Teachman and Polonko (1990) also used the relationship histories from the fifth follow-up to examine the hypothesis that cohabitation prior to marriage significantly increases the risk of subsequent marital dissolution. They found no difference in the rate of marital disruption by cohabitation status, using the date of the beginning of the union as the starting point. Teachman and his colleagues (1991) also examined the question of whether nonmarital unions are more or less stable than marital unions. Analyses conducted on the first coresidential union indicate that nonlegal unions tend to be less stable than legal unions.

Finally, Rindfuss and VandenHeuval (1990), using information on schooling activities, employment activities, parental financial support, short-term fertility intentions, and home ownership, asked whether cohabitation should be viewed as an alternative to being married or being single. They argue that cohabitators are much more like those who are single than like those who are married.

Some Concluding Remarks

On the one hand, these longitudinal data provide a large case base with which to work, are high in quality, and cover a range of topics that pertain to the life course of young men and women as they leave high school and move on through their educational, occupational, and family-building careers. On the other hand, it should also be emphasized that the NLS72 is only representative of all 12th-grade students in 1972. Neither earlier nor later cohorts are represented, nor are individuals who did not reach their senior years in high school (estimated by Bogue [1985] at about 9 percent of this cohort). Yet this remains an important group of individuals, and these data provide a unique opportunity to study not only the links between educational experiences and later outcomes, but also the ways in which a variety of life course events are interrelated in the demographically dense young adult years. □

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Report From the Council Chair

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In September of 1991, for only the fourth time in its thirty-year history, a new Executive Director assumed the leadership of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. By all accounts the transition from Jerry Clubb to Richard Rockwell has been remarkably smooth. The Consortium continues to enjoy the good fortune of strong leadership.

With the appointment of a new Executive Director to a five-year term, the ICPSR Council also initiated a formal, annual evaluation of the job performance of the Executive Director. In the summer of 1992 we began a process of evaluation which included my requesting a statement from Richard on his activities since taking office, an invitation to all staff of ICPSR to provide

me with comments on the past year's performance by the Executive Director, and finally my preparing a written report summarizing the Council's evaluation. This report served as a partial basis for a discussion that Richard, Harold Jacobson (Director of the Center for Political Studies), and I held late in July. My initial reaction is that this evaluation process worked well.

Since budgetary problems at the University of Michigan dictated no salary increases for staff at Richard's level for the next fiscal year, Richard's favorable evaluation had no immediate salary consequences. Even so, it is valuable to review in a formal way the performance of the Executive Director and ICPSR more generally.

The Michigan budgetary situation also dictated that the portion of the Consortium staff paid more than \$25,000 a year receive no salary increases and others only modest ones. This situation makes it difficult to retain valuable, underpaid members of the staff. On the other hand, because of the low increases, the projected Consortium budget is balanced for the next fiscal year. For the following fiscal year we are planning on salary increases and the increases in membership fees announced in June.

To its credit, ICPSR has in recent years greatly increased the volume of activity in archiving, servicing, and education with only modest changes in budget and staff size. It seems most unlikely that this combination of trends can continue. Since almost all the pressure on the organization is to expand existing services and add new ones, increases in budget and staff are essential. It is the responsibility of the staff, the Council, and the member institutions to guide and oversee future development in these areas. Intelligent, controlled growth is necessary to fulfill ICPSR's several missions efficiently.

There are two main areas, technology and archiving, where many small, perhaps unrelated, decisions will affect how the Consortium performs and what role it plays in the academic community. The technological aspects of the Consortium's activities do not seem susceptible to broad principles of evaluation. There are endless opportunities to upgrade equipment and processing, and yet efficiency accrues only after a particular technology is in place for a while. In some compromise between mindless fascination with the next technological advance and the resistance to change lie the incremental adjustments that



Council Chair Bill Flanigan (left) confers with Executive Director Richard Rockwell at the October 1991 Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives.

emerge as policy in a confusing environment. The Consortium maintains so many complex technical connections with so many dissimilar organizations that we can safely say no decisions on technological change will be reached easily. Clearly, we must retain the capacity to deal with member institutions with vastly different technical resources and demands.

The future archiving activity of the Consortium may be more readily guided by some general principles, but difficult issues must be settled if a consensus is to emerge on how to proceed. Perhaps the broadest issue focuses on the scope of the data archive. Should ICPSR archive "everything" in the realm of social data or become selective on the basis of quality of study, frequency of use, etc.? Should it continually expand the scope of the archive or concentrate resources on maintaining existing data series? The answers to such questions may vary from one substantive area of the archive to another and, indeed, do vary

in a particular area over time. By far the most crucial information for guiding archival development is feedback from users.

During the past three decades the Consortium has grown from a dozen or so member institutions to the present organization of several hundred members without much attention to the increasingly complex relationships between the organization and its clientele. Originally, the users of the Consortium's services were quite adequately represented by a single faculty member from each institution at an annual meeting. Today, the consumers of ICPSR services and resources number in the thousands and are extremely diverse. The governance structure represents member institutions but not, for the most part, the users of Consortium services. The governance structure is blended with what might be called the service structure and neither is closely related to educational activities. We are asking our clientele to help us evaluate the overall struc-

ture of the Consortium and make suggestions for change or for maintaining the present arrangements. In the months ahead we will form a task force to address these topics.

On a different note, Council has accepted with regret the resignation of Maris Vinovskis, who has assumed a position with the U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement (OERI). Maris's tenure on Council was brief, but his service was excellent and he will be missed.

Council has, however, found a distinguished replacement in James Q. Graham, Jr., a historian from Bowling Green University. Jim has functioned as an ICPSR Official Representative for many years and in 1991 received a special award for his "long and meritorious service" to ICPSR. We are pleased to welcome Jim to Council and look forward to working closely with him when Council meets again in October. □

Users Urged to Report Errors

At its June 1992 meeting, ICPSR Council instructed staff to once again urge all users of ICPSR data to notify ICPSR of any errors or problems discovered during the course of working with data collections. In the case of some collections, ICPSR staff may be able to explore the errors and make corrections to data files and/or documentation; in other cases, having the information would permit staff to pass it along to subsequent users of the data. Council feels strongly that ICPSR operates as a "partnership" engaged in the secondary analysis enterprise, and that the sharing of this sort of information is crucial to the success of this collective endeavor.

Rockwell Testifies at Hearing on User Fees

On August 5, 1992, ICPSR Executive Director Richard C. Rockwell addressed the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Census and Population at a hearing to review current pricing policies for data dissemination activities at the Bureau of the Census as well as the potential effect of increased user fees. The following individuals also testified at the hearing: Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director of the Bureau of the Census; Ron Crouch, Director of the Kentucky State Data Center; Norman C. DeWeaver, Washington Representative of the Indian and Native American Employment and Training Coalition; Ayala Tamir, Research Analyst at the Asian American Health Forum; and Kenneth Hodges, Director of Demography at Donnelley Marketing Information Services. A transcript of Rockwell's testimony follows.

Contrary to what might be assumed, data are not now distributed free of charge by the federal government. Users already pay substantial fees for access to these computer-readable datasets. For example, copies of Summary Tape Files from the 1990 Census cost approximately \$175 each when purchased from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. If a researcher had to acquire every tape in the 1990 Census collection, the cost would be more than one-quarter of a million dollars. Similar charges for tapes, diskettes, or CD-ROMs apply at other federal statistical agencies. This is not cheap access, and it is arguable that fees at this level already create an economic barrier to full and open access to information, even when fees are set at a level intended only to compensate agencies for the costs of reproduction.

Charging for copies of data tapes at the cost of reproduction is consistent with current OMB policy. In the area of global change research, this policy has been clearly enunciated by D. Allan Bromley, Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President. In a statement dated July 1991, Dr. Bromley said that OSTP seeks to "facilitate full and open access to quality data for global change research." He directed that "data should be provided at the lowest possible cost to global change researchers in the interest of full and open access to data. This cost should, as a first principle, be no more than the marginal cost of filling a specific user request." A similar principle is stated in OMB's proposed revisions of OMB Circular No. A-130, "Management of Federal Infor-

mation Resources." Under the heading of "avoiding overly restrictive policies," this draft states that agencies shall "set user charges for information products at a level sufficient to recover the cost of dissemination but no higher. They shall exclude from calculations of the charges costs associated with original collection and processing of the information."

The spirit behind these directives has long governed the setting of charges for access to data throughout the federal government. Why has this been the policy in the past, and what would be altered if a new kind of user fee were imposed for access to data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census or other agencies? I have organized my comments around the concepts of the rights of citizens, the feasibility of user access fees, and democracy and science.

The rights of citizens. It is the nation's people who provide the data — the individuals, families, businesses, and organizations who respond to interviewers and questionnaires. The data collection process is completely dependent upon people's willingness to provide full and accurate information. In some cases, a response is mandated by law, but in most cases, data collection agencies such as the Bureau of the Census depend upon the good will of the population. Who then "owns" the data? Is it the agency that collects, processes, and distributes the data (for which the people pay), or is it the people themselves? I think that the people have a real share in the ownership, and that these ownership rights imply that the people will have access at reasonable costs to the data that they have made possible. This is

fair compensation to the people for the burden that data collection agencies impose on them. To ask the people to buy back at a high price something that they have given freely to the government seems unjust and imprudent to me. The idea that the people have a right to the data is one of the ideas behind various current legislative initiatives, such as the Wide Information Network for Data Online (WINDO) bill introduced by Representative Charlie Rose (HR 2772) and the GPO Gateway to Government bill introduced by Senator Gore (S 2813).

Lack of feasibility of user fees. The matter of access to data is simply very different from the matter of access to seaports, airports, or canals. There is no equivalent in the data world to the fact that only one ship can pass through a canal lock at a time or that only one airplane can land on a runway at a time. Data can be copied and copied again, without anyone in the Bureau of the Census being able to keep track of the many generations of copies. Any copy is equally valuable to the citizen, whether obtained directly from the Bureau of the Census or from a service provider. In fact, most of the copies of datasets produced by the federal government that are in use around the nation do not come directly from the federal government but instead from a variety of organizations that have the capacity to make copies at prices well below those charged by the government. In this kind of situation, how could user fees be imposed on the users of the second, third, and succeeding generations of copies?

It seems likely that if a substantial user fee were imposed, the research community would join together in a single joint purchase arrangement, pay the user fee once, and then make numerous copies of the data — indeed, this is already happening in some areas. The Census Bureau might sell only one copy of its datasets if the user fee were sufficiently high. This could substantially reduce the income obtained from users today through the charging of cost of reproduction fees. The only way that I could see to prevent the copying of datasets would be for the government to copyright the data, and even if federal copyrights were made legal, the practice would work directly against the government's interest in full and open access to data.

Data can be used again and again without using them up. Data are not like natural resources such as oil, water, or copper. In modern computer systems, several different users on a single campus can be accessing the same dataset at one time. The data are unaffected by how many times they are used, and there is no intrinsic limit to how often a data collection can be used: data will never "run out." User fees have previously been based on the idea that there is an exhaustible resource or service that must be apportioned out to potential users in some fair way, but data are not exhaustible. There is no equivalent in the world of data access to the problem of crowded skies over the nation's airports or of single-vessel passage through a lock.

Data are the ultimate "renewable resource."

Democracy and science. Access to data has become essential to the democratic process in this country. We will be a better-informed and maybe a better-governed country if all the people have the facts straight. Reasoned political debate depends on reliable and comprehensive data. Individuals and groups can gain a voice in politics when they learn to use data effectively to produce new insights into the nation's condition. As Jean-Jacques Servan Schreiber expressed it, "The only real source of power will, from now [on], be the creation of new knowledge."¹ Data are at the center of many debates. We look to Census data as the unbiased, accurate source of information on social and economic conditions. That is why it is important that there not be an economic barrier between the people and the data. If there is a high barrier, some individuals and even some groups will not be able to leap it. The better organized and better funded groups will continue to have access to data, as will many researchers. However, most individuals and struggling organizations might well not be able to obtain access. This could seriously disadvantage some people and some groups of people in the political debate.

In addition to collecting revenue, user fees are generally intended to control access to a resource or a service, to limit its exploitation. In the case of access to data, the country's interest

runs directly counter to the idea of limiting the usage of data. Instead, we will be better off if we increase usage of data, particularly if we increase usage to answer scientific questions. The value of the data to the nation increases the more that data are used in research, because this means that researchers are adding new increments to knowledge. The analyses of Census data that are undertaken by the Census Bureau have produced only a fraction of the knowledge that we as a society have gained from thousands of studies of the state of the nation. Most of these studies have been conducted outside the Census Bureau but use Census data. This scientific progress would be hampered if we began any process that inadvertently limited access to data. Usage of Census data outside the Census Bureau is a good that we want to encourage strongly, not a drain on our national resources.

In sum, I think that user fees for access to data are an idea that the Congress should reject. Thank you for the invitation to testify on this important subject. □

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¹ Quoted in Real, Michael. *Super Media: A Cultural Studies Approach*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1989, p. 29.

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, Additions to the *Guide*, 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 and SAS Control Cards User Notes 1-5, Technical Notes 1-15 User Note 6, Technical Notes 16-25 Technical Notes 26-27
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File)</i>	<i>50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)</i>	<i>SPSS and SAS Control Cards</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1A	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-6 Technical Notes 7-8
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1B	Most states (2 data files per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-6 Technical Notes 7-8
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1C</i>	<i>1 file for entire U.S.</i>	<i>Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-6 Technical Notes 7-8</i>
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A</i>	<i>Numerous states (1 data file per state)</i>	<i>Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards</i>
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A</i>	<i>Numerous states (1 data file per state)</i>	<i>Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-2</i>
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Comparability File</i>	<i>1 file, 2 formats</i>	<i>Machine-Readable Codebook</i>
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Street Index</i>	<i>550 county files</i>	<i>Machine-Readable Codebook</i>
Geographic Reference File—Names, 1990 (Census Version): [United States]	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico + 8 outlying areas (1 data file per state or area)	Machine-Readable Codebook

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.

The diskettes listed below are now available for distribution. See the

ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1992–1993 for a list of other collections released on alternate media.

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units File and Estimates File, 1988 (ICPSR 9446). Card Image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS Control Cards [Diskettes D00028–D00030]

National Health Interview Survey: Longitudinal Study on Aging, 1972–1990 (ICPSR 8719). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS Control Cards [Diskettes D00031–D00033]

United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789–1987: Reformatted Data (ICPSR 9822). Logical Record Length data, documentation [Diskettes D00034–D00039]

Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926–1986 (ICPSR 9165). Card Image data, SAS and SPSS Control Cards, documentation [Diskette D00040]

National Crime Surveys: Crime School Supplement, 1989 (ICPSR 9394). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS Control Cards [Diskette D00041]

Documentation Update

Machine-Readable Documentation 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 and May 1992 issues of the *ICPSR Bulletin* for lists of other such machine-readable codebooks.)

Users should note that paper copies of these codebooks can still be ordered at cost. Contact Member Services for more information about specific collections.

ICPSR #	Title
8567	ABC News Reagan Tax Reform Speech Poll, May 1985
8585	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Hostage Release Poll, June 1985
7968	Census of Canada, 1971: Public Use Samples
8002	Commercial Victimization Surveys, 1972–1975 [United States]: Cities Sample
8003	Commercial Victimization Surveys, 1973–1977 [United States]: National Sample
8929	Effects of Prior Record in Sentencing Research in a Large Northeastern City, 1968–1979: [United States]
7895	Index of Industrial Production Statistics, 1968–1977
8139	Migration Data by County, 1980 to 1982
9342	National Health Interview Survey, 1987: Adoption Supplement
8936	Nature and Patterns of Homicide in Eight American Cities, 1978
7652	Portuguese Election Returns, 1975–1976
0071	Southern Primary and General Election Data, 1920–1949
9187	WABC-TV/ <i>New York Daily News</i> Race Relations Poll, January 1988

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; documentations is routinely provided when a data collection is ordered. This charge does not reflect shipping and handling costs of \$3 per volume. To avoid these shipping and handling costs, members can pre-pay for additional codebooks with checks.

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1C (ICPSR 9834)

SUMMARY: This collection provides 100-percent data for the United States and subareas. Geographic levels include the following: United States, regions, divisions, states, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, selected Minor Civil Divisions, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Urban Areas, and American Indian and Alaskan Native areas. Population items include age, race,

sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are crosstabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are crosstabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables and 63 housing tables. **CLASS IV**

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + 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 1: Main Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 31,073
Variables: 1,050
Record Length: 4,805
Records Per Case: 2

Part 2: Data Dictionary
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Part 4: User Notes 2-3
and Technical Notes
1-6 (April-May 1991)
Record Length: 85

Part 5: Technical Notes
7-8 (February 1992)
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: TIGER/CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY FILE (ICPSR 9810)

SUMMARY: This collection identifies changes in United States census tracts between 1980 and 1990. The data were derived from the Census Bureau's TIGER database. Counties with 1980 and 1990 Census tracts are not included if there were no changes in the census tract boundaries and/or census tract numbers between 1980 and 1990. Also excluded are counties with census tracts defined for the first time in 1990. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All census tracts in the United States and Puerto Rico that changed between the 1980 and 1990 Censuses.

NOTE: The data are provided in two formats. Part 1 presents the information in a form comparable to other Census Bureau tape files, suitable for manipulation by computer. Part 2 presents the data with a space between each field and with a decimal point between the census tract number and its suffix. This format is designed to make the file easy to read without additional editing for those who wish to print out the file.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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 recoded to protect the anonymity of respondents. In addition, ICPSR supplies with its most recent releases a codebook containing a bibliographic citation and introductory materials describing the collection.

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.

Part 1: Main Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 35,735
Variables: 13
Record Length: 70
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Print Version
of Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 35,735
Variables: 13
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Codebook Text
for All Parts
Record Length: 85

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas (CPH-3)." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps." Washington, DC: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: TIGER/CENSUS TRACT STREET INDEX FILE (VERSION 1) (ICPSR 9787)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains FIPS codes for state, county, county subdivision, and place, along with the 1990 Census tract number for each side of the street for the urban cores of 550 counties in the United States. Street names, including prefix and/or suffix direction (north, southeast, etc.) and street type (avenue, lane, etc.) are provided, as well as the address range for that portion of the street located within a particular census tract and the corresponding census tract number. The FIPS county subdivision and place codes can be used to determine the correct census tract number when streets with identical names and ranges exist in different parts of the same county. Contiguous block segments that have consecutive address ranges along a street and that have the same geographic codes (state, county, census tract, county subdivision, and place) have been collapsed together and are represented by a single record with a single address range.

CLASS IV

NOTE: For a complete list of individual part names designated by county, consult CDNet. There are two types of records in this collection, distinguished by the first character of each record. A "0" indicates a street name/address range record that can be used to find the census tract number and other geographic codes from a street name and address number. A "2" indicates a geographic code/name record that can be used to find the name of the state, county, county subdivision, and/or place from the FIPS code. The "0" records contain 18 variables and the "2" records contain 10 variables.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 550 data files
+ machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1–12: Alabama
Part 13: Alaska
Parts 14–16: Arizona
Parts 17–24: Arkansas
Parts 25–55: California
Parts 56–65: Colorado
Parts 66–72: Connecticut
Part 73: Delaware
Part 74: District of Columbia
Parts 75–100: Florida
Parts 101–116: Georgia
Part 117: Hawaii
Parts 118–119: Idaho
Parts 120–141: Illinois
Parts 142–158: Indiana
Parts 159–168: Iowa
Parts 169–174: Kansas
Parts 175–183: Kentucky
Parts 184–195: Louisiana
Parts 196–199: Maine
Parts 200–209: Maryland
Parts 210–219: Massachusetts
Parts 220–236: Michigan
Parts 237–248: Minnesota
Parts 249–255: Mississippi
Parts 256–269: Missouri
Parts 270–272: Montana
Parts 273–276: Nebraska
Parts 277–278: Nevada
Parts 279–282: New Hampshire
Parts 283–299: New Jersey
Parts 300–303: New Mexico
Parts 304–329: New York
Parts 330–348: North Carolina
Parts 349–374: Ohio
Parts 375–382: Oklahoma
Parts 383–390: Oregon
Parts 391–414: Pennsylvania
Parts 415–419: Rhode Island
Parts 420–429: South Carolina
Parts 430–431: South Dakota
Parts 432–439: Tennessee

Parts 440–475: Texas
Parts 476–479: Utah
Part 480: Vermont
Parts 481–509: Virginia
Parts 510–521: Washington
Parts 522–529: West Virginia
Parts 530–548: Wisconsin
Parts 549–550: Wyoming

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3 to 84,915 per part
Variables: 28
Record Length: 106
Records Per Case: 1

Part 551: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 132

Documentation: machine-readable only

International Social Survey Program (ISSP)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE PROGRAM: WORK ORIENTATIONS, 1989 (ICPSR 9784)

SUMMARY: The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. The "Work Orientations" module includes data from Austria, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Norway, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, United States, and West Germany. The module covers three main topics: (1) general attitudes toward work and leisure (e.g., work vs. leisure time, the work ethic and commitment to work, the role of work in creating feelings of personal worth, and the alienating effects of not having work), (2) work organization (e.g., attitudes about self-employment, public vs. private sector work, full-time vs. part-time, job sharing, profit sharing, large vs. small workplaces, and attitudes toward getting ahead), and (3) work content, including collective interests and second jobs (e.g., characteristics or qualities of work, unions, employers, and managers, collective interests organized around work, and information about second jobs, including reasons why second jobs were held).

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 years and older from West Germany, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Austria (14 years and older), Norway, Hungary, the Netherlands (16 years and older), the United States (non-institutionalized English-speaking only), and Italy (the Italian population).

SAMPLING: Multistage stratified probability samples.

NOTE: Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung, Universitaet zu Koeln, from whom additional copies of the printed codebook (ZA-NO. 1840) may be obtained. Records for Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Austria, and Norway have a weight variable that must be used in all analyses. No weighting was done for West Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, and Italy. No weighting information was provided by Hungary.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI/ MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,773
Variables: 154
Record Length: 234
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$12

Peter Ph. Mohler, Michael Braun, Erwin K. Scheuch, and Michael Hader

GERMAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ALLBUS), 1991 (ICPSR 9832)

SUMMARY: The German Social Survey (ALLBUS) monitors social trends in Germany. The special topics of investigation for this data collection included attitudes towards politics, economics, environmental issues, work and profession, social structure, marriage and family, religion, and goals of the middle class in West and East Germany, with particular emphasis on differences between the two. Basic demographic and socioeconomic data also were collected. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: German-speaking persons 18 years of age and over living in private households in Germany.

NOTE: The codebook and SPSS Control Cards for this data collection are in German.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,058
Variables: 520
Record Length: 917
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$23

Howard L. Rosenthal and Keith T. Poole

UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL ROLL CALL VOTING RECORDS, 1789-1987: REFORMATTED DATA (ICPSR 9822)

SUMMARY: Roll call voting records for the United States House of Representatives through the 99th Congress, First Session, are presented in this data collection. Each data file in the collection contains information for one chamber of a single Congress. The units of analysis are the individual members of the House of Representatives. Each record contains a member's voting action on every roll call vote taken during that Congress, along with variables that identify the member (e.g., name, party, state, and uniform ICPSR member number). In addition, the codebook provides descriptive information for each roll call, including the date of the vote, outcome in terms of yeas and nays, name of initiator, the relevant bill or resolution number, and a synopsis of the issue. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All roll call votes in the United States House of Representatives.

SAMPLING: Complete tabulations of all recorded roll call votes.

NOTE: This collection is derived from **United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789-1990 (ICPSR 0004)**, and differs from that collection in several ways. Codebooks have been standardized in format across all Congresses, and a number of discrepancies in members' identifying information (member identification number, party, etc.) have been corrected. This collection is available only on six high-density 3.5-inch diskettes. Data and codebook files are stored on these diskettes as PKWARE self-extracting compressed files. Each data file contains data for one chamber of a single Congress. Data are currently

available only for the House of Representatives for the 1st through the 99th Congresses. For the 99th Congress, only the first session is included. The contents of the diskettes are as follows: D00034: 1st-28th Congresses, D00035: 29th-41st Congresses, D00036: 42nd-61st Congresses, D00037: 62nd-86th Congresses, D00038: 87th-95th Congresses, D00039: 96th-99th Congresses. The case count varies from a low of 66 to a high of 440 while the variable count varies from 79 to 1,545. There is one record per case.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 99 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: on diskette only

Ruth T. Gross et al.

INFANT HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (IHDP): ENHANCING THE OUTCOMES OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, PREMATURE INFANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1985-1988 (ICPSR 9795)

SUMMARY: The Infant Health and Development Program was a collaborative, randomized, longitudinal, multisite clinical trial designed to evaluate the efficacy of comprehensive early intervention in reducing the developmental and health problems of low birth weight, premature infants. An intensive intervention extending from hospital discharge to 36 months corrected age was administered between 1985 and 1988 at eight different sites. The study sample of infants was stratified by birth weight (2,000 grams or less, 2,001-2,500 grams) and randomized to the Intervention Group or the Follow-Up Group. The Intervention Group received home visits, attendance at a special child development center, and pediatric follow-up. The Follow-Up Group received only the pediatric follow-up component of the program. Measures of cognitive development, behavioral status, health status, and other variables were collected from both groups at predetermined time points. Cognitive development was assessed by the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale, the Bayley Mental and Motor Scales, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised,

and the Beery-Buktenica Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration. Behavior problems were measured using the Richman-Graham Behavior Checklist and Achenbach's Child Behavior Checklist. Health status was evaluated through the dimensions of morbidity (defined as the presence or absence of health conditions), functional status (defined by limitations in activities of daily living due to health problems), changes in physical growth, and maternal perception of the child's health. The many other variables and indices in the data collection include site, pregnancy complications, child's birth weight and gestation age, birth order, child's gender, household composition, day care arrangements, source of health care, quality of the home environment, parents' race and ethnicity, and maternal age, education, IQ, and employment. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All low birth weight (2,500 grams or less), premature (37 weeks gestational age or less) infants born at eight sites (University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, University of Miami School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas, University of Washington School of Medicine, and Yale University School of Medicine) between November 1984 and August 1985. All study infants reached 40 weeks post-conceptual age between January 7, 1985, and October 9, 1985.

SAMPLING: After all eligibility criteria were applied during the screening procedure, 1,302 of the 4,551 infants born at the eight sites during the recruitment period were determined eligible. After consent and acceptance of assignment to study group were considered, 1,090 were enrolled in the study. This number included a total of 103 twin pairs and 2 cousin pairs.

NOTE: The data are grouped into two parts: 59 Evaluation files (odd-numbered parts, 1-117) and 11 Implementation files (odd-numbered parts, 119-139). The codebook consists of 19 parts divided into 9 volumes and is hard copy only.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 70 data files + SAS Control Cards

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length (Parts 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139)

and Card Image, with SAS Control Cards and SAS Libraries in Transport Format for each

Part 1: INVNTY: Analysis Group Infant Inventory
 Part 3: PADS: Primary Analysis Dataset
 Part 5: SUMSCORE: Summary Score Dataset
 Part 7: F3A: Birth Registration, Part A
 Part 9: F3B: Birth Registration, Part B
 Part 11: F6A: Neonatal Health Summary, Part A
 Part 13: F6B: Neonatal Health Summary, Part B
 Part 15: F7: 40-Week Family Interview
 Part 17: F8: 40-Week Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 19: F9: 40-Week Health Summary Exam
 Part 21: F11: 4-Month Family Interview
 Part 23: F12: 4-Month Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 25: F13: 4-Month Health Summary Exam
 Part 27: F14: 8-Month Family Interview
 Part 29: F15: 8-Month Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 31: F16: 8-Month Health Summary Exam
 Part 33: F17: 8-Month Health Exam
 Part 35: F18: 12-Month Family Interview
 Part 37: F19: 12-Month Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 39: F20: 12-Month Interval Health Interview
 Part 41: F21: 12-Month Health Exam
 Part 43: F22: 12-Month Home Assessment
 Part 45: F23: 12-Month Bayley Mental Scale
 Part 47: F24: 12-Month Bayley Motor Scale
 Part 49: F25: 12-Month Bayley Test Session Summary
 Part 51: F28: 18-Month Family Interview
 Part 53: F29: 18-Month Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 55: F30: 18-Month Interval Health Interview
 Part 57: F31: 18-Month Health Exam
 Part 59: F33: 18-Month Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test—Revised Summary
 Part 61: F34: 24-Month Family Interview
 Part 63: F35: 24-Month Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 65: F36: 24-Month Interval Health Interview
 Part 67: F37: 24-Month Health Exam
 Part 69: F38: 24-Month Child Behavior Interview
 Part 71: F39: 24-Month Bayley Mental Scale
 Part 73: F40: 24-Month Bayley Motor Scale
 Part 75: F41: 24-Month Bayley Test Session Summary
 Part 77: F43A: 24-Month Child Behavior Interview, A
 Part 79: F43B: 24-Month Child Behavior Interview, B
 Part 81: F47: 30-Month Family Interview
 Part 83: F48: 30-Month Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 85: F49: 30-Month Interval Health Interview
 Part 87: F50: 30-Month Health Exam
 Part 89: F52: 36-Month Family Interview
 Part 91: F53: 36-Month Neurodevelopmental Exam
 Part 93: F54: 36-Month Interval Health Interview
 Part 95: F55: 36-Month Health Exam
 Part 97: F56: 36-Month Home Assessment
 Part 99: F57: 36-Month Stanford-Binet IQ Scale

Part 101: F58: 36-Month Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test—Revised
 Part 103: F59: 36-Month Visual Motor Integration Test
 Part 105: F61: 36-Month Child Behavior Interview
 Part 107: F62: 36-Month Test Session Summary
 Part 109: F63: 36-Month Growth Data Summary
 Part 111: F66A: 36-Month Child Behavior Questionnaire, A
 Part 113: F66B: 36-Month Child Behavior Questionnaire, B
 Part 115: F71: Twin Zygosity Record
 Part 117: F85: Supplemental Health Conditions Codes
 Part 119: SUMBCR18: 18-Month Daily Classroom Summary
 Part 121: SUMBCR24: 24-Month Daily Classroom Summary
 Part 123: SUMBCR30: 30-Month Daily Classroom Summary
 Part 125: SUMBCR36: 36-Month Daily Classroom Summary
 Part 127: SUMBHV04: 4-Month Home Visit Report
 Part 129: SUMBHV08: 8-Month Home Visit Report
 Part 131: SUMBHV12: 12-Month Home Visit Report
 Part 133: SUMBHV18: 18-Month Home Visit Report
 Part 135: SUMBHV24: 24-Month Home Visit Report
 Part 137: SUMBHV30: 30-Month Home Visit Report
 Part 139: SUMBHV36: 36-Month Home Visit Report

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 105 to 1,090 per part
 Variables: 13 to 425 per part
 Record Length: 80 to 104 per part
 Records Per Case: 1 to 14 per part

Parts 2-140 (even-numbered parts):
 SAS Control Cards
 Record Length: 80

Part 141: Transport Format SAS Library
 Containing the 59 Evaluation Data Files
 Record Length: 80

Part 142: Transport Format SAS Library
 Containing the 11 Implementation Data Files
 Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Infant Health and Development Program. "Enhancing the Outcomes of Low-Birth-Weight, Premature Infants: A Multi-site, Randomized Trial." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 263, 22 (1990), 3035-3042.

Documentation: Vol. 1, \$16; Vol. 2, \$26; Vol. 3, \$26; Vol. 4, \$19; Vol. 5, \$5; Vol. 6, \$9; Vol. 7, \$26; Vol. 8, \$10; Vol. 9, \$9

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

MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH, 1986 (ICPSR 9723)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on all deaths processed by the National Center for Health Statistics for calendar year 1986. Each record in the file includes data on underlying cause and multiple cause of death. Data cover date of death, geographic location (region, state, county, division) of death, residence of the deceased (region, state, county, city, population size), and sex, race, age, marital status, state of birth, origin or descent, kind of business, and occupation of the deceased. The underlying causes of death are coded from the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Cause-of-Death, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), Volumes 1 and 2. CLASS IV*

UNIVERSE: All deaths in the United States during 1986.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. This collection is contained on six reels of 9-track magnetic tape written at 6250 bpi.

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/MDATA/ NONNUM/ FREQ.PI/ UNDOCCHK.PI/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,108,384
Variables: 47
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$12

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

MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH, 1987 (ICPSR 9724)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on all deaths processed by the National Center for Health Statistics for calendar year 1987. Each record in the file includes data on underlying cause and multiple cause of death. Data cover date of death, geographic location (region, state, county, division) of death, residence of the deceased (region, state, county, city, population size), and sex, race, age, marital status, state of birth, origin or descent, kind of business, and occupation of the deceased. The underlying causes of death are coded from the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Cause-of-Death, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), Volumes 1 and 2. CLASS IV*

UNIVERSE: All deaths in the United States during 1987.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. This collection is contained on six reels of 9-track magnetic tape written at 6250 bpi.

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/MDATA/ NONNUM/ FREQ.PI/ UNDOCCHK.PI/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,126,342
Variables: 47
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$13

Albert Rees and Sharon P. Smith

FACULTY RETIREMENT IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES: SOURCE DATA FOR 33 UNITED STATES COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1985-1990 (ICPSR 9818)

SUMMARY: These data were compiled to permit analysis of issues surrounding delayed faculty retirement at doctorate-granting universities and selective liberal arts colleges. Variables in Part 1, the Transaction Data file, include school identification number, type of school, year of transaction event (retirement), age of faculty member after event occurred, academic discipline of faculty member, presence of mandatory retirement age, five-year age range of event, and type of pension plan in which faculty member was enrolled. Variables in Part 2, the Age Distribution Data file, include observation number, school code, academic discipline grouping, and type of school. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All tenured faculty in doctorate-granting institutions and liberal arts colleges in the United States.

SAMPLING: Nonrandom sample of research and doctorate-granting universities and liberal arts colleges that agreed to participate.

NOTE: Documentation for this collection is provided in the SAS and SPSS Control Cards as comments.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ MDATA

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

Part 1: Transaction Data	Part 2: Age Distribution Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,894	Cases: 8,232
Variables: 11	Variables: 5
Record Length: 31	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 3

Part 3: SAS Control Cards for Parts 1 and 2
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Rees, Albert, and Sharon P. Smith. *Faculty Retirement in the Arts and Sciences*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics

SCHOOLS AND STAFFING SURVEY, 1987-1988: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9846)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of four integrated surveys of public and private schools, administrators, and teachers in the United States. Part 1, the Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey, presents information on student enrollment, number of teachers, position vacancies, new hires, teacher salaries and incentives, and hiring and retirement policies. Part 2, the School Administrator Survey, includes information about training, experience, professional background, and job activities of school principals and headmasters. Part 3, the School Survey, provides data on student characteristics, staffing patterns, student-teacher ratios, types of programs and services offered, length of school day and school year, graduation and college application rates, and teacher turnover rates. Questions in Part 4, the Teacher Survey, cover teacher education and training, teaching assignment, teaching experience, certification, teaching workload, perceptions and attitudes about teaching, job mobility, and workplace conditions. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Public and private schools in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified sample.

NOTE: This collection has machine-readable codebooks for each part. Supplemental documentation is hard copy only.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/CONCHK.PR/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey	Part 2: School Administrator Survey
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,921	Cases: 10,955
Variables: 350	Variables: 159
Record Length: 980	Record Length: 625
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: School Survey	Part 4: Teacher Survey
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,785	Cases: 47,357
Variables: 371	Variables: 352
Record Length: 1,141	Record Length: 974
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10, partially machine-readable

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan

SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES, 1977 (ICPSR 9752)

SUMMARY: This data collection concentrates on family finances and has four principal lines of inquiry. The first section of the survey updates the Surveys of Consumer Finances conducted from 1946 through 1971. Questions in this section investigate credit usage by consumers, trends in consumer finance, and debt burden. A second group of questions examines consumers' awareness, attitudes, and comprehension of the federal consumer credit protection laws passed during the decade preceding the survey. Among the laws investigated are the Truth-in-Lending Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Billing Act and the Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act. Third, the survey offers general information about credit, credit procedures, and attitudes towards credit and creditors. Among the concerns are the degree of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the credit process, awareness of different aspects of credit and the credit process, and perceptions of differences among types of credit and creditors. The last section focuses on demographic in-

formation and includes data on family composition, life cycle stage, occupation, income, assets, age, race, marital status, and residential stability. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Households within the 48 co-terminous United States exclusive of units on military installations.

SAMPLING: The national probability sample representing the universe consists of 2,563 households.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,563
Variables: 747
Record Length: 1,294
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$15

Economic Behavior Program. Survey Research Center. University of Michigan, and Robert B. Avery, Gregory E. Elliehausen, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES, 1983 (ICPSR 9751)

SUMMARY: The focus of this survey was the estimation of the debt obligations and asset holdings of a nationally representative sample of American families, and their use of financial institutions. A complete, detailed inventory of household assets and debts including businesses, pensions, properties, and financial transactions was collected along with demographic data and a comprehensive work history for primary family members. In addition to recording data on the economic assets and liabilities of 4,103 families, the survey examined the attitudes of consumers toward credit use, their reactions to new financial instruments and to consumer credit regulations, and their knowledge of consumer pension rights and benefits. Data on reasons for various financial choices and attitudes toward financial risk and liquidity were also collected. Information that permits estimation of pension and Social Security wealth was gathered as well. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: National cross-section of dwelling units (exclusive of institutional quarters) representing the total population of the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: The survey sample of 3,824 randomly selected households in the United States was drawn using a controlled selection by state and degree of urbanization that resulted in a more geographically balanced sample and increased precision of sample estimates relative to a more conventional random design. A supplemental sample of 438 high-income households was drawn from 1980 federal income tax returns created by the Statistics of Income Division of the Internal Revenue Service from the same primary areas that were selected for the area probability sample. A special procedure utilizing the office of the Comptroller of the Currency was used to ensure the anonymity of the respondents. The total sample consisted of 4,262 household respondents. However, 159 sample observations have significant missing information. The same questionnaire was used for both subsets of respondents.

NOTE: Data for this collection exist in two versions: raw data, prepared by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, and recoded data, prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. The latter file was produced by the Federal Reserve Board using a series of consistency checks and imputation procedures to edit the raw data and estimate values for missing data. Additional weights were constructed and included in the recoded data file. New variables were also constructed directly from original variables and, in addition, were created by matching information from other sources such as the U.S. Census. The SPSS and SAS Control Cards provided with this collection are incomplete. Only SAS Input Statements and SPSS Data Lists are supplied.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data	Part 2: Recoded Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 4,103	Cases: 4,103
Variables: 1,188	Variables: 1,378
Record Length: 6,684	Record Length: 9,871
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 3 and 5: SAS
Control Cards for
Parts 1 and 2
Record Length: 80

Parts 4 and 6: SPSS
Control Cards for
Parts 1 and 2
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Avery, Robert B., and Gregory E. Elliehausen. "1983 Survey of Consumer Finances: Technical Manual and Codebook." Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1985.

Avery, Robert B., Gregory E. Elliehausen, Glenn B. Canner, and Thomas A. Gustafson. "1983 Survey of Consumer Finances." *Federal Reserve Bulletin* 70 (September 1984), 679-692.

Avery, Robert B., Gregory E. Elliehausen, and Arthur B. Kennickell. "Measuring Wealth With Survey Data: An Evaluation of the 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances." *Review of Income and Wealth* (March 1989).

Documentation: \$25

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1990: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 9821)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Diary Survey contains expenditure data for items purchased on a daily or weekly basis. Participants from consumer units, which are roughly equivalent to households, are asked to maintain expense records, or diaries, of all purchases made each day for two consecutive one-week periods. Diaries are designed to record information on small, frequently purchased items such as food, beverages, food consumed away from home, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, and personal care products and services. Information is also elicited at the end of the two-week period on work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, member earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or pro-

fession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources. The unit of analysis for the Consumer Expenditure Surveys is the consumer unit, consisting of all members of a particular housing unit who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement. Consumer unit determination for unrelated persons is based on financial independence. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. The Detailed Expenditures (EXPND) files present weekly data on expenditures at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level, while the Income (DTAB) files contain weekly data on income at the UCC level. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13: Family Characteristics and Income	Parts 2,6,10,14: Member Characteristics and Income
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 2,568 to 3,635 per part	Cases: 6,765 to 9,228 per part
Variables: approx. 250	Variables: approx. 80
Record Length: 1,533	Record Length: 263
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 3,7,11,15: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 114,496 to 166,023 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 38 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 41,351 to 57,598 per part Variables: 5 Record Length: 28 Records Per Case: 1
Part 17: 1990 Publication Aggregation Record Length: 80	Part 18: 1990 Publication Labels Record Length: 132
Part 19: 1990 Universal Classification Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 20: Codebook Text for All Parts Record Length: 133

Documentation: machine-readable only.

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1990: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 9820)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview Survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, automobiles, and major appliances, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Expenditures incurred while on trips are also covered by the survey. Excluded are non-prescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview Survey. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files in this collection contain consumer unit characteristics, con-

sumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of both the reference person and the spouse. Summary expenditure data are also provided. The Member Characteristics and Income (MEMB) files present selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. Each record in the FMLY and MEMB files consists of three months of data. Detailed Expenditures (MTAB) files provide monthly data at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level. In these files expenditures for each consumer unit are classified according to UCC categories and are specified as gifts or non-gifts. There may be more than one record for a UCC in a single month if that is what was reported to the interviewer. The Income (ITAB) files supply monthly data at the UCC level for consumer unit characteristics and income.

CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The Consumer Expenditure Survey is based on a national probability sample of households. Households are selected from primary sampling units (PSUs), which consist of counties (or parts thereof), groups of counties, or independent cities. The set of sample PSUs used for the survey is composed of 101 areas, of which 85 urban areas have also been selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Consumer Price Index program. The sampling frame from which housing units were selected was generated from the 1980 Census 100-percent detail file, augmented by new construction permits and coverage improvement techniques used to eliminate recognized deficiencies in that census. The sample design is a rotating panel survey in which one-fifth of the sample is dropped and a new group added each quarter. Each panel is interviewed for five consecutive quarters and then dropped from the survey.

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

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

NOTE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has announced that an error has been identified in the values for VEHIC1YR where QYEAR=901 in the OVB file of this data collection. In addition, there are errors on the machine-readable documentation file. These errors are identified in the errata statement appended to this collection (Part 31). The Bureau intends to provide a

corrected data tape and documentation shortly. The revised data and documentation will be released by ICPSR when they become available.

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13,17: Family Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,044 to 5,187 per part Variables: approx. 365 Record Length: 2,259 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14,18: Member Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 13,289 to 13,612 per part Variables: approx. 90 Record Length: 279 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 3,7,11,15,19: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 446,222 to 491,512 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16,20: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 274,035 to 281,235 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 21-25: Consumer Durables and Trips File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,222 to 198,142 per part Variables: 11 to 95 per part Record Length: 30 to 558 per part Records Per Case: 1	Part 26: 1990-1991: Publication Aggregation Record Length: 40 Part 27: 1990-1991: Publication Labels Record Length: 120
Part 28: 1990-1991: Universal Classification Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 29: 1990-1991: Vehicle Make/Model Codes and Titles Record Length: 80
Part 30: Codebook Text for All Parts Record Length: 133	Part 31: Errata of August 6, 1992 Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1990: INTERVIEW SURVEY, DETAILED EXPENDITURE FILES (ICPSR 9817)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists

of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit (CU) in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample CUs for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview Survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, automobiles, and major appliances, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Expenditures incurred while on trips are also covered by the survey. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview Survey. The Detailed Expenditure Files that comprise this data collection were created from all the major expenditure sections of the Interview Survey questionnaires. These files contain more detailed expenditure records than those found in the Interview Survey data tapes. In addition, the Detailed Expenditure Files include family characteristics (FMLY) files and income and member characteristics (MEMB) files identical to those found in the Interview Survey. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The Consumer Expenditure Survey is based on a national probability sample of households. Households are selected from primary sampling units (PSUs), which consist of counties (or parts thereof), groups of counties, or independent cities. The set of sample PSUs used for the survey is composed of 101 areas, of which 85 urban areas have also been selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Consumer Price Index program. The sampling frame from which housing units were selected was generated from the 1980 Census 100-percent detail file, augmented by new construction permits and coverage improvement techniques used to eliminate recognized deficiencies in that census. The sample design is a rotating panel survey in which one-fifth of the sample is dropped and a new group added each quarter. Each panel is interviewed for five consecutive quarters, and then dropped from the survey.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 54 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1990 First Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 2: 1990 First Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 3: 1990 Second Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 4: 1990 Second Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 5: 1990 Third Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 6: 1990 Third Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 7: 1990 Fourth Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 8: 1990 Fourth Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 9: 1991 First Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 10: 1991 First Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 11: 1990-1991: Major Household Appliances
Part 12: 1990-1991: Rental Living Quarters
Part 13: 1990-1991: Owned Living Quarters (Detailed Property Description)
Part 14: 1990-1991: Owned Living Quarters (Disposed-of Property)
Part 15: 1990-1991: Owned Living Quarters (Mortgage Payments)
Part 16: 1990-1991: Owned Living Quarters (Ownership Costs)
Part 17: 1990-1991: Utilities and Fuels (Telephone Expenses)
Part 18: 1990-1991: Utilities and Fuels (Screening Questions)
Part 19: 1990-1991: Utilities and Fuels (Detailed Questions)
Part 20: 1990-1991: Construction, Repairs, Alterations, and Maintenance of Property (Screening Questions)
Part 21: 1990-1991: Construction, Repairs, Alterations, and Maintenance of Property (Job Description)
Part 22: 1990-1991: Appliances, Household Equipment, and Other Selected Items (Purchase of Appliances)
Part 23: 1990-1991: Appliances, Household Equipment, and Other Selected Items (Other Household Equipment)
Part 24: 1990-1991: Household Equipment Repairs and Service Contracts
Part 25: 1990-1991: Furniture Repair and Reupholstering
Part 26: 1990-1991: Home Furnishings and Related Household Items (Purchases)
Part 27: 1990-1991: Home Furnishings and Related Household Items (Rental or Leasing of Furniture)
Part 28: 1990-1991: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Clothing)

Part 29: 1990-1991: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Infants' Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, and Hairpieces)
Part 30: 1990-1991: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Sewing Materials)
Part 31: 1990-1991: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Clothing Services)
Part 32: 1990-1991: Rented and Leased Vehicles (Detailed Questions)
Part 33: 1990-1991: Owned Vehicles (Detailed Questions)
Part 34: 1990-1991: Owned Vehicles (Disposed-of Vehicles)
Part 35: 1990-1991: Vehicle Operating Expenses (Vehicle Maintenance and Repair)
Part 36: 1990-1991: Vehicle Operating Expenses (Licensing, Registration, and Inspection of Vehicles)
Part 37: 1990-1991: Vehicle Operating Expenses (Other Vehicle Operating Expenses)
Part 38: 1990-1991: Insurance Other Than Health
Part 39: 1990-1991: Hospitalization and Health Insurance (Detailed Questionnaire)
Part 40: 1990-1991: Hospitalization and Health Insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Plans Not Paid by the CU)
Part 41: 1990-1991: Medical and Health Expenditures (Expenses)
Part 42: 1990-1991: Medical and Health Expenditures (Reimbursements)
Part 43: 1990-1991: Educational Expenses (Expenses Paid by the CU)
Part 44: 1990-1991: Educational Expenses (Expenses Paid Directly by Others Outside the CU)
Part 45: 1990-1991: Subscriptions and Memberships
Part 46: 1990-1991: Books and Entertainment
Part 47: 1990-1991: Trips and Vacations (Screening Questions)
Part 48: 1990-1991: Trips and Vacations (Detailed Questions)
Part 49: 1990-1991: Miscellaneous Expenses
Part 50: 1990-1991: Food, Beverages, and Other Selected Items (Food and Beverages)
Part 51: 1990-1991: Food, Beverages, and Other Selected Items (Selected Services and Goods)
Part 52: Credit Liability (Second Quarter Only)
Part 53: Credit Liability (Credit Balances)
Part 54: Credit Liability (Finance Charges)

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 95 to 241,776 per part
Variables: 7 to approx. 365 per part
Record Length: 26 to 2,259 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Part 55: Vehicle Make/Model Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 56: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 133
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Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY,
1989: MSA CORE FILE (ICPSR 9815)**

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on characteristics of housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of the United States. Although the unit of analysis is the housing unit rather than its occupants, the survey also is a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of household residents. Data collected include general housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Data are also provided on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions about housing quality include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets in rooms, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice and rats. Data related to housing expenses include mortgage or rent payments, utility costs, fuel costs, property insurance costs, real estate taxes, and garbage collection fees. Variables are also supplied on neighborhood conditions such as quality of roads and presence of crime, trash, litter, street noise, abandoned structures, commercial activity, and odors or smoke, as well as the adequacy of services such as public transportation, schools, shopping facilities, police protection, recreation facilities, and hospitals or clinics. In addition to housing characteristics, data on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are provided for each household member. Additional data are supplied for the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of all housing units in 11 selected MSAs.

SAMPLING: Separate samples were drawn in 11 selected MSAs. The samples were drawn from housing units enumerated in the 1980 Census and updated to include housing units constructed since 1980.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Dallas, TX File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,838 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Detroit, MI File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,839 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Fort Worth, TX File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,767 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Los Angeles, CA File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,798 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Minneapolis, MN File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,892 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Philadelphia, PA File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,915 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Phoenix, AZ File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,001 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: San Francisco, CA File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,965 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 9: Tampa, FL File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,662 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1	Part 10: Washington, DC File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,902 Variables: approx. 1,120 Record Length: 1,934 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 11: Boston, MA
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,996
Variables: approx. 1,120
Record Length: 1,934
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$22

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS,
1990: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
(ICPSR 9794)**

SUMMARY: Federal, state, and local government employment data are provided in this file. Full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalency, and payroll statistics are included. Data are supplied by type of government (federal, state, county, city, township, special district, and school dis-

trict) and by function. Governmental functions include education (elementary, secondary, and higher education), police and fire protection, financial administration, judicial and legal functions, highways, solid waste management and sewage, libraries, air and water transportation and terminals, state liquor stores, social insurance administration, housing and community development, utilities, public welfare, parks and recreation, health care, transit, and natural resources. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: State and local governments in the United States, including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts.

SAMPLING: The universe is represented by a sample, drawn from the 1987 Census of Governments, of approximately 21,900 governments plus the governments of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: There are seven "record types" in this file, each corresponding to a type of governmental unit: federal, state, county, municipality, township, special district, and school district. All seven record types have the same technical characteristics. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry FIPS SMSA codes.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,953
Variables: approx. 400
Record Length: 14,000
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**COUNTY STATISTICS FILE 4
(CO-STAT 4): [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 9806)**

SUMMARY: This compilation of data, which was gathered from a variety of federal agencies and private organizations, provides information for the United States as a whole, the 50 states and the District of

Columbia, and 3,141 counties and county equivalents (defined as of April 24, 1989). Data are included for the following general areas: age, ancestry, agriculture, banking, business, construction, crime, education, elections, government, health, households, housing, labor, land area, manufactures, money income, personal income, population, poverty, retail trade, service industries, social insurance and human services, veterans, vital statistics, wholesale trade, and journey to work. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe varies from item to item within the file, e.g., all persons, all housing units, all local governments, etc.

NOTE: (1) The data file contains data for 3,193 geographic areas: the United States, each state and the District of Columbia, and 3,141 counties or county equivalents. (Three fields in the file identify counties which were in metropolitan areas as of June 30, 1990.) There are 35 records for each geographic area. (2) There are two footnote files in the collection, one for crime-related variables and one for all other subject areas. Each record in the footnote files consists of an item label, a geographic code, and a footnote reference number. The text corresponding to the footnote reference number is contained in Appendix A of the codebook. Footnotes associated with specific data cells qualify the data in one way or another. Some examples include a reference period different from the norm or the combination of data for two or more areas. The data user is urged to review the applicable footnotes for the items to be used. (3) The data dictionary for this collection is not designed for direct use with any software package. (4) The time periods covered for each data item vary. For data series that are available on an annual basis, several years of data will generally be presented. For decennial Census and economic census data items, comparable information from a prior census is available in many cases.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 111,755
Variables: 1,802
Record Length: 712
Records Per Case: 35

Part 3: Footnotes for
Crime Data Items
Record Length: 19

Part 2: Footnotes for
All Subject Data
Items Except Crime
Record Length: 19

Part 4: Data Dictionary
Record Length: 89

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CONTIGUOUS COUNTY FILE, 1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9835)

SUMMARY: This file provides information on the locational relationship between counties (and statistically equivalent entities) in the United States. For purposes of this study, contiguous counties included those that were physically adjacent, those that were not physically adjacent but were connected by a major road, and those that were not physically adjacent but had significant economic ties. The file includes FIPS state and county codes, county names, and the type of relationship between contiguous counties. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Counties and statistically equivalent entities as recorded by the Census Bureau as of December 31, 1991.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,212
Variables: 8
Record Length: 56
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, MAY 1991: MULTIPLE JOB HOLDING AND WORK SCHEDULES (ICPSR 9809)

SUMMARY: Standard labor force activity data for the week prior to the survey are provided in this data collection. Comprehensive data are supplied on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also presented are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Supplemental data pertaining to work schedules include items on the usual number of hours worked daily and weekly, usual number of days and specific days worked weekly, starting and ending times of an individual's work day, and whether these starting and ending times could be varied. For deviations from regular work schedules, the main reason and length of time a particular schedule or shift was worked is elicited. Questions dealing with overtime include number of extra hours worked and rate of pay. For dual jobholders, data are provided on starting and ending times of the work day, number of weekly hours worked, earnings, occupation, industry, and main reason for working more than one job. Questions are included about primary job-related activities completed at home and about temporary work. Data on volunteer work are also provided. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The probability sample selected to represent the universe consists of approximately 54,000 households.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 162,619
Variables: approx. 300
Record Length: 444
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
OCTOBER 1990: SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 9776)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the collection also contains a special supplement on school enrollment that includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 164,259
Variables: approx. 250
Record Length: 480
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
OCTOBER 1977: SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 9538)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 14 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex,

race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the collection also contains a special supplement on school enrollment that includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 146,292
Variables: approx. 200
Record Length: 360
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

Jeffrey L. Edleson and Maryann Syers

**MINNEAPOLIS INTERVENTION
PROJECT, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9808)**

SUMMARY: This collection investigates the impact of the increased activity of community intervention projects on the incidence of domestic abuse. In particular, the data evaluate the impact of arrest at the time of the first police visit and subsequent court-ordered treatment for abuse or drug addiction on the degree to which domestic abuse offenders continue to abuse their victims. The data file includes demographic information such as victim's age, race, and sex, and perpetrator's age, birthdate, relationship to the victim, sex, and physical or mental disabilities. Other variables describe the location and description of the incident, the number and gender of victims and perpetrators, and the outcome of the police intervention, i.e., arrest or nonarrest. Interviews with victims provided information regarding previous history of police in-

tervention for domestic abuse, specific information about the violence suffered and resulting injuries, the frequency and type of abuse suffered in the six months prior to the violent incident in question, the type of police intervention used, and the victim's satisfaction with the responses of police. In addition, the 6- and 12-month interviews contain data regarding the change in the victim's relationship status since the last interview, satisfaction with the relationship, continued abuse and criminal justice involvement, use of support services by the victim or members of the victim's family, and satisfaction with these services. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All domestic abuse cases in two police precincts in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which were reported to the police and in which police visited the location of the incident.

SAMPLING: This study employed a longitudinal, three-wave, observational design. The data were drawn from police records of all domestic abuse cases reported over a 13-month period from February 1986 to March 1987 in two police precincts in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Among victims, almost all were female ranging in age from 15 to 70 years of age, and were mostly White, African American, or Native American. Among perpetrators, most were males ranging in age from 18 to 71 years and were mostly White or African American.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 528
Variables: 359
Record Length: 57
Records Per Case: 22

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Van Hook, J.L., and J.L. Peterson. "The Combined Effects of Coordinated Criminal Justice Intervention and Woman Abuse." *The Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (in press).

Documentation: \$4

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1989-1990: REPORTS ON FINANCIAL ACTIVITY (RFA) DATA (ICPSR 9828)

SUMMARY: These data offer information on the campaigns of all individuals who registered under the Federal Election Campaign Act as 1989 or 1990 candidates for the United States Senate or House of Representatives. Also included are some individuals who were certified by the appropriate state authorities as official Senate or House candidates in a 1989 or 1990 primary, runoff, or general election but who had not registered with the Federal Election Commission. Information is provided on the filer's gross receipts, disbursements, debts, and cash on hand. Information on particular party and nonparty committee support of candidates is included as well. The congressional campaign data contain variables on candidate's name, incumbency status, party affiliation, receipts, disbursements, contributions from the candidate, loans, debts, aggregate contributions by amount and source, and independent expenditures for and against the candidate. The party and nonparty political committee data contain summary information for committees including the committee name, special interest group classification, receipts, cash and in-kind contributions, and total expenditures for or against House and Senate candidates. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All campaigns and political party committees associated with United States Congressional elections in 1989 and 1990.

NOTE: For each of the three main types of data in this collection—House/Senate, party political committee, and nonparty political committee—there are two types of data files. The "spread" file contains one record for each campaign (House/Senate file) or committee (committee files). The "crosstabs" file contains one or more records per campaign or committee. For each candidate/filer or committee/candidate combination, there is a separate record that summarizes information about contributions and expenditures for or against a candidate. Amendments submitted by candidates, filers, and party or nonparty political committees after August 4, 1991, are not included in these files.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: House and Senate Spread Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,759 Variables: 46 Record Length: 400 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: House and Senate Crosstabs Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 100,759 Variables: 18 Record Length: 136 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Party Committee Spread Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 451 Variables: 37 Record Length: 428 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Party Committee Crosstabs Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,353 Variables: 18 Record Length: 136 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Nonparty Committee Spread Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,677 Variables: 39 Record Length: 456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Nonparty Committee Crosstabs Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 106,705 Variables: 18 Record Length: 136 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 85	

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES OCTOBER FOREIGN POLICY/ CONGRESSIONAL SCANDAL POLL, OCTOBER 5-7, 1991 (ICPSR 9803)

SUMMARY: This survey dealt primarily with foreign policy issues and the congressional check-writing scandal. Respondents were asked whether President George Bush had been spending too much of his time on foreign policy, whether the United States was in decline as a world power, how closely they followed news about foreign policy issues, which part of the world the president should focus his attention on and whether it was important enough to warrant taking attention away from problems at home, whether the United States was more respected in the world than it was ten years ago, if any country posed a serious military threat to the United States, how likely nuclear war was within the next ten years, and which country would be the number one economic power in the world

in the next century. The survey also explored other foreign policy issues, including United States-Soviet relations in light of the break-up of the Soviet Union into different republics with separate governments, the war against Iraq, the involvement of the United States in establishing democracy in other countries, federal spending on military and defense programs, the nature of changes in East-West relations brought about by recent world events, the relevance of a strong United States military and the maintenance of NATO, and United States military intervention in trouble spots around the world. Additional questions queried respondents on the funding and role of the Central Intelligence Agency, the future of nuclear weapons policy involving the United States and the Soviet Union, circumstances under which the United States should give economic aid to the Soviet Union, the number of American troops stationed in Europe, United States relations with China, Israeli settlements on the West Bank, and the influence of Israel and Saudi Arabia on United States foreign policy. Respondents were also asked about the amount of attention they had given to the news of United States representatives writing bad checks, whether they thought the bad checks were written deliberately or by mistake, whether the congressional representative from the respondent's own district had knowingly written bad checks, if the respondent would vote for someone else if his/her congressman had knowingly written bad checks or had been slow in paying large bills at the congressional restaurant, and whether respondents considered the various free services received by members of Congress to be mostly unjustifiable privileges. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over living in households with telephones.

SAMPLING: A variation of random digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. 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 has been included that must be used in any analysis.

Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" and names of respondents have been blanked 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: 1,280
Variables: 102
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
OCTOBER POLITICS SURVEY,
OCTOBER 15-17, 1991 (ICPSR 9801)**

SUMMARY: This survey focused on President George Bush and the field of Democratic presidential candidates for the 1992 presidential election. Respondents were asked whether they approved of Bush's handling of the presidency, whether they would vote for Bush or for the Democratic nominee if the elections were held that day, and if there were any circumstances in which Bush supporters would change their votes to the Democratic candidate and vice versa. Respondents were also asked whom they would like to see win the Democratic nomination, whether they were satisfied with the candidates, if the Democratic candidates had important differences, whether Mario Cuomo or Jesse Jackson should run for president in 1992, and whether the Democrats should nominate a liberal, a moderate, or a conservative. Those surveyed also considered whether a presidential candidate currently serving as governor could fulfill responsibilities to his or her home state and still run for president; whether marital infidelity, exaggerated war records, or homosexuality on the part of a candidate would influence the respondent to vote for someone else; whether Bush would be re-elected; and whether foreign policy or domestic issues would matter more in deciding how to vote. The survey posed additional questions, including whether Bush or a Democratic president would be more likely to do a better job of handling foreign policy and the economy, reducing the deficit, improv-

ing education, improving race relations, and improving health care. Respondents were also asked whether Bush or a Democratic president would be more likely to raise taxes, whether it would be preferable to have a candidate whose political experience was mostly outside Washington, whether most candidates for public office are financially corrupt and run because they want power and prestige, if a presidential candidate's opposition to the Persian Gulf War would influence the respondent's vote, whether the respondent would vote for a generally well-qualified Black presidential candidate if nominated by his or her party, and whether most White Americans would vote for a generally well-qualified Black presidential candidate if nominated by their party. Other questions involved the confirmation of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court and the Senate hearings on Anita Hill's sexual harassment charges against Thomas, limited terms for members of Congress, romantic relationships between men and women, and televised sports events. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over living in households with telephones.

SAMPLING: A variation of random digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. 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 has been included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" and names of respondents have been blanked 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: 1,280
Variables: 116
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
OVERNIGHT UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)
SURVEY, AUGUST 20, 1991
(ICPSR 9804)**

SUMMARY: This survey focused on the Soviet Union. Respondents were asked whether they approved of the way President George Bush was dealing with the current situation in the Soviet Union, whether the United States should try harder to reduce tensions with the Soviets, what their opinion was of Mikhail Gorbachev, how important it was to the interests of the United States that Gorbachev be in power, whether President Bush offered enough encouragement and support of the changes Gorbachev initiated in the Soviet Union, and whether Gorbachev would still be in power if the United States had given more support to his changes. Respondents were also asked about the likelihood of nuclear war within the next ten years; how closely they had followed the news about the situation in the Soviet Union; what their opinion was of Boris Yeltsin; and whether the new leaders of the Soviet Union would live up to arms control agreements, try to regain control over Eastern Europe, reverse the trend toward democracy inside the Soviet Union, escalate the Cold War, or cause a civil war inside the Soviet Union. Additional questions included whether Gorbachev's attempts to restructure the Soviet economy were a success, whether the Soviet Union should be given the same privileges in international trade as other friendly nations; whether the new leaders who had taken power in the Soviet Union were likely to retain control of the government, whether the United States should take action to help restore Gorbachev to power, and if most people in the Soviet Union would prefer living in a democracy. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over living in households with telephones.

SAMPLING: A variation of random digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Back-

strom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

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: 605
Variables: 61
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Voter Research and Surveys

VOTER RESEARCH AND SURVEYS PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY EXIT POLLS, 1992 (ICPSR 9852)

SUMMARY: For this data collection, voters were interviewed as they left their polling places after voting in either the Democratic or Republican primary in 29 states. Respondents were asked a series of questions covering presidential choice, most important issues and candidate qualities, feelings about the government, level of commitment to the candidate for whom they voted, political spectrum self-identification, and family financial situation. Other topics covered in individual states included opinions of candidates and approval ratings, party platforms, current news topics such as urban unrest and the state of the economy, and "hot-button" topics unique to each state such as sexual orientation, religious identification, employment issues, law enforcement issues, and environmental positions. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, family income range, religion, education, and party identification. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Voters on primary day in 29 states.

SAMPLING: The primary day surveys were conducted at polling places among a sample of voters immediately after they cast their votes. The precincts were a random

subsample of those used for estimating election outcome. Sample precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the total vote cast in a recent past election. The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in a state, stratified by party vote and geography. Within precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis. The interviewer had no control over respondent selection.

NOTE: There are two data files for each state, one for the Democratic primary and one for the Republican primary, with three exceptions. New York has only a Democratic primary and thus only one data file. In the states of New Hampshire and South Dakota, only one instrument was used. The data were then separated on the basis of political party affiliation into two separate data files. There is only one record layout for those states. Thereafter, two different instruments were used in each state for the respective primaries.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 57 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Parts 1-29: Democratic Primaries	Parts 30-57: Republican Primaries
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 661 to 2,359 per part	Cases: 357 to 1,848 per part
Variables: 50 to 56 per part	Variables: 50 to 55 per part
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 58: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

Documentation: \$4, partially machine-readable

*William Zimmerman and
Michael Berbaum*

SOVIET MILITARY-CIVILIAN INTERVIEW PROJECT, 1983-1987 (ICPSR 9584)

SUMMARY: The Military-Civilian Interview Project interviewed male former Soviet citizens currently residing in the United States about their military and civilian workplace experiences. Respondents were asked to

comment on whether plans to emigrate changed their lives significantly and, if so, to specify the ways in which their lives changed. Other areas of investigation included civilian and military morale, service avoidance, and how factors such as nationality composition of the work force and initiative shown by the respondent related to performance in the military and civilian sectors. Questions relating to the military dealt with areas such as branch of service, combat experience, quality and type of equipment utilized, extent of training for military service, specific job assignments, working relationships between ethnic groups, instances and methods of military discipline, and relationship between supervisors. Parallel questions were asked about civilian work experiences. A series of questions concerning what lessons the United States could learn from the Soviet military was also asked. Demographic information elicited included age, languages spoken (other than Russian), political party affiliation, education, time frame of emigration, father's social group and military service, and city of residence at age 17. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe is a fairly complete list of 33,624 emigrants who arrived in the United States between January 1, 1979, and April 30, 1982. However, the focus of the study is the "referent Soviet population" (the sector of Soviet society the survey respondents could represent). The referent Soviet population is the "adult European population in large- and medium-sized Soviet cities."

SAMPLING: Probability sample stratified on four background variables: nationality, region of last employment in the USSR, highest level of education attained, and size of city in which last employed. Individuals included in the sample were male emigrants between the ages of 21 and 70 inclusive at the time of arrival. Those with military service must have served after 1968, or have achieved the rank of captain.

NOTE: (1) Norman Nie, of SPSS Incorporated and University of Chicago, Department of Political Science, was a special collaborator on this study. (2) The original questionnaire was written in English and translated into Russian. The Russian version was administered. (3) ICPSR also distributes a related data collection, **Soviet Interview Project, 1979-1985** (ICPSR 8694).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards +

machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,113 Variables: 635 Record Length: 2,087 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,113 Variables: 635 Record Length: 80
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Parts 3-7: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80	Parts 8-11: SPSS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Garrard, John, and Carol Garrard. "Soviet Book Hunger." *Problems of Communism* 34 (5), 72-81.

Zimmerman, William. "Mobilized Participation and the Nature of the Soviet Dictatorship." Soviet Interview Project Working Paper Series, Soviet Interview Project at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL, April 1986.

Zimmerman, William, and Deborah Yarsike. "Intergenerational Change and Soviet Foreign Policy." Soviet Interview Project Working Paper Series, Soviet Interview Project at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, IL, June 1986.

Documentation: \$8, partially machine-readable

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1969 (ICPSR 9800)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in the household, and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files

contain information on each reported condition, two-week doctor visit, or hospitalization (12-month recall), respectively.
CLASS IV

SAMPLING: Multistage probability design. The first stage selected geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from a total of 1,900 PSUs. There were successive stages, with the final selection being a cluster of neighboring households called a "segment."

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

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. Items in locations 201-320 are in binary format for each of the five records: household, person, condition, hospital, and doctor visit. Additional documentation, *National Health Interview Survey, 1957-1974: Procedure*, is available upon request.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Household File Structure: rectangular Cases: 44,110 Variables: approx. 57 Record Length: 320 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Person File Structure: rectangular Cases: 131,575 Variables: approx. 95 Record Length: 320 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Condition
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 91,295
Variables: approx. 128
Record Length: 320
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Hospital
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 18,023
Variables: approx. 95
Record Length: 320
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Doctor Visit
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,437
Variables: approx. 75
Record Length: 320
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1973: PRESCRIBED MEDICINE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9799)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Provided with this supplement are variables from the 1973 core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1973** [ICPSR 8338]) including items such as sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include information on when, how, and the number of times prescriptions were obtained, and the cost and payment source of prescriptions.
CLASS IV

SAMPLING: Multistage probability design. The first stage selected geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from a total of 1,900 PSUs. There were successive stages, with the final selection being a cluster of neighboring households called a "segment."

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

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. In January 1973, the selected number of PSUs

in the first stage of sampling changed from 357 to 376 to reflect the 1970 decennial Census. The segment size changed from six to four households. Additional documentation, *National Health Interview Survey, 1957-1974: Procedure*, is available upon request.

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: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 26,425
Variables: approx. 102
Record Length: 263
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1974: CURRENTLY EMPLOYED SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9798)

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 Currently Employed Supplement provides 130 variables from the core Person File (see *Health Interview Survey, 1974* [ICPSR 8339]) including sex, age, race, marital

status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 27 variables unique to this supplement include items on employment history, health insurance coverage, time away from work due to illness, days worked in a week, hours worked in a week, income earned per week, income lost per week due to illness, and reimbursement for time away from work. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

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. Additional documentation, *National Health Interview Survey, 1957-1974: Procedure*, is available upon request.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 46,594
Variables: approx. 157
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, 1974: MEDICAL CARE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9797)

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 types of health services people receive. The 1974 Medical Care supplement provides 130 variables from the core Person File (see *Health Interview Survey, 1974* [ICPSR 8339]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 60 variables unique to this supplement include items on type of doctor visits (private vs. group practice), place of care, number of doctor visits in the last 12 months, type of doctor usually seen, payment source for doctor bills, problems getting care in the past year, and type of medical services received in the last 12 months. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

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. Additional documentation, *National Health Interview Survey, 1957-1974: Procedure*, is available upon request.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 37,062
Variables: approx. 190
Record Length: 583
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1974: HYPERTENSION SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9796)

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 supplement provides 130 variables from the core Person File (see **Health Interview Survey, 1974** [ICPSR 8339]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 52 variables unique to this supplement include items on blood pressure history, weight control issues, doctor visits, salt use, medicines prescribed and/or used, side effects of medicine, number of bed days in the last year, whether the respondent's condition was covered by insurance, the last time the respondent had an electrocardiogram, chest X-ray, or diabetes check, and smoking, stroke, and cardiac histories. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

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. Additional documentation, *National Health Interview Survey, 1957-1974: Procedure*, is available upon request.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has re-

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 25,565
Variables: approx. 182
Record Length: 540
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Irving A. Spergel and G. David Curry

NATIONAL YOUTH GANG INTERVENTION AND SUPPRESSION SURVEY, 1980-1987 (ICPSR 9792)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted under the National Youth Gang Intervention and Suppression Program. The primary goals of the program were to assess the national scope of the gang crime problem, to identify promising programs and approaches for dealing with the problem, to develop prototypes from the information gained about the most promising programs, and to provide technical assistance for the development of gang intervention and suppression programs nationwide. The survey was designed to encompass every agency in the country that was engaged or had recently engaged in organized responses specifically intended to deal with gang crime problems. Cities were screened with selection criteria including the presence and recognition of a youth gang problem and the presence of a youth gang program as an organized response to the problem. Respondents were classified into several major categories and subcategories: law enforcement (mainly police, prosecutors,

judges, probation, corrections and parole); schools (subdivided into security and academic personnel); community, county, or state planners; other; and community/service (subdivided into youth service, youth and family service/treatment, comprehensive crisis intervention, and grassroots groups). These data include variables coded from respondents' definitions of the gang, gang member, and gang incident. Also included are respondents' historical accounts of the gang problems in their areas. Information on the size and scope of the gang problem and response was also solicited. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: The population includes all participants in community-based gang intervention and suppression programs in the continental United States that could be identified in 1987.

SAMPLING: Of the 45 cities and sites meeting the selection criteria, 21 were classified as "chronic" and 24 as "emerging" youth gang problem cities. Once a city or jurisdiction was included in the survey, a snowball sampling technique was employed. The initial respondent was asked for a list of other key agencies involved in the community's organized gang response. Each of the identified people at these agencies was subsequently contacted and also asked for such a list, and the interviewer assigned to the city continued to contact actors until all actors' lists were exhausted. Data were collected on 254 respondents.

NOTE: The case count for Part 1 includes six additional respondents.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/MDATA

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

Part 1: National
Survey Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 254
Variables: 99
Record Length: 78
Records Per Case: 5

Part 2: Original
Interview Data—1
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 248
Variables: 116
Record Length: 1,167
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Original
Interview Data—2
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 248
Variables: 114
Record Length: 1,722
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Original
Interview Data—3
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 248
Variables: 55
Record Length: 1,393
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Original
Interview Data—4
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 248
Variables: 58
Record Length: 2,518
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 104

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Curry, G. David, and Rodney W. Thomas. "Community Organization and Gang Policy Response." Research Paper 9111, WVU Regional Research Institute.

Spergel, Irving A., and G. David Curry. "The National Youth Gang Survey: A Research and Development Process." In Arnold Goldstein and C. Ronald Huff (eds.), *Gang Intervention Handbook*. Champaign-Urbana, IL: Academic Press, 1992.

Spergel, Irving A., and G. David Curry. "Survey of Youth Gang Problems and Programs in 45 Cities and Sites." In *Gang Problems and Responses, Volume 2*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, forthcoming.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jeffrey Fagan, Steven Belenko, and Bruce D. Johnson

CHANGING PATTERNS OF DRUG ABUSE AND CRIMINALITY AMONG CRACK COCAINE USERS IN NEW YORK CITY: CRIMINAL HISTORIES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING, 1983-1984, 1986 (ICPSR 9790)

SUMMARY: This data collection compares a sample of persons arrested for offenses related to crack cocaine with a sample arrested for offenses related to powdered cocaine. The collection is one of two parts of a study designed to examine the characteristics of crack users and sellers, the impact of large numbers of crack-related offenders on the criminal justice system, and their effects on drug treatment and community programs. Official arrest records and supplementary databases are used to ana-

lyze the official arrest, conviction, and incarceration histories of powdered cocaine and crack defendants. Questions addressed by the collection include: (1) How are defendants charged with crack-related offenses different from defendants charged with offenses related to powdered cocaine? (2) Is there a difference between the ways the criminal justice system handles crack offenders and powdered cocaine offenders in pretrial detention, charges filed, case dispositions, and sentencing? (3) How do the criminal careers of crack offenders compare with the criminal careers of powdered cocaine offenders, especially in terms of total arrest rates, frequencies of nondrug crimes, and frequencies of violent crimes? (4) Is violence more strongly associated with crack dealing than with powdered cocaine dealing? and (5) How does the developmental history of powdered cocaine sales and possession compare with the history of crack sales and possession? Variables include demographic information such as gender, residence, and race; arrest, conviction, and incarceration histories; prior criminal record; community ties; and court outcomes of the arrests. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Individuals arrested by the New York City Police Department for crack-related offenses (August through October of 1986) or powdered cocaine-related offenses (1983-1984).

SAMPLING: The data collection utilized a matched cohort research design in which a sample of defendants arrested for offenses related to crack cocaine was drawn and compared with a similarly drawn matched sample of defendants arrested for offenses related to powdered cocaine. A total of 3,403 persons in the crack cohort and 3,424 persons in the powdered cocaine cohort were sampled.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,827
Variables: 301
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 13

Documentation: \$4

Lawrence W. Sherman, Patrick R. Gartin, and Michael E. Buerger

REPEAT COMPLAINT ADDRESS POLICING: TWO FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN MINNEAPOLIS, 1985-1987 (ICPSR 9788)

SUMMARY: A leading sociological theory of crime is the "routine activities" approach (Cohen and Felson, 1979). The premise of this theory is that the rate of occurrence of crime is affected by the convergence in time and space of three elements: motivated offenders, suitable targets, and the absence of guardianship against crime. The purpose of this study was to provide empirical evidence for the routine activities theory by investigating criminal data on places. This study deviates from traditional criminology research by analyzing places instead of collectivities as units of spatial analysis. There are two phases to this study. The purpose of the first phase was to test whether crime occurs randomly in space or is concentrated in "hot spots." Telephone calls for police service made in 1985 and 1986 to the Minneapolis Police Department were analyzed for patterns and concentration of repeat calls and were statistically tested for randomness. For the second phase of the study, two field experiments were designed to test the effectiveness of a proactive police strategy called Repeat Complaint Address Policing (RECAP). Samples of residential and commercial addresses that generated the most concentrated and most frequent repeat calls were divided into groups of experimental and control addresses, resulting in matched pairs. The experimental addresses were then subjected to a more focused proactive policing. The purposes of the RECAP experimentation were to test the effectiveness of proactive police strategy, as measured through the reduction in the incidence of calls to the police and, in so doing, to provide empirical evidence on the routine activities theory. Variables in this collection include the number of calls for police service in both 1986 and 1987 to the control addresses for each experimental pair, the number of calls for police service in both 1986 and 1987 to the experimental addresses for each experimental pair, numerical differences between calls in 1987 and 1986 for both the control addresses and experimental addresses in each experimental pair, percentage difference between calls in 1987 and 1986 for both the control addresses and the experimental addresses in each experimental pair, and a variable that indicates whether

or not the experimental pair was used in the experimental analysis. The unit of observation for the first phase of the study is the recorded telephone call to the Minneapolis Police Department for police service and assistance. The unit of analysis for the second phase is the matched pair of control and experimental addresses for both the residential and commercial address samples of the RECAP experiments.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All recorded telephone calls to the Minneapolis Police Department between December 15, 1985, and December 15, 1986, that generated a police patrol dispatch, and all addresses in Minneapolis between 1986 and 1987.

SAMPLING: In the first phase, 323,979 telephone call records were selected by the investigators from all the calls made to the Minneapolis Police Department's computer-aided dispatching system during the period from December 15, 1985, to December 15, 1986, after deleting from the complete pool all calls that did not generate police patrol dispatches, i.e., fire, ambulance, and administrative police records calls. In the second phase, investigators selected 2,000 addresses with the most calls from the total pool of addresses that generated calls to police. Each address was then labeled as residential or commercial and the lists for these categories were rank-ordered by number of calls. Then the top 250 addresses in each category were identified as RECAP project targets with 125 of these randomly selected as RECAP experimental addresses and the remaining 125 as control addresses.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
UNDOCCHK.PR/ BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Export Files

Part 1: Commercial Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 125 Variables: 9 Record Length: 48 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File for Commercial Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 125 Variables: 9 Record Length: 80
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Part 3: Residential Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 125 Variables: 9 Record Length: 46 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: SPSS Export File for Residential Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 125 Variables: 9 Record Length: 80
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Part 5: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

*R. Edward Geiselman, Karen J. Saywitz,
and Gail K. Bornstein*

EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE INTERVIEWING, PRACTICE, AND INTERVIEW STYLE ON CHILDREN'S RECALL PERFORMANCE IN CALIFORNIA, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9789)

SUMMARY: This data collection, designed to improve the quality of children's testimony in court, evaluates how different types of interview formats affect the completeness and accuracy of children's recall performance. Specifically, the study assesses the impact of a "practice interview" about an event on the completeness and accuracy of later reports about a second, unrelated event. Three interview conditions were employed, and each condition consisted of both a practice interview and a target interview. The three conditions were RS, RC, and CC, where "R" represents a practice session with rapport-building only, "S" represents a target interview that contained all components of the standard interview procedure, and "C" represents either a practice or target interview that contained all components of the cognitive interview procedure. In rapport-building sessions, interviewers talked about school activities, family life, and favorite games with the child. In standard and cognitive interview sessions, the rapport-building sessions were followed by a request from the interviewer for the child to verbalize a narrative account of "what happened" during an event that had been previously staged by the experimenter. This narrative account was then followed by the interviewer's request for additional information about the event. Cognitive interviews also included several additional questions that were hypothesized to improve recall performance. The number of correct items recalled and the number of incorrect items generated were used to compare the per-

formance of children in the three interview conditions. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All third- and sixth-graders in California.

SAMPLING: Convenience sample of 34 third-graders between the ages of 8 and 9 years, and 56 sixth-graders between the ages of 11 and 12.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 92
Variables: 10
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Geiselman, R.E., K.J. Saywitz, and G.K. Bornstein. "Effects of Cognitive Interviewing, Practice, and Interview Style on Children's Recall Performance" (Final report and research brief). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1989 (ICPSR 9773)

SUMMARY: This file provides data on federal, state, and local governmental expenditures and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States. Information is supplied on police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional institutions and agencies. Variables describing each of these criminal justice functions include number of and payroll for full-time, part-time, and full-time equivalent employees, current total and general expenditures, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: Local governments identified in the 1982 Census of Governments, modified by the addition or deletion of govern-

ments going into or out of existence since 1982.

SAMPLING: Larger governments were selected with certainty. Smaller governments were selected using probability sampling based on a ratio of governmental expenditures or indebtedness to the total expenditures and indebtedness of all non-certainty governments in specified groups.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/FREQ.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SPSS and SAS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 330
Variables: 81
Record Length: 524
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

John S. Goldkamp, Michael R. Gottfredson, and Doris Weiland

EFFECTS OF DRUG TESTING ON DEFENDANT RISK IN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1987 (ICPSR 9791)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to explore the relationship between drug use and crime. Specifically, the collection was undertaken to determine whether drug test results could provide important predictive information on pretrial misconduct over and above that provided by other variables, thus supplying more data for judges to use in making bail and pretrial release decisions. Data about defendants and their criminal and drug use history were gathered. In addition, defendants were subjected to urinalysis drug testing procedures to determine the presence or absence of drugs in the urine. Both the drug testing methods and subsequent results were subjected to reliability and validity testing procedures. The independent variables in the study include demographic attributes such as defendant's sex, race, birthdate, marital status, and employment; charge-related attributes such as current offense, arrest, and court disposition; prior

criminal record of the defendant; current and past drug use; and drug testing results. Then dependent variables pertain to the defendant's pretrial performance and include items such as failure to appear and any re-arrests. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All defendants with bondable offenses that were processed through the Dade County Court in June and July of 1987.

SAMPLING: Defendants were chosen from charge records. Only those charged with "bondable" offenses were chosen.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,566
Variables: 382
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 11

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Goldkamp, J.S., M.R. Gottfredson, and D. Weiland. "Pretrial Drug Testing and Defendant Risk." *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 8 (1990), 585-652.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Joan Petersilia, Allan F. Abrahamse, Patricia A. Ebener, and Peter W. Greenwood

EVALUATION OF A REPEAT OFFENDER UNIT IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9793)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to evaluate the impact of a Repeat Offender Unit in Phoenix. Repeat Offender Programs are police-initiated procedures for patrolling and apprehending likely offenders in communities. These units typically rely on the cooperation of police and prosecutors who work together to identify, convict, and incarcerate individuals who are judged likely to commit crimes, especially serious crimes, at high rates. For this study, previous offenders were assigned either to a control or an experimental group. If an individual assigned to the experimental group was later arrested, the case received special attention

by the Repeat Offender Program. Staff of the Repeat Offender Program worked closely with the county attorney's office to thoroughly document the case and to obtain victim and witness cooperation. If the individual was in the control group and was later arrested, no additional action was taken by the program staff. Variables include assignment to the experimental or control group, jail status, probation and parole status, custody status, number of felony arrests, type of case, bond amount, number of counts against the individual, type of counts against the individual, number of prior convictions, arresting agency, case outcome, type of incarceration imposed, and length of incarceration imposed. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: All offenders processed by the Maricopa County Court in 1987.

SAMPLING: Computerized random sample with individuals assigned to either a control or an experimental group but with one exception: If an individual assigned to one group was found to be "connected" to an individual in the other group, the assignment of the cases was changed so that the "connected" individuals were in the same group.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,194
Variables: 102
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Abrahamse, A.F., P.A. Ebener, and P.W. Greenwood. "An Experimental Evaluation of the Phoenix Repeat Offender Program" (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Abrahamse, A.F., et al. "An Experimental Evaluation of the Phoenix Repeat Offender Program." *Justice Quarterly* 8 (1991), 140-168.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Chester L. Britt III, Michael R. Gottfredson, and John Goldkamp

EVALUATION OF ARIZONA PRETRIAL SERVICES DRUG TESTING PROGRAMS, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9807)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to examine the relationship between drug use and pretrial misconduct in Pima and Maricopa counties in Arizona. Data assess the effectiveness of Arizona pretrial services, which were designed to monitor those defendants who tested positive for selected drugs. The collection includes variables for drugs such as marijuana and cocaine, previous criminal history, results of urinalysis testing, pretrial misconduct, and drug monitoring. Demographic information includes defendant's sex, ethnicity, age, marital status, employment, and last grade completed. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Pretrial felony populations of Pima and Maricopa counties.

SAMPLING: Three different sample groups were selected for each of the two counties. For Pima County, one sample group consisted of individuals who were booked on felony charges, agreed to a drug test, and were released prior to their trials. A second group was a random sample of defendants who were on pretrial supervised releases with or without drug testing. A third sample group consisted of those arrested on felony charges who were granted release. For Maricopa County, one sample group consisted of felony defendants who were released prior to trial and agreed to a drug test. Another group comprised felons who were released prior to their trials and were either randomly assigned to the monitoring program or were on their own recognition. Individuals in the third sample group were on pretrial release and were randomly assigned to the drug monitoring program or to normal treatment without drug monitoring.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Raw Data for Nonexperimental Study in Pima County
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 523
Variables: 58
Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 2

Part 3: Raw Data for Second Experimental Study in Pima County
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 138
Variables: 99
Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 3

Part 5: Raw Data for First Experimental Study in Maricopa County
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 234
Variables: 103
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 3

Part 7: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Gottfredson, M.R., C.L. Britt III, and J. Goldkamp. "Evaluation of Arizona Pretrial Services Drug Testing Programs" (Final report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1988: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9450)

SUMMARY: In 1983, the National Prisoners Statistics program on admission and release and the Uniform Parole Reports were combined into one reporting system, the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). The NCRP evolved from the need to improve and consolidate data on corrections at the national level. Its objective is to provide a consistent and comprehensive description of prisoners entering and leaving the custody or supervision of state and federal authorities. In 1988, 36 states and 3 other jurisdictions (Federal Prison System, California Youth Authority, and Dis-

Part 2: Raw Data for First Experimental Study in Pima County
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 231
Variables: 99
Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 3

Part 4: Raw Data for Nonexperimental Study in Maricopa County
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 311
Variables: 87
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 6: Raw Data for Second Experimental Study in Maricopa County
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 945
Variables: 103
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 3

trict of Columbia) reported data. Data refer only to those prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1988. Variables include incarceration history, current offenses, and total time served. Background information on individuals includes year of birth, sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All people incarcerated in state prisons (plus federal prisons, California Youth Authority, and District of Columbia) in 1988.

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

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

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

Part 1: Prison Admissions
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 380,136
Variables: 98
Record Length: 324
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Parole Releases
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 146,849
Variables: 98
Record Length: 324
Records Per Case: 1

Part 13: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 2: Prison Releases
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 341,117
Variables: 98
Record Length: 324
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 4-7: SPSS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Parts 8-12: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Part 14: August 1992 Errata
Record Length: 75

Documentation: machine-readable only

Penelope Canan and George W. Pring

STRATEGIC LAWSUITS AGAINST PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (SLAPPs), 1987-1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9485)

SUMMARY: The objectives of this data collection were to capture the histories of complex, multi-party, political legal disputes, to measure political "chill," and to test a model of cross-institutional disputing. A "Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Partici-

pation" (SLAPP) was defined as a lawsuit filed against citizens or groups exercising the right to petition the government. Each case violated the First Amendment's right "to petition the government for a redress of grievances." The Petition Clause, as it is called, is a fundamental civil right, guaranteeing and encouraging citizen involvement in all aspects of American political decision-making and governance. The use of SLAPPs as a means of civil litigation has increased dramatically in the past several decades. The collection includes information on the petition action, political context, amount of award or settlement, specific damages requested (no money vs. a specified amount), attorney status, amount of court costs, attorney fees, interest, and number of individuals and organizations involved in the suit. Also included are several sociodemographic variables describing the parties to the litigation, such as marital status, employment, occupation, county and state of residence, political party orientation and membership, and interest group membership. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Private citizens or groups that have contacted an agent or agency of the American government to express opinions or register complaints, and private citizens or groups that have filed civil lawsuits in response to the actions of the former.

SAMPLING: A convenience sample of four groups were surveyed: (1) 50 filers—parties who had filed one of the SLAPPs in the study cases, (2) 104 targets—parties who had spoken out to the government and were then sued in one of the study cases, (3) 56 ripples—parties (often named by targets) who had spoken out to the government in the early part of one of the study disputes but were not named in the subsequent lawsuit, (4) 58 untouchables—people named by targets as very politically active in their communities and screened for having no knowledge of SLAPPs.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Politic Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 268
Variables: 560
Record Length: 78
Records Per Case: 16

Part 3: FIPS Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 205
Variables: 4
Record Length: 9
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Phase B Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 241
Variables: 342
Record Length: 95
Records Per Case: 8

Part 4: Vignette Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 6,195
Variables: 14
Record Length: 55
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

*United States Department of Justice.
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention*

STUDY OF TRIBAL AND ALASKA NATIVE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1990 (ICPSR 9772)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on juvenile justice systems administered by federally recognized Indian tribes throughout the United States. Responses were received from 93 tribes who indicated that they administered some form of juvenile justice system and from 57 tribes who indicated that they did not. Variables in the data collection include number of Indian juveniles aged 10–17 in the jurisdiction, types of cases that the juvenile justice system exercised jurisdiction over, type of court (tribal, state, federal), annual budget and sources of funds for the court, number of court personnel, types of legal statutes covering court activities, kinds of diversionary options available to the court, and the circumstances under which juveniles were held with adults. A separate file on juvenile offense rates according to tribe is provided. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All federally recognized Indian tribes in the United States.

NOTE: These are tabular data.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Tribal Juvenile
Jurisdiction, Juvenile
Justice System
Activities, and
Court Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,787
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 130
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Code
Explanations
(Secure Facilities
for Juveniles
Operated by Tribes)
Record Length: 114

Part 6: Code
Explanations
(Delinquent
Offenses in 1990)
Record Length: 113

Part 7: Code
Explanations
(Status Offenders and
Nonoffenders)
Record Length: 104

Part 2: Code Explanations
(Juvenile Justice
Code Provisions
for Tribes)
Record Length: 87

Part 3: Code Explanations
(Juvenile Justice
Alternatives to
Prosecution for Tribes)
Record Length: 112

Part 5: Offense Petition
Rates per 1000
Indian Juveniles
in 1990
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 62
Variables: 7
Record Length: 89
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Code
Explanations
(All-Tribe Survey—
No Juvenile Justice
Activities)
Record Length: 86

Documentation: machine-readable only

*United States Department of
Transportation. Federal Highway
Administration*

NATIONWIDE PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION SURVEY, 1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9816)

SUMMARY: This survey provides information on the nature and characteristics of personal travel in the United States. Data are provided on personal trips for all purposes and using all modes of transportation. Both household-level and person-level data were collected. For each contacted household, information was collected on household vehicles, number of drivers in the household, number of accidents during the past five years, availability of public transportation, household location, size and composition of household, and household income. In addition, each household was assigned a specific 24-hour "travel day" and a 14-day "travel period" for which detailed data on all travel were collected. Person-level interviews were attempted with each member of the household over 5 years of age. Persons over 13 years of age were asked to report all trips they had taken on the designated travel day, as well as trips of 75 miles or

longer taken during the 14-day travel period ending on the travel day. A knowledgeable household resident, aged 14 or older, was asked to report all trips taken by household members between the ages of 5 and 13 years. The person-level interview also collected information on occupation and work-related travel, driver information, and accidents. The data are provided in six files. Part 1, the Household File, contains demographic information on the household as well as data on drivers and vehicles in the household. Part 2, the Person File, includes demographic data on individuals in the household, information on modes of transportation to work and costs for parking, and details on traffic accidents in the past five years. Part 3, the Vehicle File, provides information on vehicles owned or used by household members, including make, model, year, and mileage. Information on the 24-hour travel day and the 14-day travel period is contained in the remaining three files. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Households in the United States with telephones.

SAMPLING: The sample consisted of 26,172 households with telephones identified through random-digit dialing procedures.

NOTE: Selected variables appear on multiple files so that analysis may be performed without merging files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Household File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 22,317 Variables: approx. 65 Record Length: 169 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Person File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 48,385 Variables: approx. 120 Record Length: 253 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Vehicle File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 41,178 Variables: approx. 50 Record Length: 125 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Travel Day File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 149,546 Variables: approx. 105 Record Length: 307 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Travel Period File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,852 Variables: approx. 100 Record Length: 243 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Travel Day File (Segmented Trips Only) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,165 Variables: approx. 40 Record Length: 130 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: \$10

Notes and Errata

Users should note that the description of **Euro-Barometer 32: The Single European Market, Drugs, Alcohol, and Cancer, November 1989** (ICPSR 9519) that appeared as an update in the May 1992 issue of the *ICPSR Bulletin* contained an error. The correct number of records per case is 22.

Additional documentation for the **National Health Interview Surveys** for years 1957–1974 can now be ordered through ICPSR. Interested users should request the volume entitled *National Health Interview Survey, 1957–1974: Procedure*.

Codebook Appendices E and G for all **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape Files** are available in hard copy form only. Appendix E consists of respondent instructions and questionnaire pages. Appendix G contains information on map series related to geographic entities covered in STF data tapes.

The Census Bureau has provided additional User Notes for the following SIPP panels:

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1990 Panel (ICPSR 9722):
Wave I, Notes 1 and 2

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1988 Panel (ICPSR 9568):
Wave I, Note 1

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1987 Panel (ICPSR 9365):
Wave II, Notes 5 and 6. Wave IV, Note 3. Waves VI and VII, Note 2.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1986 Panel (ICPSR 9319):
Wave II, Notes 7 and 8.

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. 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) + data dictionary + 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
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: varies by file	Cases: varies by file
Variables: 1,050	Variables: 67
Record Length: 4,805	Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 2	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Parts 8, 9, and 10, data from the Latino sample, have been added to this collection. Part 8 offers data on individuals who were members of the

2,043 households in the 1990 PSID Latino sample. This sample was taken from Temple University's 1989 Latino National Political Survey (LNPS). Part 9 contains data on members of the original 1989 PSID sample and permits comparisons across ethnic groups. Part 10 presents data on Latino individuals who responded to the the 1989 LNPS but were not successfully followed and reinterviewed in the 1990 PSID Latino wave. Information is included on language proficiency, immigration, family earnings, school status, general health status, and employment. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 10 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 8: 1990 Latino Sample Family-Individual File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,453 Variables: approx. 1,300 Record Length: 2,413 Records Per Case: 1	Part 9: 1989 Core Sample Family-Individual File for Use With Latino Sample File Structure: rectangular Cases: 20,450 Variables: approx. 1,300 Record Length: 2,413 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 10: 1990 Latino Sample Non-Response File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 690
Variables: approx. 1,300
Record Length: 2,413
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only
(Parts 8-10)*

Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1990 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the Youth Cohort (Parts 5-28, 38-50, 75-93, 100-101, 118-119, 176-177) and Youth Workhistory (Part 94) have been revised and updated to include data for 1990. In addition, SAS Control Cards (Parts 120-175, 178-179) have been provided for each Youth Cohort data file. See the Revision to the *Guide* section of this *Bulletin* for

information regarding the release of 1989 Youth Cohort data. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 80 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + database dictionaries + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Parts 59-64), and Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Parts 5-28, 38-50, 75-90, 100-101, 118-119, 176-177: Youth, 1979-1990 (Main Files) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,686 Variables: 9 to 1,431 per part Record Length: 23 to 3,454 per part Records Per Case: 1	Part 91: Youth, 1979-1990 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133
	Part 92: Youth, 1979-1990 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133
	Part 93: Youth, 1979-1990 (Codebook) Record Length: 133
Part 94: Youth, 1979-1990 (Workhistory) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,686 Variables: approx. 4,250 Record Length: 28,389 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 120-175, 178-179: SAS Control Cards for Youth, 1979-1990 Record Length: 133

Documentation: \$6

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY, 1985 (ICPSR 8914)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and documentation for Part 9, the Next-of-Kin questionnaire, are now available. Five weight variables and an age-at-admission variable have been added. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 9: Next-of-Kin Questionnaire
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 9,077
 Variables: 26
 Record Length: 438
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$15

*Richard Jensen, Daniel Scott Smith,
 Mark W. Friedberger, Michel R. Dahlin,
 and Janice Reiff*

OLD AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1900 (ICPSR 8428)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have been checked for invalid codes. Machine-readable documentation with frequencies, a Card Image version of the data, and SPSS and SAS Control Cards for both the Logical Record Length and Card Image versions of the data have been prepared and are now available for this collection. CLASS II

NOTE: Age distribution: 55–64 (N = 2,002), 65–74 (N = 2,203), 75–84 (N = 690), 85 and older (N = 108). The values for the weighting variable "Weighting Factor II" are incorrect. The SPSS statements that will correctly weight the sample are given in the codebook.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,003 Variables: 163 Record Length: 265 Records Per Case: 4	Parts 2–11: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80 Parts 12–19: SPSS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

*Richard Jensen, Daniel Scott Smith,
 Mark W. Friedberger, Michel R. Dahlin,
 and Janice Reiff*

OLD AGE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880 (ICPSR 8427)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have been checked for invalid codes. Machine-readable documentation with frequencies, a Card Image version of the data, and SPSS and SAS Control Cards for both the Logical Record Length and Card Image versions of the data have been prepared and are now available for this collection. CLASS II

NOTE: The age distributions are as follows: National sample: 65–74 (N = 1,049), 75–84 (N = 373), 85+ (N = 78). Southern urban sample: 65–74 (N = 564), 75–84 (N = 177), 85 and older (N = 47). Southern Black sample: 65–74 (N = 866), 75–84 (N = 265), 85+ (N = 78).

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

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

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

Part 1: National Sample Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,501 Variables: 121 Record Length: 171 Records Per Case: 3	Part 2: Southern Urban Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 788 Variables: 121 Record Length: 170 Records Per Case: 3
Part 3: Southern Black Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,209 Variables: 126 Record Length: 201 Records Per Case: 3	Parts 4–13, 22–31, 40–49: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80 Parts 14–21, 32–39, 50–57: SPSS Control Cards Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Philip W. Roeder

POLICY RESEARCH ON AGING AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (PRAMHS) PROJECT (ICPSR 9043)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have been checked for wild or invalid codes. Standard machine-readable documentation with frequencies and SPSS and SAS Control Cards have been prepared. CLASS II

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

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

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

Part 1: Community Mental Health Centers File Structure: rectangular Cases: 355 Variables: 127 Record Length: 301 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Area Agencies on Aging File Structure: rectangular Cases: 349 Variables: 132 Record Length: 177 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: State Units on Aging File Structure: rectangular Cases: 33 Variables: 75 Record Length: 100 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: State Mental Health Agencies File Structure: rectangular Cases: 28 Variables: 63 Record Length: 81 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 5–9, 14–18, 23–27, 32–36: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80	Parts 10–13, 19–22, 28–31, 37–40: SPSS Control Cards Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS BEHAVIOR PROJECT, 1918–1988 (ICPSR 9286)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1918–1928 and 1986–1988 have been added to this collection, and the codebook has been revised. CLASS IV

NOTE: The two parts of this collection are linked by common identification numbers. The unit of observation for Part 1, which contains the macro-level data, is the international crisis. The unit of observation for

Part 2, which contains the micro-level data, is the foreign policy crisis experienced by a state. In all, the data cover 390 international crises involving 826 state actors.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: ICB1: International Crises File Structure: rectangular Cases: 390 Variables: 64 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2	Part 2: ICB2: Foreign Policy Crises File Structure: rectangular Cases: 826 Variables: 85 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 4
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Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

Ronald L. Hirsch

NATIONAL SURVEY OF LAWYERS' CAREER SATISFACTION, WAVE I, 1984, AND WAVE II, 1990 (ICPSR 8975)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Wave II, 1990, are now available. CLASS III

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS and SAS Control Cards (Parts 1-2), and Logical Record Length with SPSS Export File

Part 5: 1990 Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,189 Variables: 589 Record Length: 5,301 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: 1990 Data SPSS Export File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,189 Variables: 589 Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$8

Anthony Pate and Sampson Annan

REDUCING FEAR OF CRIME: PROGRAM EVALUATION SURVEYS IN NEWARK AND HOUSTON, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data were supplied by the principal investigator. In addition, SAS and SPSS Control Cards were added to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

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

Part 1: Pre-Intervention Surveys of Residential Neighborhoods File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,014 Variables: 434 Record Length: 545 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Post-Intervention Surveys of Residential Neighborhoods File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,079 Variables: 343 Record Length: 389 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Pre-Intervention Surveys of Nonresidential Establishments File Structure: rectangular Cases: 293 Variables: 205 Record Length: 332 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Post-Intervention Surveys of Nonresidential Establishments File Structure: rectangular Cases: 299 Variables: 195 Record Length: 325 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Follow-Up Study of Victims From Houston, Texas File Structure: rectangular Cases: 485 Variables: 224 Record Length: 457 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Questionnaire Newsletter File Structure: rectangular Cases: 819 Variables: 633 Record Length: 831 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 7-12: SAS Control Cards for Parts 1-6
Record Length: 48 to 49 per part

Documentation: \$7

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have been resupplied and reprocessed, and the codebook has been revised. The data have been checked and corrected for wild or invalid codes. Undocumented variables have been resolved. Machine-readable documentation with frequencies and SPSS and SAS Control Cards have been prepared and are now available for this collection. CLASS II

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 678,168 Variables: 60 Record Length: 152 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2-6: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80 Parts 7-10: SPSS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Harold J. Spaeth

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DATABASE, 1953-1990 TERMS (ICPSR 9422)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1990 have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + database dictionary

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Court Raw Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,476 Variables: 224 Record Length: 605 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,476 Variables: 224 Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$4

United States Sentencing Commission

MONITORING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL SENTENCES, 1987-1991 (ICPSR 9317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1990-
1991 are now available. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 5: 1990-1991 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 33,419 Variables: 254 Record Length: 2,591 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Documentation for 1990-1991 Data Record Length: 138
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Documentation: \$5, partially machine-readable

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 68, Prop-
erty Stolen and Recovered, 1990, and

Part 70, Police Employee (LEOKA) Data,
1990, have been added to this collection
with SAS and SPSS Control Cards (Parts
210-218, 228-236). CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 61 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards +
OSIRIS dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 68: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1990 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,872 Variables: 1,130 Record Length: 6,945 Records Per Case: 1	Part 70: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1990 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 17,608 Variables: 2,260 Record Length: 7,690 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 210-214: SAS Control Cards for Part 68 Record Length: 50 to 51 per part	Parts 215-218: SPSS Control Cards for Part 68 Record Length: 47 to 61 per part
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Parts 228-232: SAS Control Cards for Part 70 Record Length: 50 to 51 per part	Parts 233-236: SPSS Control Cards for Part 70 Record Length: 47 to 61 per part
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, and Anna Melich

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The format of
variable V53 ("European Weight"), incor-
rectly specified without implied decimal
points in the first edition of this collection,
has been revised. CLASS I

NOTE: This data collection replaces **Euro-
pean 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
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 357,237
Variables: 60
Record Length: 91
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 32: March 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA

The following new data collections were released in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1992-1993*, published in August 1992. Descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous *Bulletins*. Revisions to the *Guide* follow this section.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC LAW (P.L.) 94-171 DATA (ONE-HALF SAMPLE ADJUSTED REDISTRICTING FILE) (ICPSR 9783)

SUMMARY: Public Law 94-171, enacted in 1975, requires the Census Bureau to provide redistricting data in a format requested by state governments. Within one year following the 1990 decennial Census (by April 1, 1991), the Census Bureau provided the governor and legislature of each state with the population data needed to redraw legislative districts. This collection contains the same substantive and geographic variables as the original Public Law 94-171 files [see *Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data* (ICPSR 9516)] but with the population counts adjusted for underenumeration. Adjusted Public Law 94-171 counts are supplied for a sample of one-half of blocks in the United States and a complete selection of areas with 1,000 or more persons. Each state file provides data for the state and its subareas in the following order: state, county, voting district, county subdivision, place, and block. Additionally, complete summaries are provided for the following geographic areas: county subdivision, place, consolidated city, state portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area, and county portion of American Indian and Alaska Native area. Area characteristics such as land area, water area, latitude, and longitude are provided. Summary statistics are provided for all persons, for persons 18 years old and over, and for housing units in the geographic areas. Counts by race and by Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin are also recorded.

CLASS IV

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

NOTE: (1) Census tracts and block groups are not included in these files. (2) These data files were obtained from the United States House of Representatives, who re-

ceived them from the Census Bureau accompanied by the following caveats:

"The numbers contained herein are not official 1990 decennial Census counts. The numbers represent estimates of the population based on a statistical adjustment method applied to the official 1990 Census figures using a sample survey intended to measure overcount or undercount in the Census results.

"On July 15, 1991, the Secretary of Commerce decided not to adjust the official 1990 decennial Census counts (see 56 Fed. Reg. 33582, July 22, 1991). In reaching his decision, the Secretary determined that there was not sufficient evidence that the adjustment method accurately distributed the population across and within states. The numbers contained in these tapes, which had to be produced prior to the Secretary's decision, are now known to be biased. Moreover, the tapes do not satisfy standards for the publication of Federal statistics, as established in Statistical Policy Directive No. 2, 1978, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards.

"Accordingly, the Department of Commerce deems that these numbers cannot be used for any purpose that legally requires use of data from the decennial Census and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the data for any purpose whatsoever. The Department will provide no assistance in interpretation or use of these numbers."

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per state + 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 numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states	Part 83: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: varies by file	Part 84: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Variables: approx. 80	Record Length: 80
Record Length: 516	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$23

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 2A (ICPSR 9770)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides detailed tabulations of 100-percent data items from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. These tabulations are presented for states and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the census tract or block numbering area (BNA) level. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Crosstabulations include such variables as single year of age by sex, tenure by age of householder, age by group quarters, aggregate value by units in structure, and tenure by number of non-relatives. The dataset contains both "A" and "B" records. "A" records are provided for each summary level in a geographic area, and are repeated for each geographic component. "B" records repeat the same data for each summary level/geographic component combination, but are tabulated for each of ten categories of race and Hispanic origin. **CLASS IV**

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

NOTE: The STF 2A 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: 1 data file per state + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards + database dictionary

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

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

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states	Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: varies by file	Part 81: Codebook for All Parts
Variables: 2,187	Record Length: 132
Record Length: 5,721	
Records Per Case: 2	

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

Part 83: SAS Control
Cards for All Parts
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 3A (ICPSR 9782)**

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File 3A contains sample data weighted to represent the total population. The collection also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Additional population and housing variables include items such as age, ancestry, disability, citizenship, education, income, marital status, race, sex, travel time to work, rent, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. The collection includes 178 population tables and 99 housing tables. Data are provided for states and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. CLASS IV

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

NOTE: The STF 3A 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: 1 data file per state + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + 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 numbers correspond
to FIPS codes of states
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: varies by file
Variables: 3,420
Record Length: 7,925
Records Per Case: 4

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

Part 81: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 132

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
CLARENCE THOMAS NOMINATION
POLL, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1991
(ICPSR 9781)**

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of a series of surveys focused primarily on issues related to the nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court, both before and after charges of sexual harassment were brought against Thomas by former aide Anita Hill. The September 3-5 Poll included queries regarding the respondent's opinion of Clarence Thomas, such as whether the Senate should vote to confirm Thomas, whether the Supreme Court would become more liberal or conservative if Thomas's appointment was confirmed by the Senate, and whether Bush nominated Thomas because he is Black. Additional questions included whether Thomas's decisions as a Supreme Court justice would be impacted because he is Black, whether Thomas was "turning his back on his own people" by not taking a liberal position on affirmative action, and whether his opposition to most forms of affirmative action made respondents feel more or less favorable toward him. Questions concerning the confirmation of Supreme Court nominees included whether the Senate should consider how a nominee might vote on major issues, whether a nominee's personal history and character should be considered, and whether endorsements by groups such as the NAACP or the U.S. Chamber of Commerce should be considered. Other topics covered in the September 3-5 Poll included the Bush presidency, job discrimination against Blacks and women, welfare, and abortion. The October 9 Panel Survey focused on issues relative to the charges of sexual harassment brought against Clarence Thomas by Anita Hill, including whether the respondent thought the charges were true, whether the Senate treated the charges as seriously as they should have when the charges were first made, whether the presence of more women in the Senate would have caused the Senate to consider the charges more seriously, whether Thomas should be confirmed if the charges were true, and whether it was proper for the Senate to delay its vote on Thomas's confirmation in order to hear more testimony regarding the

charges. Additionally, female respondents were asked if they had ever experienced sexual harassment on the job and male respondents were asked if their behavior at the workplace had ever been interpreted as sexual harassment by a female co-worker. Respondents were also asked whether sexual harassment could include unwanted sexual conversations without physical contact. The October 13 Panel Survey posed new questions that probed for the respondent's opinion of Anita Hill, whether the respondent watched the live broadcast of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings and whose testimony they watched more, whether Hill and Thomas had been treated fairly in the hearings, whether Thomas and Hill had told the entire truth in their testimonies, and whether the respondent believed Hill or Thomas more. Additional questions focused on whether the Senate Judiciary Committee had been tougher or easier on Thomas because he is Black, whether the questions and testimony had been appropriate for a public hearing, whether Thomas should take a lie detector test because Anita Hill had done so, and whether any good came from having the hearings. The October 14 Panel Survey addressed new questions, including whether Thomas should be confirmed if there is doubt about whether the charges are true, whether the Senate Judiciary Committee made progress in clearing up the charges, and whether women would be more or less willing to report incidents of sexual harassment as a result of the hearings. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over, having telephones at home.

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. 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 has been included that must be used in any analysis. Telephone exchanges have been recoded to "999" and names of respondents have been recoded to blanks 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: 1,519

Variables: 123

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1990 PANEL (ICPSR 9722)

SUMMARY: This is the sixth panel of a longitudinal survey designed to provide detailed information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. These data examine the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in American society and gauge the effects of federal and state programs on the well-being of families and individuals. There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card that records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in a household, as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. The second element is the core portion of the questionnaire, with questions repeated at each interview on labor force activity, types and amounts of income, participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs, attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third element consists of topical modules, which are a series of supplemental questions asked during selected household visits. A topical module was not created for the first wave of the 1990 Panel. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A multistage stratified sampling design was used. One-fourth of the sample households were interviewed each month, and households were reinter-

viewed at four-month intervals. All persons at least 15 years old who were present as household members at the time of the first interview were included for the entire study, except those who joined the military, were institutionalized for the entire study period, or moved from the United States. Original household members who moved during the study period were followed to their new residences and interviewed there. New persons moving into households of members of the original sample also were included in the survey, but were not followed if they left the household of an original sample person.

NOTE: (1) Beginning with the 1990 Panel, the file structure of SIPP has changed. The unit of observation is now one record for each person for each month, rather than one record per person. (2) Topical modules for Waves II and III are not yet available.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Wave I Rectangular Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 232,596 Variables: approx. 735 Record Length: 1,448 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Data Dictionary for Wave I Rectangular File Record Length: 80
Part 3: Wave II Rectangular Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 222,510 Variables: approx. 740 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Data Dictionary for Wave II Rectangular File Record Length: 80
Part 5: Wave III Rectangular Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 223,592 Variables: approx. 740 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Data Dictionary for Wave III Rectangular File Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$8 (Wave I), \$9 (Wave II),
\$9 (Wave III)*

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

TEENAGE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES SURVEY, 1989: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9786)

SUMMARY: In this follow-up to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), teenagers were interviewed to obtain information on tobacco use, including measures of prevalence, knowledge and attitudes, and predictors of taking up smoking. Respondents were asked if they smoked or used chewing tobacco or snuff, or had in the past. If so, they were questioned as to when they started; how much they smoked, chewed, or snuffed during the last month; where they bought cigarettes; which brand of cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or snuff they usually bought; how many times they tried to stop these habits; and what was the longest time they stopped smoking cigarettes since they started smoking regularly. Nonsmokers were asked if they thought they might start smoking, if they had experimented with cigarette smoking, if they had ever been offered a cigarette, and how difficult it would be to obtain tobacco if they wanted to. The survey asked respondents if any of their household members, teachers, or friends smoked; if they had heard anything about the health risks of tobacco use on television, radio, or in newspapers or magazines; and if they believed that chewing tobacco or snuff causes cancer. Attitudes toward tobacco use were also probed with questions such as whether respondents disliked being around people who smoked; whether they believed it was safe to smoke for only a year or two; if they preferred to date people who didn't smoke; if they thought they could stop smoking anytime they wanted to; whether they thought their friends approved or disapproved of their smoking, chewing, or snuffing; and if they thought their parents would mind if they smoked when they were older. Respondents were also asked if they believed there was any harm in having an occasional cigarette, and if they believed smoking helps people to relax, to keep down their weight, and to reduce boredom and stress. In addition to questions about tobacco use, the survey queried respondents about their attitudes regarding seat belts, fitness, alcohol, marijuana, drugs in general, school, and diet. They were also asked whether, during the last year, they had been in an accident or physical fight; had been in a car with a drunk driver or ridden

on a motorcycle; and how often they had trouble going to sleep, felt unhappy or depressed, felt hopeless about the future, felt nervous or tense, or worried too much. Demographic and socioeconomic information provided in the data file includes respondent's race, education, and geographic region; reference person's race, education, occupation, and marital status; presence of parent(s) or other adult relative in household; family income; and education of the adult. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized teenagers, aged 12–18, residing in the United States.

SAMPLING: A sample of 12,097 teenagers was drawn from the last two quarters of the 1988 NHIS and the first two quarters of the 1989 NHIS. NHIS households were selected by stratified multistage probability area sampling.

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 + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + SAS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ MDATA

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 9,965 Variables: approx. 230 Record Length: 371 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80	Part 3: Codebook Record Length: 85
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Updates to the *Guide*

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

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966–1989 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the Youth Cohort (Parts 5–28, 38–50, 75–93, 100–101, 118–119) and Youth Workhistory (Part 94) have been revised and updated to include data for 1989. In addition, SAS Control Cards (Parts 120–175) have been provided for each Youth Cohort data file. See the Revisions/Updates section of this

Bulletin for the announcement of the release of 1990 data for this cohort. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 78 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionaries + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Parts 59–64), and Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Parts 5–28, 38–50, 75–93, 100–101, 118–119: Youth, 1979–1989 (Main Files) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,686 Variables: 9 to 1,431 per part Record Length: 23 to 3,454 per part Records Per Case: 1	Part 94: Youth, 1979– 1989 (Workhistory) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,686 Variables: approx. 4,250 Record Length: 26,006 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 120–175: SAS Control Cards
for Youth, 1979–1989
Record Length: 133

Documentation: \$3

ICPSR Implements Technology Changes

ICPSR is replacing its aging Prime 9955 minicomputer, which has been in place since 1985, with a Sun SPARCserver 4/690MP and two desktop Sun SPARCstations. As of July 31, 1992, ICPSR had ported nearly all essential software to the Sun; staff has been working intensively on this project since last March.

The new technology benefits ICPSR in several ways:

- **Speed.** Computing on the Sun is approximately 20 times faster.
- **Standards.** The new UNIX-based system has mainstream standards for hardware and software, which offer greater flexibility than a proprietary system.
- **Software.** SPSS and SAS statistical packages are now running on the Sun for internal use. This software will eventually be made available for remote analysis and for data subsetting as well.
- **Storage.** The Sun's magnetic disk storage capacity is about two times greater than the Prime's, and disk space is much cheaper to add. The Sun also communicates with ICPSR's 328-gigabyte optical disk "jukebox," where all of ICPSR's holdings will eventually be stored.
- **Connectivity.** The new technology permits faster connection to the Internet.
- **Transmission media.** The Sun will enable ICPSR to move away from magnetic tape and make better use of cartridge tape and Internet file transfer for data transmittal.

For the most part, ICPSR's transition to the new system will be transparent to users. However, when the Consortium Data Network (CDNet) is fully installed on the Sun, Consortium Official Representatives (ORs) will need new passwords for security purposes. New passwords were issued during the summer; any OR who has not received a letter announcing his or her new password should contact ICPSR's Computer Support Group. Please note that the Sun's UNIX-based operating system is case-sensitive, and passwords must be entered exactly as they appeared in the letter.

Hungarian Data Archive Offers Summer Training

In collaboration with Budapest University of Economics, the Hungarian Social Science Information Center (TARKI) will host the Second Budapest Summer School on Theory and Applications of Statistical Models on July 5-16, 1993.

The Budapest Summer School is intended to provide statistical and methodological training to students and researchers in the social sciences. Topics covered fall into three major groups:

- Well-established statistical and research methodology
- New developments in statistics and social science methodology
- Presentation of available datasets that may serve as a basis for various comparative research projects

The School is open to everyone, but the major goal is to disseminate up-to-date statistical knowledge among Eastern and Central European social scientists, while attracting an audience from all over the world to promote cooperation among Eastern and Western social scientists.

For a course catalog and registration information, please contact:

Organizing Secretary
2nd Budapest Summer School
TARKI
Frankel Leo u.11.
H-1027 Budapest
Hungary
Phone: (+361) 135-4598
FAX: (+361) 135-9600
email: H57KOL@ELLA.HU

IASSIST Announces Conference and Call for Papers

The International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) will hold its 19th annual conference in conjunction with the International Federation of Data Organizations (IFDO) in Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 11-14, 1993.

IASSIST is a professional association that brings together individuals from around the world who are engaged in the acquisition, processing, distribution, and service provision of computer-readable text

and numeric social science data. IFDO, an organization of national and regional data archives and data libraries, was established to foster the growth of social science data facilities. IFDO member institutions, currently in some 20 countries, work to minimize the technical and legal barriers to data exchange between researchers in different countries in order to facilitate the free flow of data within the international research community.

The 1993 conference theme addresses the concern of IASSIST and IFDO members for managing and sharing computer-readable data during a time of rapid change. The IASSIST/IFDO Program Committee invites proposals for papers, presentations, poster sessions, and panel discussions in the following or cognate areas:

- Open access to data
- Data access in diverse computing environments
- Challenge of standards in accessing data
- Diversity among major data collections
- Impact of open systems on hardware and software for data centers
- Development and management of data library collections
- Major new data sources
- Advances in analysis and display techniques

Initial proposals for paper presentations or for poster sessions are invited by September 30, 1992. Each proposal should be accompanied by a brief abstract (circa 150 words). Notification of acceptance of initial proposals will occur by October 31, 1992. A second call for papers will follow.

Preconference workshops (May 11) will provide an opportunity to upgrade professional skills in the areas of managing a data library, supporting economic and census data, and working in new and changing computing environments.

The three-day conference (May 12-14) will be held in the Carlton Highland Hotel, overlooking the Castle, Princes Street, and the Royal Mile. A postconference retreat to the Scottish Highlands over the long weekend (May 14-17) is also planned.

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, the ESRC Data Archive, Essex, England, is planning a preconference meeting (May 7-9). This will include a one-day workshop on comparative research and a trip around the villages of Suffolk. (A coach tour to Edinburgh on May 10th is planned).

Abstracts for conference papers or poster sessions should be sent to:

Peter Burnhill (Program Chair)
Data Library
The University of Edinburgh
Main Library Building
George Square
Edinburgh EH8 9LJ
Scotland, UK
Telephone: +44 (0)31 650-3301
FAX: +44 (0)31 662-4809
e-mail: iassist93@edinburgh.ac.uk

For other conference information, please contact Alison Bayley (Local Arrangements Coordinator) at the same address.

Mailing Sent to ORs

The April 1992 bulk mailing to Official Representatives contained the following items:

- Codebook for **American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey**

- The University of Essex *ESRC Data Archive Bulletin*

The July 1992 mailing contained:

- Codebook for **Euro-Barometer 32: The Single European Market, Drugs, Alcohol, and Cancer, November 1989**
- Codebook for **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986-1991 [Near-Term Data]**

Forthcoming...

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

Second Malaysian Family Life Survey, 1988 Interview

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Micro-data Samples

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1990

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1989-1990: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data

September 1992 Vol. XIII, No. 1

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 25 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's 370 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 during 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

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