

Comparable Data in Long Time Series for Social and Natural Science Research

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Growing concern about global environmental change has renewed interest in the ways that humans interact with the natural environment. No longer are we satisfied with simple assertions that impute a limited number of unidirectional cause-effect relationships. Accelerated burning of fossil fuels increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, just as higher emissions of chlorofluorocarbons in the air slowly destroy high-level ozone. But a greatly expanded research effort taking place across a broad range of scientific disciplines informs us that these relationships are merely a small part of the complex web of interconnections among many human, biological, and physical systems. The dynamic interplay among these systems produces myriad changes across the globe.

Consider, for example, some of the many factors related to the role of tropical deforestation in the capacity of the biosphere to alter mixtures of gases in the atmosphere. Simply to note that increases in the rates of cutting reduce a forest's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide only deals with one aspect of this problem. What are the factors that lead to an increase in forest clearance? Economic systems are directly involved, whether in the form of markets for the timber that is removed or in the form of demands for cleared land to be used for agriculture or other purposes. Demographic forces are present, because pressures for land clearance may be a function of rapid growth in population levels. Legal systems may play a role, as the cleared land may serve primarily as a

locale where persons otherwise restricted in their abilities to own or control land may take possession of property. Social and cultural factors may be involved, as the values, standards, and ways of life of groups come into contact and often conflict with others. But these human factors are only one set of issues related to broader concerns about deforestation as a facet of global environmental change. Biological scientists will note the importance of the differential capabilities of various plants on different soils and in different climatic regimes to regenerate themselves. And microclimatologists will cite the potential local impacts of dramatic changes in vegetation on local and regional atmospheric processes.

Efforts to describe and to understand changes in human activity and the natural environment across the globe therefore must address interaction among multiple systems over time. While research initiatives like the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change competition at the National Science Foundation (NSF) have successfully encouraged social scientists from a wide range of disciplines to work on their own, with each other, and with natural scientists, research projects undertaken so far have tended to focus on a limited number of interactions in specific locales over relatively short periods of time. Comprehensive assessments of longer-term changes in human systems have not been conducted, largely because of apparent limitations in data available for description and analysis of fundamental human processes. Few measures of human ac-

tivity exist that are comparable to the century- and millennia-long records from tree rings, ice cores, and ocean floors, which have proven so valuable to biological and physical scientists. Over shorter time periods, consistent longitudinal data on human activities are available for some types of analysis, but they generally are limited in focus and are not readily examined together with data on related biological and physical conditions.

While a variety of methods now are being used to construct historical databases, strong consideration also should be given to the collection of new data that will greatly facilitate future analyses of all types of change, including the human dimensions of global environmental change. Creative social scientists in the future may develop wondrous new techniques for gleaning insights about the ways past and present individuals and groups functioned, but we know full well that we should not rely on serendipity as a means of generating suitable data. Groups like the Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) are giving more consideration to approaches that might be used to gather and make available data that will be needed for future studies of the processes through which people operate; I would like to discuss a complementary strategy that also might be employed.

A variety of strategies can be used to identify and to gather data at consistent temporal and spatial scales to facilitate research on the processes through which humans as individuals

and in groups and organizations interact with each other and with natural phenomena. Among those likely to be most successful, however, are approaches that have been successfully employed by other scientific disciplines. The problems faced by ecologists and other biological scientists interested in identifying and increasing knowledge about the complex processes through which flora and fauna function in a broader environmental context are not unlike those faced by social scientists; and I suspect that the success of the network of Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) sites initiated more than a decade ago provides a model worthy of our attention.

Roughly 20 LTER sites now operate in the U.S., and new sites are added regularly, with one of the most recent additions being in Antarctica. The sites are centers for data collection and for basic research activities. Scientists at each LTER site gather data on many different variables within their region. Many of the data are cross-sectional, providing a baseline that is updated at regular intervals. Historical data also are gathered to provide sounder bases for retrospective analyses of processes that produced current conditions. The bulk of data-gathering activities at LTER sites, however, consists of periodic remeasurement of critical variables that create longitudinal databases for future study.

Much of the data collected at specific LTER sites is particular to the site, but many variables are measured consistently at all sites in order to encourage comparative analyses across different locales. The consolidation of these data into comparative databases has been facilitated by use of standard procedures for data collection and data storage, including adoption of similar geographic information systems at all sites. Communication of data and other information among sites also has been promoted through "hard-wiring" of the sites to improve their access to electronic-mail networks.

While the LTER sites provide powerful examples of the potential that social scientists might realize, they do not constitute direct models that can be replicated without modification. Because a large number of ecologists and other biologists prefer to study natural processes in areas that have experienced minimal human interference, the LTER sites tend to be relatively small in size. Some intentionally include a range of different biomes, but diversity is evident more in the network as a whole than in individual sites.

If the focus of attention turns to human activity, however, the geographic scales for which researchers would want coherent data broaden significantly. While we might readily envision a region like a metropolitan area and its exurban fringe as the appropriate setting for certain types of analyses, other inquiries into the nature of long-term human behavior and human-environmental interaction likely would necessitate delimitation of larger regions. The Great Plains or the Tennessee River Valley have been appropriate regions for valuable explorations in the past, and inquiries at such multi-state scales likely would be even more beneficial in the future if consistent and coherent data became available.

Were social scientists to establish a network of regions within which social scientific and other relevant data were collected over long time periods, the types of questions that would be answered and the kinds of data and analytic procedures used to answer those questions would vary considerably in regions of different sizes. Just as people function simultaneously within multiple spatial and temporal scales, however, data describing their behavior could be acquired through a nesting of measurements taken at different scales within each region. As occurs in LTER sites and in many focused social scientific analyses, for example, general population data could be gathered at annual intervals for the region as a whole, while more de-

tailed inventories differentiating subgroups within the population at daily or monthly intervals could be undertaken in selected areas to facilitate research on more complex questions of population growth and movement. Such an arrangement could provide consistent data across regions while permitting appropriate assessment of critical local relationships at different scales.

Because of the diverse range of phenomena that would be examined within and across each region, the facilities where such data were gathered and studied invariably would become centers for truly interdisciplinary research. By interdisciplinary, I mean that scholars from different disciplines would work together, sharing their distinctive perspectives and expertise with each other, identifying and exploring new areas together in order to develop a far more complete understanding of interrelated processes than they could if they worked independently. When operating at their full potential, such regional centers might well prove to be ideal locations for development and expansion of integrated regional models, which effectively link regional models of human and natural processes in ways that greatly expand our comprehensive analytic and predictive capabilities.

The vision I have been sharing was not a sudden apparition. The concept of long-term regional research centers has evolved through a long series of discussions among staff at the National Science Foundation and active members of the social science research community. The Social Science Research Council convened a workshop to discuss the topic more than two years ago, and, as recently as one year ago, the NSF Division of Social and Economic Science was considering an announcement for planning grants and pilot studies preparatory to holding a competition for establishment of the first of what were anticipated to be a half-dozen or more regional centers. Unfortunately, the harsh realities of budget development in the U.S. government have led us to believe that

NSF funding of such a network in the next few years would not be possible unless support for other important research activities were curtailed severely.

While NSF's immediate capabilities to establish a network of long-term regional research centers seem limited, I want to return to a discussion of major issues related to conduct of data collection and analysis at such centers, because consideration of these issues will be valuable however the status of formal centers is resolved. Some critical concerns related to wide-ranging long-term regional research pertain to issues of data selection, collection, and storage. Consideration of the number, range, and character of variables for which data should be gathered must be based within the context of elaborating basic research questions that will be addressed. Without a clear sense of what kinds of hypotheses will be tested, too much time and effort might be placed on the collection of data that ultimately are found to be incomplete and insufficient for analysis.

Given the difficulties in anticipating future changes and therefore in explicating future hypotheses for which data collected now will be valuable, special attention should be given to acquisition of more general forms of information from which specific data ultimately may be derived. Many contemporary studies of post-World War II suburban expansion, for example, have derived valuable land-use information from aerial photographs taken for the U.S. Department of Agriculture when previously rural areas were just beginning to undergo land conversion. Using language borrowed from physics, we can consider these photos as "potential" sources of data that are converted into appropriate "kinetic" forms as needed long after the initial information has been gathered. Plans to use a constellation of data-gathering satellites to provide consistent, comparable data for use in assessing an enormous range of problems related to global change may provide an early

21st-century counterpart of these information resources.

Another related issue regarding the collection and use of long-term data for analyses of change in social, biological, and physical systems is the need to improve understanding of interactions among data gathered at different spatial and temporal scales. A major problem encountered by researchers who have begun to create regional models linking different systems is the mismatch of aerial units for which data are available. Consider the problems, for example, of trying to link the output from global atmospheric circulation models, which provide estimates for quadrangles measuring roughly 100 by 200 km, with other types of data, such as land use, human and animal populations, economic activities, vegetation, and soil characteristics, all of which may be gathered for parcels of land smaller than a hectare.

Comparable problems relate to the need for reconciliation of differences in the temporal resolution of data, because some variables may change character literally within minutes, while other changes can be monitored only for time periods ranging over weeks, months, or years. Add to these problems the ongoing issues of incomplete data or data having varying degrees of accuracy, and one can readily understand why statisticians should be members of interdisciplinary teams working together at long-term regional research centers or their equivalents.

Another set of issues arises when one considers how data will be handled.

Recent revolutionary advances in the development of geographic information systems provide powerful new means for gathering, storing, analyzing, and presenting much of the data that would be collected in regional centers, but ongoing research by groups like the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis highlights the need for care in the use of these technological advances. Of special concern related to analysis of long-term multivariate regional databases is the fact that spatial data have distinctive characteristics that require special consideration when they are analyzed statistically. The modified aerial unit problem, spatial autocorrelation, and other spatial effects all require particular attention when conducting analyses. Similarly, issues related to contemporaneous correlation also must be addressed with care because of the distinctive temporal character of longitudinal data.

No matter what transpires in the federal budgeting process, and regardless of the ultimate fate of long-term regional research centers, these issues will be important foci requiring substantial research in their own right as we strive to understand more fully the complex and dynamic interactions among people and the many different human, biological, and physical phenomena that comprise their environments. □

Note: A version of this paper was presented at the joint meetings of the American Statistics Association, the Biometric Society, and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics in Atlanta, Georgia, in August 1991. The opinions expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the policies of the National Science Foundation.

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Summer Program Implements Fee Changes

At its June 1992 meeting, the ICPSR Council authorized a new fee structure for participation in the Consortium's Summer Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research.

The Summer Program is in the somewhat unusual position of having an increased number of total enrollments but (for the last three years) decreased revenue recovery. The major factor contributing to this situation is that three years ago the "auditor fee" to attend the Program was reduced by about 50 percent. Most graduate students attend the Program as auditors. The fee was cut to reduce the hardship on students and to induce more of them to attend the Program. A modest increase in this category of enrollment did occur but it was not sufficient to make up for the lower fees.

Costs of running the Program (as in all other areas) continue to rise each year. The 1991 Program produced a deficit which was covered from a carry forward of reserve funds. The 1992 Program also will not reach the break-even point. All reasonable projections indicate that the 1993 Program would also produce a considerable deficit without increasing revenue.

To rectify this situation, the Council implemented the following fee changes, to be effective with the 1993 Summer Program.

Visiting Scholars: In the past no fees were assessed for faculty and Ph.D.s from member institutions who attended the Program for four- and eight-week courses. For these indi-

viduals (member Ph.D.) there will be a fee of \$200 for four weeks and \$300 for eight weeks. This fee will be escalated in subsequent years until it reaches the same level as that of auditing graduate students.

Please note that individuals from non-member institutions have to pay an *additional* \$600 for four weeks, or \$850 for eight weeks to attend the Program.

One-week Workshops: The fees for attendance in one-week workshops will increase from \$400 (for members) per course to \$500, and from \$800 (for nonmembers) to \$1000 per course.

The following table presents the old and the new fee structures.

Summer Program Fees

1992	1993
Visiting Scholars	Visiting Scholars
4 weeks \$-0-	4 weeks \$200
8 weeks \$-0-	8 weeks \$300
Program Auditors	Program Auditors
4 weeks \$400	4 weeks \$400
8 weeks \$600	8 weeks \$600

(Visiting Scholars and Program Auditors from nonmember institutions pay an additional \$600 for four weeks, or an additional \$850 for eight weeks.)

One-week Workshops	One-week Workshops
Member \$400	Member \$500
Nonmember \$800	Nonmember \$1000

ICPSR Summer Program, 1993 (Tentative Schedule)

First Session

(June 28–July 23)

Lectures

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

Workshops

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

One-Week Workshops

(Dates To Be Announced)

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

Second Session

(July 26–August 20)

Lectures

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

Workshops

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

*Advanced Topics

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

*For a copy of the 1993 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Ph: (313) 764-8392.*

Status of 1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR

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

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 1-5, Technical Notes 1-15 User Note 6, Technical Notes 16-25 Technical Notes 26-27
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File)	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	SPSS and SAS Control Cards
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 <i>User Notes 4-7, Technical Notes 9-18</i>
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>User Notes 4-7, Technical Notes 9-18</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1C	1 file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-6 Technical Notes 7-8 <i>User Notes 4-7, Technical Notes 9-18</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B</i>	<i>Numerous states (1 data file per state)</i>	<i>Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-2
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File</i>	<i>1 file for all U.S. counties</i>	<i>Machine-Readable Codebook</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Comparability File	1 file, 2 formats	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Street Index	550 county files	Machine-Readable Codebook
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 Alternative Media

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

Copies of ICPSR data on alternative 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 alternative media.

The diskettes listed below are now available for distribution. See the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services*,

1992–1993 and the September 1992 issue of the *Bulletin* for lists of other collections released on alternative media.

National Survey of Black Americans, 1979–1980 (ICPSR 8512). Card Image data, documentation, SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00026–D00027]

Bibliographic Citations for All Released ICPSR Data Collections: 1962–September 30, 1992 [3rd Version, October 1992] (ICPSR 4001). [Diskette D00042]

Domestic Violence Experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9481). Card Image data, documentation [Diskette D00043]

Drug Use Forecasting in 21 Cities in the United States, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9477). Card Image and Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00044–D00046]

Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior in a Midwest Metropolitan Area of the United States, 1967–1988 (ICPSR 9480). Card Image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00047]

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1990 (ICPSR 9819). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00048]

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, May, and September 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
7984	Annual Housing Survey, 1977 [United States]: National File
8706	City Police Expenditures, 1946–1985: [United States]
8621	Comparing Court Case Processing in Nine Courts, 1979–1980
7767	Conflict and Peace Data Bank (COPDAB), 1948–1978: Daily Events File
9088	Crime and Mental Disorder, 1972
7783	Current Population Survey, May 1978
0020	Demographic Characteristics of the Population of the United States, 1930–1950: County-Level
7628	Direction of Trade, 1948–1978: Annual Data
8438	Keeping the Peace: Police Discretion and the Mentally Disordered in Chicago, 1980–1981
0044	Nazi Party Membership in Munich, Passau, Rosenheim, Landshut, and Mannheim, 1919–1922
8697	Net Migration of the Population of the United States by Age, Race and Sex, 1970–1980
8042	Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS), 1979: Hawaii
8208	Party Elites in the United States, 1978: Democratic Mid-Term Conference Delegates
8988	Public and Private Resources in Public Safety [United States]: Metropolitan Area Panel Data, 1977 and 1982
8530	Sanctions in the Justice System, 1942–1977: The Effects on Offenders in Racine, Wisconsin
7421	Slave Sales and Appraisals, 1775–1865
9628	Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, June 1988
7780	World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1968–1977

ICPSR's Serial Data Collections: Continuous Updates

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and to make available all new waves or versions of a number of data collections that are updated continuously. The following list features these series by title and presents detailed information on the current holdings as of November 1992.

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan.-Nov.), 1983 (Jan.-July), 1984 (Nov.), 1985-1992
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller, National Election Study Board	1948-1990 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1990
Americans' Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et al.	1965-1966, 1975-1976
Annual/American Housing Surveys [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National: 1973-1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989; National Core: 1978-1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989; SMSA/MSA: 1974-1989; Travel-to-Work: 1975-1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976, 1978-1990; Employment: 1973-1976, 1978-1988, 1990
Balance of Payments	International Monetary Fund	1948-1992
British National Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969-1970, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976-1991
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
Capital Punishment in the United States	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1973-1990
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970; 1980: STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; STF 5, 60 Years and Over; EEO Special; Journey-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Congress; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 2, 3, 5; 1990: PL 94-17; STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, 3A; Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS)
Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1974, 1979, 1984
Class Structure and Class Consciousness	Erik O. Wright, et al.	Data for the United States (1980), Sweden (1980), Finland (1981), Norway (1982), Canada (1983), Great Britain (1984), West Germany (1985), Denmark (1985), Australia (1986), and Japan (1987)
Cost of Living/Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1888-1890, 1917-1919, 1935-1936, 1960-1961, 1972-1973, 1980-1981, 1982-1983; 1984-1990 annual surveys
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988; City: 1944-1977; County: 1944-1977
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977-1989
Current Population Surveys (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1991; May 1969-1981, 1983-1985, 1988-1989, 1991; June 1973-1977, 1979-1988, 1990; Oct. 1968-1990; Nov. 1972-1990 (even years)
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1984
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1992

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
Election Returns for National and Statewide Offices in the United States	ICPSR	1788-1988
Election Returns for State Legislative Races in the United States	ICPSR	1968-1989
Euro-Barometers and European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, Anna Melich	European Communities Studies: 1970, 1971, 1973; Euro-Barometers: #3-#32 (1975-1989); Cumulative File, 1970-1989
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971-1979; Extract: 1982-1989; Longitudinal: 1971-1979
General Social Survey	James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center	Annual files: 1972-1977; Cumulative file: 1972-1991
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1987
Government Finance Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1992
High School and Beyond	National Center for Education Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1991
International Social Science Program	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	Role of Government, 1985-1986; Social Networks and Support Systems, 1986; Social Inequality, 1987; Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988; Work Orientations, 1989
Juvenile Court Statistics	National Center for Juvenile Justice	1982-1986
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982-1989
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley	1976-1989
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1988; External Cause Extract: 1968-1980
National Assessment of Educational Progress [United States]	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Corrections Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1983-1988
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1972-1975; National: 1973-1991
National Health Interview Surveys and Supplements	National Center for Health Statistics	1969-1990; Cumulative Core File: 1969-1981
National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	NHES I: 1959-1962; NHES II: 1963-1965; NHES III: 1966-1970; NHANES: Cycle I (1971-1975); Cycle II (1976-1980); NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-Ups: 1982-1984, 1986, 1987
National Jail Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988
National Judicial Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1986, 1988
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Education Statistics	1972 + Follow-Ups: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University	Mature Men: 1966-1990; Mature Women: 1967-1989; Young Men: 1966-1981; Young Women: 1968-1988; Youth: 1979-1990; Child-Mother: 1979-1988
National Medical Expenditure Surveys	National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment	1977, 1987
National Nursing Home Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1973-1974, 1977, 1985; Follow-Ups: 1987, 1988
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982), Cycle IV (1988)
National Surveys of Jails	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1985-1987, 1989
Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1979-1988
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan, et al.	Waves 1-21: 1968-1988
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1985
Referenda and Primary Election Data [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1988
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969-1979 (odd years)

Data Collection	Principal Investigator	Currently Available
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	11 modules
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965, 1973-1977; Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1977; Summer 1962-1963, 1966, 1973-1977; Winter 1973-1977; Jan. 1978-Dec. 1989 (monthly)
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1984 Panel: Waves I-IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III-V, VII-VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1985 Panel: Waves I, II, V, VIII Rectangular; Waves III-IV, VI-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1986 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1987 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1988 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VI Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; 1990 Panel: Waves I-III, V Core Microdata 1991 Panel: Waves I-II Core Microdata
Surveys of Inmates of Local Jails	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1972, 1978, 1983, 1989
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1975-1990; SMSA, Cities: 1966-1976
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946-1985
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1991
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789-1990
Voter Registration in the United States	ICPSR	1968-1988
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1980, 1983
World Debt Tables	World Bank	1970-1988
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et al.	1948-1982 (I, II, III)
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1983
World Population	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1950-1981
World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators	World Bank	1950-1988
Youth Studies (various studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965, 1973; Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965; Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973, 1982

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 2B (ICPSR 9848)

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, counties, places with 1,000 or more persons, county subdivisions with 1,000 or more persons (selected states), county subdivisions which have fewer than 1,000 persons and are in a Met-

ropolitan Statistical Area/Consolidated MSA (MSA/CMSA) (selected states), and state and county portions of Native American and Alaskan Native areas. 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 variables such 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 34 categories of race and Hispanic origin. CLASS IV

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

NOTE: The STF 2B 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 + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

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

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.

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: MODIFIED AGE/RACE, SEX, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN (MARS) STATE AND COUNTY FILE (ICPSR 9878)

SUMMARY: The MARS file contains modified race and age data based on the 1990 Census. Both race and age are tabulated by sex and Hispanic origin for several layers of geography. The race data were modified to make reporting categories comparable to those used by state and local agencies. The 1990 Census included 9,804,847 persons who checked the "other race" category and were therefore not included in one of the 15 racial categories listed on the Census form. "Other race" is usually not an acceptable reporting category for state and local agencies. Therefore, the Census Bureau assigned each "other race" person to the specified race reported by another person geographically close with an identical response to the Hispanic-origin question. Hispanic origin was taken into account because over 95 percent of the "other race"

persons were of Hispanic origin. (Hispanic-origin persons may be of any race.) The assignment of race to Hispanic-origin persons did not affect the Hispanic-origin category that they checked (i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, etc.). Age data were modified because respondents tended to report age as of the date they completed the 1990 questionnaire, instead of age as of the April 1, 1990 Census date. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. Age data for individuals in households were modified by adjusting the reported birth-year data by race and sex for each of the 1990 Census's 449 district offices to correspond with the national level quarterly distribution of births available from the National Center for Health Statistics. The data for persons in group quarters were adjusted similarly, but on a state basis. The age adjustment affects approximately 100 million people. In this file their adjusted age is one year different from that reported in the 1990 Census. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons in the United States.

NOTE: Data are provided for counties with state totals. State records can be identified by blanks in the county code field.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,192
Variables: 1,635
Record Length: 14,694
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1989-1990: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) DATA (ICPSR 9775)

SUMMARY: These data are made available by the Federal Election Commission (FEC) through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and are taken directly from cam-

paign finance reports filed by candidates, political committees, and others required to file under the federal election laws. The files are essentially copies of the FEC's on-line computer files for the 1989-1990 election cycle. The Candidate Master Data file (Part 1) contains a record for each registered candidate for federal office. It includes the candidate's name, address, party affiliation, incumbent/challenger status, identification number of the principal campaign committee, office sought, and election year. The Committee Master Data file (Part 2) contains a record for each registered committee for federal office. Information provided includes the committee's identification number, name, address, treasurer's name, committee designation and type, party affiliation, report filing frequency, special interest group category and connected organization's name, and multicandidate committee status. The Detailed Report Data file (Part 3) contains one record for each separate reporting period for each FEC committee and, as such, is the source for longitudinal information about committee financial activity during the 1989-1990 election cycle. Information presented in the file includes the political committee identification number; the report year and type; the time period covered by the report; total receipts and disbursements; beginning and ending cash balances; debts owed by and to the committee; individual, political, and candidate contributions; transfers from affiliated committees; loans received and payments made; and refunds. The Itemized PAC Contribution File (Part 4) contains one record for each type of contributor for each reporting period. Information included in this file covers the type and year of the report, the time period covered by the report, total contributions, net contributions, total contribution refunds, net operating expenditures, cash on hand, debts and obligations owed by and to the committee, contributions from individuals, and loans made or guaranteed by the candidate. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: (1) All candidates for federal office registered with the FEC under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA). (2) All political committees, unauthorized delegate filers, independent expenditure filers, and communications cost filers registered. (3) All transactions and reports occurring during the 1989-1990 election cycle.

NOTE: The Candidate and Committee Master Data files (Parts 1 and 2) are FEC reference files and are needed to find the name of each committee or candidate associated

with the identification numbers that appear in Part 3 (Detailed Report Data).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Candidate Master Data	Part 2: Committee Master Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,779	Cases: 9,253
Variables: 14	Variables: 15
Record Length: 165	Record Length: 284
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Detailed Report Data	Part 4: Itemized PAC Contribution File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 530,150	Cases: 199,344
Variables: 17	Variables: 12
Record Length: 151	Record Length: 59
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973-1990 (ICPSR 9819)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on those whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated during the period 1973-1990. Information is supplied for basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and state of incarceration. Criminal history data include prior felony convictions for criminal homicide and legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is available for those inmates removed from death row by yearend 1990 and for those inmates who were executed. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All inmates on death row since 1972 in the United States.

NOTE: Information collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflects vestiges in the reporting process. Names of inmates have been removed from the files for reasons of confidentiality. The inmate identification numbers were assigned by

the Bureau of the Census and have no purpose outside this data collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Parts 2-6: SAS Control Cards
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 54
Cases: 4,689	Parts 7-10: SPSS Control Cards
Variables: 37	Record Length: 53
Record Length: 67	to 58 per part
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Capital Punishment, 1990*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1989: NATIONAL FILE (ICPSR 9857)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on the characteristics of a national sample of housing units. Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities; types of heating fuel used; source of water; sewage disposal; heating and air-conditioning equipment; and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments; cost of services such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance; and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Also included is information on whether the household received government assistance to help pay heating or cooling costs or for other energy-related services. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by respondents

who have recently moved. Additionally, indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are also supplied. For housing quality, variables include privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen facilities, basement or roof leakage, breakdowns of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, variables include use of an exterminator service, existence of boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data provided on the householder include years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: The basic sample of approximately 49,400 housing units was selected from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing records and updated by a sample of addresses from building permits to include new construction and conversions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,942
Variables: approx. 2,000
Record Length: 2,860
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Current Housing Reports, Housing Characteristics of the United States in 1989." Series H-150-89. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Documentation: \$19

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1991 PANEL (ICPSR 9855)

SUMMARY: This is the seventh 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 1991 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 reinterviewed at four-month intervals. All persons at least 15 years old who were present as household members at the time of the first interview were included for the entire study, except those who joined the military, were institutionalized for the entire study period, or moved from the United States. Original household members who moved during the study period were followed to their new residences and interviewed there. New persons moving into households of members of the original sample also were included in the survey, but were not followed if they left the household of an original sample person.

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) The Topical Module for Wave 2 is not yet available.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Wave 1 Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 149,696 Variables: approx. 754 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Data Dictionary for Wave 1 Core Microdata File Record Length: 80
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Part 3: Wave 2 Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 142,070 Variables: approx. 745 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Data Dictionary for Wave 2 Core Microdata File Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$9 (Wave 1), \$10 (Wave 2)

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

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1990: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 9856)

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

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

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

NOTE: There are seven "record types" in Part 1, Finance Sample Units (formerly File A), each corresponding to a type of governmental unit, including one for the federal government. All seven record types have the same technical characteristics. Each record in Part 1 contains data for one governmental unit. Part 2, Governmental Finance Estimates (formerly File B), supplies national and state area estimates by level and type of government. It contains 52 groups of eight records each, with one group for each geographic area (the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia). Each group contains one record for each of the following types and levels of government: (1) state and local government total, (2) state total, (3) local total, (4) counties, (5) municipalities, (6) townships, (7) school districts, and (8) special districts. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) SMSA codes. All records contain FIPS state and county codes where appropriate.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Finance Sample Units File Structure: rectangular Cases: 35,677 Variables: approx. 1,000 Record Length: 14,000 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Governmental Finance Estimates File Structure: rectangular Cases: 417 Variables: approx. 1,000 Record Length: 14,000 Records Per Case: 1
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "State Government Finances: 1990." GF90, No. 3. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "City Government Finances: 1989-90." GF90, No. 4. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Government Finances: 1989-90." GF90, No. 5.

Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$6

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

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS REPORT (CFFR), FISCAL YEAR 1991 (ICPSR 9872)

SUMMARY: The CFFR covers federal expenditures or obligations for the following categories: grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments for individuals, other direct payments, direct loans, guaranteed or insured loans, and insurance. Information available in the CFFR Data File includes the government identification code, program identification code, object/assistance type code, amount in whole dollars, and FIPS code. For each unique government unit code all programs are listed, and for each program all records with different object categories are listed. The Geographic Reference File contains the name and governmental unit code for all state, county, and subcounty areas in the country. In addition, the file contains associated geographic codes (FIPS, GSA, MSA, and Census Bureau place codes), the 1990 population, and the congressional districts serving each government unit. The Program Identification File contains program identification codes and their respective program titles. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: CFFR Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 291,096 Variables: 15 Record Length: 44 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: CFFR Geographic Reference File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 45,946 Variables: 30 Record Length: 132 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: CFFR Program
Identification File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,032
Variables: 2
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Codebook for
All Parts
Record Length: 85

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1991." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1991, Volume I: County Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1991: Volume II: Subcounty Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Julie DaVanzo and John Haaga

SECOND MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY: 1988 INTERVIEWS (ICPSR 9805)

SUMMARY: This collection, the second wave of a panel survey, provides household-level retrospective and current data for Peninsular Malaysian women and their husbands and covers traditional topics of demographic research such as fertility, nuptiality, migration, and mortality as well as social and economic factors affecting family decision-making. The overall purpose of the data collection was to study household behavior in diverse settings during a period of rapid demographic and socio-economic change. Eight survey instruments were used in this study. The tracking instrument, MFLS-2, was used on all households where an interview was attempted and recorded such information as disposition of survey and questionnaires, number of eligibles, and respondent identifiers. The MF20 instrument, Household Members, was administered to all the Panel sample households that were located. It solicited information on the status of the household members and included items such as location, marital status, education, and birthdate. The MF21 form, Household

Roster, was used on all households interviewed in the survey. This form collected demographic information on current and very recent household members. The MF22 form, Female Life History, surveyed the Panel women and their selected daughters and daughters-in-law, and the New Sample women. Information collected on this form included pregnancy history and related events; marital, work, and migration histories; family background; and education. The MF23 form, Male Life History, collected data from husbands of the Panel women, selected sons and sons-in-law, and husbands of New Sample women. Data on marital, work, and migration histories; education; and family background were recorded. The MF24 form, Senior Life History, was administered to selected persons aged 50 or more and contained questions on marriages, children living elsewhere, literacy, work experience, migration history, health, and family background. The MF25 form, Household Economy, collected data on household economy from all households interviewed in this wave. The MF26 form, District-Level Data, elicited information on current and historical data on family planning and health clinics, schools, and public utilities. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: (1) All married women aged 50 or younger living in Peninsular Malaysia, (2) all children aged 18 or older living in Peninsular Malaysia, (3) all women under age 18 ever married and women between 18 and 49 living in Peninsular Malaysia, (4) all persons aged 50 and older living in Peninsular Malaysia.

SAMPLING: Four samples were drawn for this study: Panel, Children, New, and Senior. (1) Those eligible for the Panel Sample were 1,262 women who were the primary respondents in the First Malaysian Family Life Survey in 1976. At that time, all had been married and were aged 50 or younger. In the second wave, 889 of these Panel respondents completed the Female Life History Questionnaire, a follow-up rate of 72 percent of those eligible. The husbands of these respondents were also interviewed if living in the household. (2) The Children Sample consisted of children of the women eligible for the study aged 18 or older. There were interviews with one child, selected at random, living elsewhere in Peninsular Malaysia. (3) The New Sample consisted of women aged 18-49 (regardless of marital status) or ever-married women under age 18. (4) The Senior Sample consisted of 1,357 persons aged 50 or older.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 96 data files + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Transport Files

Parts 1, 62: MFLS-2—
Tracking Record
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,209 to 4,557
per part
Variables: 16 to 34
per part
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 6-23, 69-86:
MF22—Female
Life History
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 257 to 9,904
per part
Variables: 13 to 52
per part
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 36-53:
MF24—Senior
Life History
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,187 to 4,755
per part
Variables: 13 to 52
per part
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 63-65: MF20—
Household Members
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 926 to 3,637
per part
Variables: 16 to 24
per part
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2, 61, 103, 158:
SAS Transport Files
for Tracking Record
Record Length: 80

Parts 24, 106-123,
164-181: SAS
Transport Files for
Female Life History
Record Length: 80

Parts 3, 4, 67, 68: MF21—
Household Roster
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,523 to 15,371
per part
Variables: 27 to 49
per part
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 25-34, 87-96:
MF23—Male
Life History
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 738 to 6,709
per part
Variables: 13 to 52
per part
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 54-60, 97-102:
MF25—Household
Economy
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,458 to 6190
per part
Variables: 12 to 36
per part
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Part 198: MF26—
District-Level Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 78
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 441
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 5, 104-105, 162-163:
SAS Transport Files
for Household Roster
Record Length: 80

Parts 124-133,
182-191: SAS
Transport Files for
Male Life History
Record Length: 80

Parts 35, 134-151:
SAS Transport
Files for Senior
Life History
Record Length: 80

Parts 54, 152-157,
192-197: SAS
Transport Files for
Household Economy
Record Length: 80

Parts 66, 159-161:
SAS Transport Files for
Household Members
Record Length: 80

Parts 199-200:
SAS Transport Files for
District-Level Data
Record Length: 80

Part 201: CIMPORT (SAS Input
Statements for Transport Files)
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$39

ABC News

ABC NEWS CLINTON POLL #1, JANUARY 1992 (ICPSR 9885)

SUMMARY: This survey focused on the candidacy of Bill Clinton in the early stages of the 1992 presidential race. Those surveyed were asked how closely they had been following the presidential election, for whom they would vote if their state held a Democratic primary or caucus for president, the candidate towards whom they were leaning at the time of the interview, whether they would vote for Bush or Clinton for president if the election were held the day of the interview, and whether they had a favorable impression of Clinton. Concerning Clinton's alleged extramarital affair with Gennifer Flowers, respondents were asked whether they could vote for a presidential candidate who had been involved in an extramarital affair, whether they had heard about the allegations that Clinton had had such an affair, whether they had seen Clinton's response to this allegation on television, and whether they approved of Clinton's response. Additionally, respondents were asked whether they agreed with Clinton's assertion that the question of whether or not he had an extramarital affair was between him and his wife, whether the allegation of an affair made respondents more or less likely to vote for Clinton, and if the question of whether or not Clinton had an extramarital affair should be an issue in the presidential election. Along the same lines, respondents were asked whether the news media should continue to look into alleged extramarital affairs involving Clinton or any other political candidate, whether Clinton should withdraw from the race if it turned out that he did have an affair with Flowers, whether his withdrawal should be based

on having had the affair or having denied it, and whether Clinton or Flowers had told the truth. Background information on respondents includes political alignment and sex. **CLASS IV**

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used with any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 790
Variables: 34
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS POLITICS POLL #1, MARCH 1992 (ICPSR 9883)

SUMMARY: This survey assessed the political climate of the United States on March 11, 1992. Those surveyed were asked whether the country was going in the right direction, whether they placed more trust in President George Bush or the Democrats in Congress to do a better job with the economy, whether they placed more trust in the Democratic or Republican party to cope with national problems, and whether Congress should meet the March 20 deadline set by President Bush for acting on his economic proposals. Respondents were also asked whether they had favorable impressions of the presidential candidates; whether Bush, Bill Clinton, or Paul Tsongas could be trusted to do a better job on the economy; whether they were concerned about Tsongas's ability to serve effectively as president because he had had cancer; whether they were satis-

fied that Clinton had the honesty and integrity to serve effectively as president; and whether they were better off financially than when Bush became president in 1989. In addition, respondents were asked if the United States needed a president that could set the nation in a new direction after four years of George Bush, or whether the United States needed to continue moving in the direction in which Bush had been taking it. The survey also addressed issues related to Congress, including whether the respondent felt inclined to vote for the re-election of his/her United States Representative, whether term limits for representatives should be adopted, and how the respondent viewed the congressional check-writing scandal. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, education, age, race, income, and sex. **CLASS IV**

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used with any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 781
Variables: 40
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS POLITICS POLL #2, MARCH 1992 (ICPSR 9882)

SUMMARY: This survey assessed the political climate of the United States on March 18, 1992. Those surveyed were asked whether they approved of the way the United States Congress was doing its

job and, more specifically, the way their own United States Representative was doing his/her job, whether they felt enthusiastic about the way the federal government worked, and whether they had favorable impressions of the presidential candidates and their wives. Respondents were also asked which presidential candidate they would trust to do the best job with the economy, whether they were satisfied that each candidate had the honesty and integrity to serve effectively as president, and whether each candidate understood the problems of the average American well enough to serve effectively as president. Additional questions probed respondents regarding the re-election of their own representatives to Congress, term limits for United States Representatives, and the congressional check-writing scandal. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, most recent presidential vote choice, education, age, race, income, and sex. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used with any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 769
Variables: 58
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/NHK

ABC NEWS/NHK JAPAN POLL, NOVEMBER 1991 (ICPSR 9889)

SUMMARY: This survey gauged public opinion regarding Japan. Respondents were asked to identify the strongest economic power in the world from a list that included both Japan and the United States and to indicate their approval or disapproval of the way George Bush handled relations with Japan. They were also asked whether their impressions of Japan were favorable, how they would describe relations between the United States and Japan, and whether relations were getting better. The survey also solicited opinions on whether Japan was a reliable ally of the United States, whether Japan had gained respect as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf, and whether Japan had provided enough financial assistance for the Persian Gulf War. Concerning trade, respondents were asked whether Japan practiced fair trade with the United States and vice versa, how important rice as a trade issue was between Japan and the United States, and whether United States farmers should be able to export as much rice to Japan as they could sell there. Respondents were also asked if Japanese investment in the United States was a good thing for the United States, whether restrictions should be placed on Japanese investments in the United States, and whether Japan's current economic strength posed a threat to the United States. In addition, the survey posed questions pertaining to whether life was better in Japan or in the United States, whether Japanese or American workers worked harder, whether Japan or the United States was more to blame for the war between the two countries 50 years ago, whether the respondent looked unfavorably on Japan for having attacked Pearl Harbor, and if anti-Japanese feelings seemed to be on the rise in the United States. The survey also asked respondents to indicate their level of trust in various institutions of American society, including banks, the military, public schools, the courts, and the federal government, and to rate items such as the quality of available health care. Respondents were also asked to comment on whether they were satisfied with their current residence. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, employment status, income, and sex. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable with one implied decimal place has been included and must be used with any analysis. This poll was fielded for the Japanese broadcasting company NHK.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,174
Variables: 77
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST STATE OF THE UNION POLL, JANUARY 1992 (ICPSR 9884)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted after President Bush's 1992 State of the Union address. Respondents were asked to evaluate Bush's performance as president and to indicate their approval or disapproval of the proposals made in the State of the Union address. They were also asked about the extent to which the proposals would help the economy, whether Bush would be able to accomplish most of the goals outlined in his State of the Union address, and whether the Democrats in Congress should help the president accomplish these goals. Additional questions dealt with respondents' opinions about allegations of an extramarital affair involving Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton and Gennifer Flowers. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, income, and sex. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable with three implied decimal places has been included and must be used with any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 769
Variables: 55
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST SUPER BOWL POLL, JANUARY 1992 (ICPSR 9888)

SUMMARY: In addition to providing an ongoing evaluation of the Bush presidency, this survey focused on professional football in general and the 1992 Super Bowl in particular. Those surveyed were asked whether they approved of the way George Bush was handling his job as president, whether Bush spent too much time on foreign problems instead of on problems in this country, and whether Bush was starting to spend more time on domestic problems. Regarding professional football, respondents were asked how closely they followed the sport; whether they knew which teams were playing in the 1992 Super Bowl; and who their first, second, and third most favorite National Football League (NFL) teams were. In addition, those surveyed cast their predictions for the team they thought would win the Super Bowl, along with identifying the team they would like to see win. Other football-related questions included whether NFL referees should continue to use instant replay to review plays

and calls, whether the situation of few Blacks in management positions with NFL teams reflected discrimination against qualified Blacks, whether the Washington Redskins should change their team name because it was offensive to Native Americans, and whether the respondent knew the names of the teams that won and lost the 1991 Super Bowl. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, race, income, and sex. **CLASS IV**

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used with any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 810
Variables: 34
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES HEALTH CARE POLL, AUGUST 18-22, 1991 (ICPSR 9862)

SUMMARY: This survey, in addition to providing an ongoing evaluation of the Bush presidency, focused on several different facets of the national health care issue. Respondents were asked whether they approved of George Bush's handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy. Relative to health care, respondents were asked whether health insurance should be required to be provided by employers or should be funded by tax money,

whether a national health insurance plan costing an additional \$1,000 a year in taxes would be an improvement, whether a national health care system should set rules about which patients could receive certain procedures, whether the cost of a national health care system should be split between employers and the government, and whether tax credits should be given for health insurance. Questions about the current health care system queried respondents on how satisfied they were with the current system, what single most important change in the system they would like to see, whether the United States was headed toward a crisis in health care, and whether they were satisfied with the quality and cost of their current health care. Concerning ways to reduce the cost of a national health care plan, respondents were asked whether they would be willing to go to clinics rather than to private doctors, wait longer for appointments, give up the right to sue for malpractice, or give up coverage of expensive procedures. In addition, respondents were asked which country in the world they thought did the best job of making sure people had affordable health care, whether they approved of the way George Bush was handling the problem of providing affordable health care for all Americans, and if they thought it was more likely that Bush or the Democrats in Congress would come up with a plan to provide affordable health care. Background information included respondents' attitudes and practices in the use of health care and whether they were without health care coverage within the last 12 months. They were also asked about the type and quality of their health care coverage, the amount of health care household members had received in the last 12 months, the cost of their health care coverage, and whether the cost of this health care had ever been a financial burden. Background information includes the respondent's voting habits in the 1988 presidential election, party affiliation, political orientation, attitude towards abortion, voter registration status, age, race, religion, education, household composition, employment status, and family income. **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. Area codes, exchange codes, and telephone numbers 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: 1,430
Variables: 111
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
NATIONAL SURVEY, MAY 7-8, 1991
(ICPSR 9864)**

SUMMARY: This survey, in addition to providing an ongoing evaluation of the Bush presidency, polled respondents on topics such as the Kurdish refugees of the Persian Gulf War, Vice President Dan Quayle, and the 1992 presidential campaign. Respondents were asked whether they approved of George Bush's handling of the presidency, foreign policy, the economy, and relations with the Soviet Union; whether Bush had strong leadership qualities; and if it was possible that Bush had been involved in efforts to delay the release of American hostages in Iran during the 1980 Reagan presidential campaign. Questions regarding the Persian Gulf included whether respondents approved of Bush's handling of the situation with the Kurds, if the United States was doing enough to aid the Kurdish refugees, whether the actions of the United States in the Persian Gulf were partly responsible for the problems the Kurdish people were having with the Iraqi government, and whether the United

States should have stopped or continued fighting when Iraqi troops left Kuwait. Questions focusing on Dan Quayle asked how favorably respondents viewed him, if his performance since becoming vice president made the respondent think better of him, whether he was qualified to serve as president, whether he had strong qualities of leadership, and whether he understood the complicated problems a president has to deal with. Also asked were questions regarding how confident the respondent was of Quayle's doing a good job if he became president, how concerned the respondent was that Bush might not be able to complete his term as president, and whether Bush's hospitalization for an irregular heart-beat increased concern about his ability to complete his term. Concerning the 1992 presidential campaign, respondents were asked whether they would vote for Bush or the Democratic candidate, whether Bush should keep Dan Quayle on the ticket as the Republican vice-presidential nominee in 1992, and whether replacing Quayle as Bush's running mate would make it more likely for respondents to vote for the Bush ticket. Additional questions pertained to the cyclone victims in Bangladesh, gun laws, gun ownership, bankruptcy, and job discrimination laws. Background information includes the respondent's voting behavior in the 1988 presidential election, party affiliation, political orientation, voter registration status, age, race, education, and family income. 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. Area codes, exchange codes, and telephone numbers 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: 909
Variables: 67
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
NATIONAL SURVEY, JUNE 3-6, 1991
(ICPSR 9863)**

SUMMARY: In addition to providing an ongoing evaluation of the Bush presidency, this survey polled respondents on a variety of social and political topics including political parties, economics, racism, the Persian Gulf War, patriotism, Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet Union, China, and health care policy. Respondents were asked whether they approved of George Bush's handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy. Detailed queries on political topics included items on the most important problem facing the country and the party that could best handle it, and the party best able to control unemployment, reduce the federal deficit, keep the United States out of war, deal with foreign economic competition, and insure the prosperity of the country. Respondents were also asked which party was more concerned with the needs of people like themselves; which was more likely to make sure that United States military defenses are strong and that children get a better education in the public schools; which was more likely to improve the health care system; which party favored the rich, the middle class, and the poor; which party cared more about the needs and problems of women, men, Blacks, and Whites; and which was more likely to waste tax money. Economic questions focused on whether trade restrictions were necessary to protect domestic industries, what the condition of the national economy was, whether the United States was in an economic recession, and whether the economy was getting better. Questions concerning racism asked whether preference should be given to hiring Blacks where there had been dis-

crimination in the past, whether preferential hiring or promotion of Blacks hurts Whites, and whether the respondent had ever been discriminated against. Questions focusing on the Persian Gulf War included whether the war to defeat Iraq was worth the cost, whether the results of the war would make the chance for peace in the Middle East more likely, whether the United States should have stopped fighting when Iraqi troops left Kuwait or continued fighting Iraq until Saddam Hussein was removed from power, if the respondent felt proud about what the United States had done in the Persian Gulf, and whether the United States made a mistake by getting involved in the war against Iraq. Other questions examined how patriotic the respondent felt, whether people were more patriotic, and whether politicians talk about patriotism as a means of winning votes. Respondents were also asked whether their opinion of Mikhail Gorbachev was favorable, whether they favored helping the Soviet Union reform its economy by providing economic aid, whether it was more important to criticize China's suppression of human rights or to maintain good relations with China, and whether China should receive the same trading privileges as other friendly nations. Questions regarding specific health policies included whether abortion should be available to all or be available with stricter limits, whether the government should require employers to make health insurance available, and whether the respondent favored or opposed national health insurance. Respondents were asked how much they thought they knew about AIDS, whether the United States should keep people who have tested positive for AIDS from entering the country, whether there had been a lot of discrimination against people with AIDS, whether they had sympathy for those who have the disease, what age children should be told about AIDS and the specific ways to prevent transmitting it, if the government should require health care workers to be tested for AIDS, whether the respondent had changed his/her sexual habits due to fear of getting AIDS, and whether the respondent knew someone who had the disease or who had died from it. Background information includes the respondent's voting behavior in the 1988 presidential election, party affiliation, political orientation, voter registration status, age, race, religion, education, marital status, parental status, employment, and family income. 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. Area codes, exchange codes, and telephone numbers 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: 1,424
Variables: 112
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/ TURNER BROADCASTING SYSTEM JAPAN POLL, NOVEMBER 18-21, 1991 (ICPSR 9860)

SUMMARY: This survey, in addition to providing an ongoing evaluation of the Bush presidency, focused on Japan and the Japanese. Respondents were asked whether they approved of George Bush's handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy. Other questions pertained to the amount of attention paid to news about Japan; descriptions of Americans and Japanese as competitive, easygoing, hard-working, lazy, courageous, cowardly, peace-loving, and warlike; relations between Japan and the United States; and the

prospects for the future generation of Americans and Japanese. Respondents were also asked if most Japanese respect Americans and vice versa, and if Japan should be viewed as a dependable ally for the United States in the future and vice versa. Other queries centered around whether the increase in Japanese investment in the United States posed a threat to American economic independence, whether Japan had become a world power and should assume responsibilities toward other countries, and whether Japan should act as a leader in the world economy even if it required economic sacrifice on Japan's part. Those surveyed were also asked about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan by the United States, the impetus behind Japan's involvement in World War II, Japan's present military strength, and whether the treaty calling for Japan's provision of bases for United States military forces in return for the United States' defense of Japan should be continued. Additional issues pertaining to Japan and the United States included the questions of economic aid to the Soviet Union and military assistance to other countries, whether the United States should have sent troops to fight in the Persian Gulf, and if Japan should have done more to help to defeat Iraq during the war. Other topics included the field of candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination and holiday spending habits. Background information on respondents included labor union membership, political party preference, political orientation, religious preference, education, age, race, and family income. 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. Area codes, exchange codes, and telephone numbers 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: 1,106
Variables: 115
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS POLLING AMERICA, MARCH 17-19, 1991 (ICPSR 9865)

SUMMARY: This general survey elicited opinions on a variety of topics including the Persian Gulf War, peace in the Middle East, paying more federal tax in order to accomplish certain objectives, and estimates of how many Americans cheat on their income tax. Those surveyed were also asked whether Japanese or American cars were a better value, and whether greater fuel efficiency or safety devices such as air bags would be preferred if the respondent was buying a new car and was able to spend an additional five hundred dollars on one of these features. Questions on economic matters probed for the likelihood of an adult in the respondent's family being out of work and actively looking for a job within the next 12 months, and the length of time the respondent could live on savings if the chief wage earner lost his/her job. Health and family issues focused on whether physician-assisted suicide should be allowed, whether the respondent would consider taking his/her life if stricken with a disease that would eventually destroy both mind and body, whether race should be a factor in adoption, the permanence of adoption, whether someone should consider marrying a person they are not in love with, and whether people get married with the expectation that their marriage will last forever. Additional questions pertained to professional baseball, the specific feature of his/her physical appearance that the respondent would change, and the respondent's perception of how he/she looks in a bathing suit. Background information includes marital status, employment, politi-

cal party affiliation, education, age, race, and family income. 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. Area codes, exchange codes, and telephone numbers 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: 916
Variables: 52
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

WCBS-TV News/The New York Times

WCBS-TV NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBAN POLL, NOVEMBER 1991 (ICPSR 9861)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of responses to a general survey of residents of New York City and surrounding suburbs and exurbs regarding relevant social and political issues. Respondents were asked to assess the job performance of New York governors Cuomo, Weicker, and Florio and of New York City Mayor David Dinkins; to rate the facilities and services available in their communities; and to identify whether juvenile delinquency and burglary were big problems in their communities. They

were also asked whether they would approve of more tax money being spent on public schools, whether they favored or opposed growth in their communities, and whether their communities were more racially mixed than they were five years ago. Questions directed to respondents living in suburbs involved the frequency of and reasons for visits to New York City apart from work and the overall impact of events in New York City on their daily lives. Questions for New York City residents included whether the city's economy was better, worse, or about the same as it was five years ago and whether they would want to be living in the city four years from now. Other general topics addressed in the survey included the image of New York City, crime, race relations, immigrants, alcohol and drug abuse, homelessness, AIDS, and corruption in local government. Background information on respondents includes traveling time from home to midtown Manhattan, readership of New York City newspapers, radio station listening habits, years lived in present community, social class, political party affiliation, political orientation, religious preference, marital status, age, race, and family income. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over in New York City and surrounding suburbs and exurbs (including New Jersey and Connecticut).

SAMPLING: Stratified random digit dialing.

NOTE: A weight variable has been included that must be used in any analysis. Area codes, exchange codes, and telephone numbers 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: 3,212
Variables: 179
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLITICS POLL, FEBRUARY 1992 (ICPSR 9886)

SUMMARY: This survey dealt with issues pertinent to residents of the District of Columbia. Those surveyed were asked about their views of the quality of life in the District of Columbia and their level of interest in District government and city affairs, how much of the time they trusted the District government to do what was right, whether corruption was a big problem in the District government, and whether the District government was generally efficient or inefficient. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had favorable or unfavorable impressions of various public figures associated with the District, whether they approved of the job that Sharon Pratt Kelly was doing as mayor and the job that the District Council was doing, and whether Mayor Kelly deserved to be re-elected. The survey also asked respondents to evaluate Mayor Kelly's handling of various issues that faced their community, including eliminating waste and inefficiency in city government, improving the image of the mayor's office, and reducing corruption in city government. In addition, respondents were asked to characterize the relations between Mayor Kelly and the District Council, to identify who was more to blame for the fact that relations between the Council and the mayor were not better, and to indicate whether Mayor Kelly cared equally about serving all people. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status and party alignment, most recent mayoral vote choice, education, age, race, income, employment of a household member by the District government, and sex. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over who were residents of the District of Columbia and were living in households with telephones.

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

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used with any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 804
Variables: 56
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990 (ICPSR 9839)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in household, and geographic region. Person variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital files contain information on each reported health condition, doctor visit within a two-week period, and hospitalization (12-month recall), respectively. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS employs a multi-stage probability sampling design. Four independent representative samples, which may be used in any combination, were drawn. Black persons were oversampled.

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. Part II of the documentation, the Field Representative's Manual, is provided in hard copy only. The age distribution for the 1990 Person file is: 0-44 (N = 82,488), 45-54 (N = 12,266), 55-64 (N = 10,299),

65-74 (N = 8,769), and 75+ (N = 5,809). The racial/ethnic distributions for the Person file are: Black (N = 17,967); Hispanic origin (N = 10,925); Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 2,815); and Aleut, Eskimo, and American Indian (N = 959). The supplementary sections of the 1990 questionnaire released by the National Center for Health Statistics as individual files pertain to Assistive Devices, Hearing, Podiatry, Family Resources, Health Promotion and Disease Prevention (Sample Person file, Pregnancy and Smoking file, and Injury Control and Child Safety and Health file), and AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes. These supplements will be made available by ICPSR under separate study numbers.

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 + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Household	Part 2: Person
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 48,680	Cases: 119,631
Variables: approx. 49	Variables: approx. 105
Record Length: 335	Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Condition	Part 4: Doctor Visit
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 92,534	Cases: 25,312
Variables: approx. 106	Variables: approx. 103
Record Length: 335	Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Hospital Record Part 6: Codebook for
File Structure: All Parts
 Record Length: 85
rectangular
Cases: 12,524
Variables: approx. 99
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 1990." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 181. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 92-1509. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, October 1991.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985-1994." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, No. 110. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-1384. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, August 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I: EPIDEMIOLOGIC FOLLOW-UP STUDY, 1987 (ICPSR 9854)

SUMMARY: The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I Epidemiologic Follow-Up Study (NHEFS) is a longitudinal study which uses as its baseline those adult persons aged 25 to 74 years who were examined in the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I). The NHEFS surveys were designed to investigate the association between factors measured at the baseline and the development of specific health conditions. The NHEFS is comprised of a series of follow-up surveys, three of which have been completed. The first wave of data collection, the **1982-1984 NHEFS** (ICPSR 8900), included all persons who were between 25 and 74 years of age at their NHANES I examination. The second wave of data collection, the 1986 NHEFS (ICPSR 9466), included the NHEFS cohort who were 55-74 years at their baseline examination and not known to be deceased at the time of the 1982-1984 NHEFS. The third wave, the

1987 NHEFS, was conducted for the entire nondeceased NHEFS cohort. The 1982-1984 NHEFS consisted of five steps. The first step focused on tracing and locating all subjects in the cohort or their proxies and determining their vital status. The second step involved obtaining death certificates for subjects who were deceased. Interviews with the participants or their proxies constituted the third phase of the follow-up. The fourth phase of the follow-up included measurements of pulse, blood pressure, and weight for interviewed respondents, and the fifth step was the acquisition of relevant hospital and nursing home records, including pathology reports and electrocardiograms. The 1986 NHEFS assessed changes to the health and functional status of the oldest members of the NHEFS cohort since the last contact period. The 1987 NHEFS also collected information on changes in the health and functional status of the NHEFS cohort since the last contact period. The Vital and Tracing Status file contains summary information about the status of the entire NHEFS cohort. The Health Care Facility Record file contains information on reports of stays in hospitals and nursing homes as well as information abstracted from facility medical records. The Mortality Data file contains data abstracted from the death certificates from all three NHEFS surveys. The Interview Data file contains information on selected aspects of the subject's health history since the time of the NHANES I exam. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SAMPLING: National 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. The NHEFS subject identification number (Sample Sequence Number) is located in tape positions 12-16. This number is unique for each subject and can be used when linking the NHEFS and NHANES I Public Use Data Tapes.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tapes 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: 4 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Vital and Tracing Status	Part 2: Health Care Facility Record
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,407	Cases: 7,361
Variables: approx. 89	Variables: approx. 103
Record Length: 239	Record Length: 429
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Mortality Data	Part 4: Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,108	Cases: 9,998
Variables: approx. 70	Variables: approx. 966
Record Length: 440	Record Length: 5,190
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Costa, Paul T., et al. "Longitudinal Analysis of Psychological Well-Being in a National Sample: Stability of Mean Levels." *Journal of Gerontology* 42, 1 (1987), 50-55.

Coroni-Huntley, Joan, et al. "National Health and Nutrition Examination I: Epidemiologic Followup Survey." *Public Health Reports* 93 (May-June 1983), 245.

Madans, Jennifer H., et al. "10 Years After NHANES I: Report of Initial Followup, 1982-1984." *Public Health Reports* 101 (September-October 1986), 465.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: MENTAL HEALTH SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9403)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and

the kinds of health services people receive. The 1989 Mental Health Supplement provides 93 variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The 131 variables unique to this supplement offer information on manic depression, major depression, personality disorder, senility, substance abuse, mental retardation, and other mental disorders. Questions were asked about the effect of the disorder on the respondent's ability to work, attend school, handle routine matters such as managing money, perform everyday household chores, shop, and get around outside the home. In addition, respondents were questioned about difficulties resulting from the disorder such as forming and keeping friendships, maintaining concentration, and coping with daily stress. Questions about the length of time the respondent had the disorder and interaction with health professionals concerning the disorder were also asked. 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.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI/ BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 116,929
Variables: approx. 224
Record Length: 500
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

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

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEYS

1989 (ICPSR 9830)

1990 (ICPSR 9831)

SUMMARY: The National Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys (NAMCS) supply data on ambulatory medical care provided in physicians' offices. The 1989 survey contains information from 38,384 patient visits to 1,421 physicians. The 1990 survey contains information from 43,469 patient visits to 1,684 physicians. Data are available on the patient's reason for the visit, the physician's diagnosis, and the kinds of diagnostic and therapeutic services rendered. Information is included on the physician's specialization and geographic location. Demographic information on patients, such as age, sex, race, and ethnicity, was also collected. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Office visits made within the United States by patients of nonfederally employed physicians who were primarily involved in office-based patient care activities, but not engaged in the specialties of radiology, pathology, or anesthesiology.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample design. Primary sampling units were selected in the first stage, physician practices within PSUs in the second stage, and patient visits to selected physicians in the third stage.

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for these collections, 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) for each collection

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 38,384 and 43,469
Variables: approx. 85
Record Length: 153
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEYS

1973 (ICPSR 9827)

1975 (ICPSR 9826)

1976 (ICPSR 9825)

SUMMARY: These surveys, which are part of a continuing sample of hospital discharge records, supply medical and demographic information used to calculate

statistics on hospital utilization. The data collections consist of information abstracted from the face sheets of the medical records for sampled inpatients discharged from a national sample of nonfederal short-stay hospitals. Variables include information on the patient's demographic characteristics (sex, age, date of birth, race, and marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, diagnoses, procedures performed, and hospital characteristics such as number of beds, ownership, and region of the country. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Patients discharged from short-stay, noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of federal hospitals, which were located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia and were included in the National Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions.

SAMPLING: All hospitals with 1,000 beds or more in the original universe of short-stay hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds were stratified, the primary stratum depending on size and geographic region. Within each of these 24 primary strata, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a controlled selection technique so that hospitals in the sample would be properly distributed with regard to type of ownership and geographic division.

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for these collections, 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) for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 224,784 (1973); 231,670 (1975);
and 223,196 (1976)
Variables: 37
Record Length: 150
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Development of the Design of the NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey." *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 2, No. 39. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1970.

National Center for Health Statistics.
"Development and Maintenance of a National Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions." *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 1, No. 3. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1965.

National Center for Health Statistics.
Eighth Revision, International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1967.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY FOLLOW-UP:

WAVE I, 1987 (ICPSR 9813)

WAVE II, 1988 (ICPSR 9838)

SUMMARY: The National Nursing Home Survey Follow-Up (NNHSF) is a longitudinal study that followed the cohort of current residents and discharged residents sampled in the **National Nursing Home Survey, 1985** (ICPSR 8914). The NNHSF extends the period of observation of these utilization patterns by approximately five years after the baseline nursing home interview. The primary purpose is to provide data on the flow of persons in and out of long-term care facilities and hospitals. The NNHSF was conducted in three waves. Wave I was administered between August and December 1987, Wave II between July and November 1988, and Wave III between February and April 1990. Data are available on the subject's vital status, living arrangements, nursing home stays, hospital

stays, and source of payment for hospital and nursing home stays. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: The Wave I follow-up cohort includes two types of cases. All cases with a completed Next-of-Kin (NOK) interview who were not known to be deceased as of the NOK were included. Cases that were either not fielded in the NOK or did not result in a completed interview were also included if the subject had been a resident of a nursing home during the NNHS field interview. Wave I interviews were completed for 6,001 subjects. The Wave II cohort is identified and grouped as follows: (1) Wave I subjects for whom an interview was obtained, who were alive at the time of the interview, and who did not require a facility follow-up for complete information, (2) Wave I subjects for whom an interview was obtained, who were alive at the time of the interview, but who required a facility follow-up to obtain complete information, and (3) Wave I subjects for whom no interview attempt was made through interviewer error but who were not known to be deceased. Wave II interviews were completed for 3,868 subjects.

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for these collections, 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) for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,001 and 3,868
Variables: approx. 205 and 182
Record Length: 546
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Hing, E., E. Sekscenski, and G. Strahan. "The National Nursing Home Survey: 1985 Summary for the United States." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, No. 97. Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 1989.

Hing, E. "Effects of the Prospective Payment System on Nursing Homes." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, No. 98. Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 1989.

Hing, E. "Nursing Home Utilization by Current Residents." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, No. 102. Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, DENTAL VISIT DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 14.3] (ICPSR 9814)

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, HOSPITAL STAYS DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 14.4] (ICPSR 9840)

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

ment was obtained. The data on Public Use Tape 14.3 provide information on dental visits for calendar year 1987. The data file contains one record per dental visit for each eligible person in the Household Survey who reported a dental visit during 1987, and who responded for his/her entire period of eligibility. In addition, each record contains basic person-level demographic information for the sample person, including age, sex, race, and ethnicity. Information is also supplied on type of service obtained during the dental visit, dates of service, and medical condition (ICD9-HIS codes) if the visit was due to accident or injury. The data on Public Use Tape 14.4 provide information on hospital stays, the major reason reported by household respondents for admission and related conditions, length of stay, medical procedures performed, cost of services, and means of payment. These data were collected in the four rounds of interviews and in the NMES Medical Provider Survey, a survey designed to reduce the potential bias in medical expenditure estimates derived solely from data provided by household respondents. The data file contains one record per hospital stay for each eligible person in the Household Survey who reported at least one stay during 1987. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey sample used a stratified multistage area probability design. Approximately 35,000 individuals in 14,000 households completed all rounds of data collection. Oversampled population subgroups include poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, Blacks, and Hispanics.

NOTE: The records in these data files can be linked with records from all other NMES Household Survey Public Use Tape data files.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data Files	Part 2: Technical and
File Structure:	Programming
rectangular	Information and
Cases: 38,429 and 5,432	Data Dictionary
Variables: 53 and 74	Record Length: 96
Record Length: 220	
and 400	Part 3: SAS Control Cards
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$18 (ICPSR 9814); \$23 (ICPSR 9840) (both partially machine-readable)

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE, 1990 (ICPSR 9833)

SUMMARY: This data collection measures the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. The survey provides information on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco among members of the United States household population aged 12 and older. Lifetime, annual, and past-month prevalence rates are estimated from self-reports of drug use on a confidential and anonymous questionnaire for the following drug classes: cannabis, inhalants, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, alcohol, tobacco, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics. Standard demographic data are also supplied, along with information on problems resulting from the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, and respondents' perceptions of the risks involved. The collection produces estimates of drug use among members of the household population in the coterminous United States. The subpopulations excluded (less than 2 percent) are those in noninstitutional group quarters such as military installations, college dormitories, and group homes, and those in institutional quarters such as prisons and nursing homes. Also, homeless individuals and residents of single rooms in hotels without permanent addresses were excluded. Demographic data include gender, race, ethnicity, educational level, job status, income level, household composition, and population density. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Multistage area sample design with an oversampling of young people, minorities, and the Washington, DC, Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SAMPLING: The population of the coterminous United States, aged 12 and older, living in households.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,259
Variables: approx. 1,006
Record Length: 1,953
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION SURVEY, 1991 (ICPSR 9877)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of two main components: the Early Childhood Education survey (children 3 to 8 years old) and the Adult Education survey (persons 16 and older). The Early Childhood Education component was designed to collect information on children's experiences in a range of settings, including their homes, child-care arrangements, early childhood education programs, and schools. Experiences covered include cognitive activities such as reading and learning letters, words, and numbers; developmental activities such as singing songs and arts and crafts; and entertainment activities such as games and sports, television viewing, and attendance at movies, plays, and concerts. The Adult Education Survey, the second component of this study, provides data on the characteristics of adult participants and nonparticipants in adult education programs and explores why some adults participate in these activities and others do not. Data in this component cover participation in the past three years or ever, and characteristics of adult education courses or activities including the course title, basic skills and training content, degree requirement fulfillment, sponsor-employer involvement and payment source, and the perceived benefits and barriers to participation of both participants (including part-time) and nonparticipants. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: (1) Children 3 to 8 years old who were not currently enrolled in primary

school or were 6 years or older and receiving home schooling or education in alternative programs. (2) Persons 16 years and older enrolled full-time or part-time in at least one adult education course or activity.

SAMPLING: A random sampling procedure using random digit dialing (RDD) was employed. The sample consisted of 4,000 clusters of telephone numbers which yielded a participating residential household total of 60,134. Surveys were conducted entirely by sampling, contacting, and interviewing persons by telephone. Blacks and Hispanics were oversampled to increase the reliability of these estimates.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Part 1: Preprimary Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 7,655
Variables: approx. 363
Record Length: 1,144
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Control
Cards for
Preprimary Data
Record Length: 80

Part 3: Primary Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 6,237
Variables: approx. 262
Record Length: 983
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: SAS Control
Cards for
Primary Data
Record Length: 80

Part 5: Adult Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 12,568
Variables: approx. 371
Record Length: 1,345
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: SAS Control
Cards for
Adult Data
Record Length: 80

Part 7: Course Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 17,612
Variables: approx. 152
Record Length: 780
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: SAS Control
Cards for
Course Data
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$15 (Parts 1 and 3),
\$14 (Parts 5 and 7)*

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

INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION DATA SYSTEM (IPEDS): EARNED DEGREES, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9858)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on degrees earned at a sample of postsecondary institutions in the United States. The survey collected data on the number of recognized completions of academic, vocational, and continuing professional educational programs by award category (i.e., (1) less than four-year certificates and diplomas by length of program, (2) associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctorate, and first-professional degrees, and (3) post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates). Data were collected by sex for each award category and program specialty, and by racial and ethnic categories for each award category and discipline division. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A national sample of 6,930 institutions was selected. These included 2,506 schools offering at least a baccalaureate degree, 1,426 schools offering a degree or certificate of at least two years but less than four years, and 2,998 nonaccredited schools offering degrees or awards ranging from less than one year to post-master's certificates.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 314,639
Variables: 70
Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics

**NATIONAL EDUCATION
LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1988:
FIRST FOLLOW-UP (1990)
(ICPSR 9859)**

SUMMARY: This collection presents follow-up data for the student component of the **National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988** (ICPSR 9386). The base-year study collected information from student surveys and tests and surveys of parents, school administrators, and teachers, and was designed to provide trend data about critical transitions experienced by students as they leave elementary school and progress through high school and postsecondary institutions or the work force. The first follow-up in 1990 provides the first opportunity for longitudinal measurement of the 1988 baseline samples. It also provides a point of comparison with high school sophomores from ten years before, as studied in **High School and Beyond, 1980: A Longitudinal Survey of Students in the United States** (ICPSR 7896). Further, the study captures the population of early dropouts (those who leave school prior to the end of the tenth grade), while monitoring the transition of the student population into secondary schooling. The 1990 Student component collected basic background information about students' school and home environments; participation in classes and extracurricular activities; current jobs; and students' goals, aspirations, and opinions about themselves. The component also measured tenth-grade achievement and cognitive growth between 1988 and 1990 in the subject areas of mathematics, science, reading, and social studies. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All tenth-grade students in the 1989-1990 school year.

SAMPLING: Two-stage sampling involving the selection of a core group of students who were in the eighth-grade sample in 1988 distributed across 1,500 schools. In order for this to be a valid probability sample of all students currently enrolled in the tenth grade in the 1989-1990 school year, the sample was "freshened" with students who were tenth-graders in 1990 but not in the eighth grade during the 1987-1988 school year. Base-year students who had dropped out of school between 1988 and 1990 were subsampled with certainty.

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

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

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

Part 1: Student Data	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure:	Record Length: 80
rectangular	
Cases: 20,706	
Variables: 695	
Record Length: 941	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$27 (two volumes)

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

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE
SURVEYS: INTERVIEW SURVEY,
DETAILED EXPENDITURE FILES
1988 (ICPSR 9842)
1989 (ICPSR 9841)**

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 (MTAB) 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. In addition, the Detailed Expenditure files include Family Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files and Member Characteristics and Income (MEMB) files identical to those found in the Interview Survey. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Total civilian, noninstitutional 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) for each collection

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1988 (1989) First Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 2: 1988 (1989) First Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 3: 1988 (1989) Second Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 4: 1988 (1989) Second Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 5: 1988 (1989) Third Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 6: 1988 (1989) Third Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 7: 1988 (1989) Fourth Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 8: 1988 (1989) Fourth Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 9: 1989 (1990) First Quarter: Family Characteristics and Income
Part 10: 1989 (1990) First Quarter: Member Characteristics and Income

Part 11: Major Household Appliances
 Part 12: Rental Living Quarters
 Part 13: Owned Living Quarters (Detailed Property Description)
 Part 14: Owned Living Quarters (Disposed-of Property)
 Part 15: Owned Living Quarters (Mortgage Payments)
 Part 16: Owned Living Quarters (Ownership Costs)
 Part 17: Utilities and Fuels (Telephone Expenses)
 Part 18: Utilities and Fuels (Screening Questions)
 Part 19: Utilities and Fuels (Detailed Questions)
 Part 20: Construction, Repairs, Alterations, and Maintenance of Property (Screening Questions)
 Part 21: Construction, Repairs, Alterations, and Maintenance of Property (Job Description)
 Part 22: Appliances, Household Equipment, and Other Selected Items (Purchase of Appliances)
 Part 23: Appliances, Household Equipment, and Other Selected Items (Other Household Equipment)
 Part 24: Household Equipment Repairs and Service Contracts
 Part 25: Furniture Repair and Reupholstering
 Part 26: Home Furnishings and Related Household Items
 Part 27: Home Furnishings and Related Household Items (Rental or Leasing of Furniture)
 Part 28: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Clothing)
 Part 29: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Infants' Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, and Hairpieces)
 Part 30: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Sewing Materials)
 Part 31: Clothing and Sewing Materials (Clothing Services)
 Part 32: Rented and Leased Vehicles (Detailed Questions)
 Part 33: Owned Vehicles (Detailed Questions)
 Part 34: Owned Vehicles (Disposed-of Vehicles)
 Part 35: Vehicle Operating Expenses (Vehicle Maintenance and Repair)
 Part 36: Vehicle Operating Expenses (Licensing, Registration, and Inspection of Vehicles)
 Part 37: Vehicle Operating Expenses (Other Vehicle Operating Expenses)
 Part 38: Insurance Other Than Health
 Part 39: Hospitalization and Health Insurance (Detailed Questionnaire)
 Part 40: Hospitalization and Health Insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, and Other Plans Not Paid by the CU)
 Part 41: Medical and Health Expenditures (Expenses)
 Part 42: Medical and Health Expenditures (Reimbursements)
 Part 43: Educational Expenses (Expenses Paid by the CU)
 Part 44: Educational Expenses (Expenses Paid Directly by Others Outside the CU)
 Part 45: Subscriptions and Memberships
 Part 46: Books and Entertainment
 Part 47: Trips and Vacations (Screening Questions)
 Part 48: Trips and Vacations (Detailed Questions)
 Part 49: Miscellaneous Expenses
 Part 50: Food, Beverages, and Other Selected Items (Food and Beverages)

Part 51: 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: 105 to 234,320 per part
 Variables: 7 to approx. 365 per part
 Record Length: 25 to 2,251 per part
 Records Per Case: 1

Part 55: Vehicle Make/Model Codes and Titles Record Length: 120	Part 56: Codebook Text for All Parts Record Length: 133
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIRES)

CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON SOCIAL REALITY [SPAIN] SURVEYS

FEBRUARY 1991: THE USE OF TIME (ICPSR 9891)

MARCH 1991: ATTITUDES

TOWARD IMMIGRANTS (ICPSR 9892)

APRIL 1991: SOCIAL INEQUALITIES BASED ON SEX AND AGE (ICPSR 9893)

MAY 1991: EDUCATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY (ICPSR 9894)

JUNE 1991: POLITICAL CULTURE (ICPSR 9895)

JULY 1991: ECONOMIC ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR (ICPSR 9896)

OCTOBER 1991: LIFE STYLES (ICPSR 9897)

NOVEMBER 1991: RELIGIOSITY AND SOCIAL ETHICS (ICPSR 9898)

DECEMBER 1991: DRUGS AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM (ICPSR 9899)

SUMMARY: These data collections are part of a continuing series of semi-monthly surveys of individuals in Spain. Each survey consists of three sections. The first section collects information on respondents' attitudes regarding personal and national issues. This section includes questions on level of life satisfaction and frequency of relationships, as well as a rating of the importance of national issues. The second section varies according to the monthly topic, and the third section collects demographic data such as sex, age, religion, income, and place of residence. **CLASS IV**

Specific monthly topics include:

February 1991: The allocation of time towards different activities, functional specialization of time, time allocation to different activities during weekends and vacations, the degree of autonomy in planning use of time.

March 1991: The respondent's evaluation of national peoples of different world regions; personal attitudes towards different social groups; understanding of reasons leading to migration; perception of immigration of North Africans, Black Africans, and Latin Americans into Spain; perception of immigration of people from developed countries into Spain; Spanish out-migration.

April 1991: The age at which old age is reached in the lives of men and women, perception of the most and least valued groups by sex and age, problematic situations caused by age, perception of parents' treatment of children according to their sex, attitudes toward inequalities at work.

May 1991: The adequacy of completed education to present occupation; evaluation of necessary training; educational level at first job; assessment of mobility at current place of employment; job satisfaction; desired working status; educational level and social class of grandparents, parents, siblings, spouse or partner, and children; perception of differences among the social classes.

June 1991: Political attitudes of the respondent's family, attitudes toward social inequality, evaluation of the role of the state, evaluation of the Spanish economic system, attitudes toward different aspects of Spanish politics, desired form of government for Spain, the role of the king and succession to the crown, nationalism, attitudes toward Franco's regime.

July 1991: The respondent's opinion about strikes, manager-worker relations, potential solutions to unemployment, state intervention in different economic sectors, evaluation of different tax policies for different economic groups, the respondent's economic status five years ago and one year ago compared to the present, household budgeting, Spain's present and possible future economic situation, perspectives on next year's economy given Spain's integration into the European Economic Community, attitudes toward consumer rights.

October 1991: Characteristics of housing and environment, indoor housing characteristics, food-buying habits, importance and care assigned to physical appearance, frequency of and preferences for leisure activities, signs of social distinction.

November 1991: Concern about the opinion of others in personal decision-making; salient values of Spanish society; religious atmosphere in the family during respondent's childhood; religious practice during childhood; frequency of charitable donations; attitudes toward religious tax, marriage, and the Catholic Church; frequency of discussion about religious issues; belief in occult sciences, astrology, and numerology.

December 1991: The perceived effect of drugs on drug users; the respondent's relationships with drug users; use of tobacco, alcohol, and narcotics; knowledge of the price of illegal drugs; social and/or political groups perceived to be involved in drug trafficking; knowledge of advertising campaigns against drug consumption; evaluation of present Spanish legislation regarding the consumption and trafficking of illegal drugs.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in Spain.

SAMPLING: Random sample, stratified by autonomous regions and municipalities according to their size. For the June 1991 survey, a supplementary sample of 1,200, distributed evenly among the autonomous communities of Catalonia, Galitzia, and the Basque country, was added.

NOTE: The data contain periods in variables with decimal data. The codebooks for these collections are partially in Spanish.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,200 (2,400 for June 1991 survey)
Variables: 194 to 306 per survey
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4 to 5 per survey

Documentation: \$4 per collection

David Knoke and Naomi J. Kaufman

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL LABOR POLICY DOMAIN, 1981-1987 (ICPSR 9802)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection is to provide information about the process by which various organizations become involved in debates about national labor policy. A policy domain is a set of organizations, both governmental and in the private sector, operating at the federal level and seeking to influence the decisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government in some substantive arena—in this case, the regulation of labor practices. The central issue of the research is how the social structure of relationships among organizations in the national labor policy domain affect the processes by which policy proposals are generated, placed on the national political agenda, and subsequently enacted or blocked. To address this issue, the most active organizations in the United States labor policy domain were identified and contacted for interviews. A knowledgeable representative from each organization, typically a director of governmental affairs, was asked a battery of questions about his or her organization's involvement in shaping national policies. The general scope of these questions was (1) What particular issues in the labor field are of interest to the organization? (2) In what specific policy events between 1981 and 1987 did the organization participate, and what was the nature of that involvement? (3) What general patterns of interaction does the organization have with other participants in the national labor policy domain? Variables in the collection include collective bargaining regulations, participation of labor in management and control of enterprises, employee stock ownership plans, and internal organization and governance of labor unions and employer associations. Other items cover working conditions (safety and physical conditions), employment conditions (hiring, promotion, firing, layoff, retirement, time, and wages), social policies (pensions, insurance, maternity leave, and job rights), disadvantaged populations in the labor market (women, minorities, the handicapped, youth, the elderly, veterans, welfare, and vocational education and retraining), discrimination in employment, and labor market policies (job creation, immigration, underground economy, and plant closings). CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Governmental and private sector organizations operating at the federal level.

SAMPLING: Four complementary strategies were used to compile the list of labor policy domain organizations whose agents were to be interviewed. In descending order of importance, these methods were: organizations that testified before the Senate and House of Representatives labor committees and subcommittees, organizations mentioned in *The New York Times* labor articles, registration as a congressional lobbyist, and Supreme Court amicus curiae briefs filed.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

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

Part 1: Raw Data File: Basic Survey File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 103 Record Length: 60 Records Per Case: 3	Part 2: Network Data: General Influence, Reputation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 118 Record Length: 121 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Network Data: Subdomain Influence, Reputation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 121 Record Length: 131 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Network Data C: Communication File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 119 Record Length: 125 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Network Data D: Communication Exchanges File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 119 Record Length: 125 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Network Data: Favor Exchanges File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 119 Record Length: 125 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Network Data: Support Exchanges File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 119 Record Length: 125 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Event Items From Survey File Structure: rectangular Cases: 117 Variables: 12 Record Length: 19 Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Technical Manual
for Social Organization
of Labor Domains Project
Record Length: 125

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Knoke, David, and Frank Burleigh. "Collective Action in National Policy Domains: Constraints, Cleavages, and Policy Outcomes." *Research in Political Sociology* 4 (1989), 187–208. Reprinted in R.G. Braungart and M.M. Braungart (eds.), *The Political Sociology of the State: Essays on the Origins, Structure, and Impact of the Modern State*. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1990.

Knoke, David. "Elites in the Nation-State." In *Political Networks: The Structural Perspective*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Knoke, David, and Franz Urban Pappi. "Organizational Action Sets in the U.S. and German Labor Policy Domains." *American Sociological Review* 56 (1991), 509–523.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Carroll Seron

SURVEY OF LAWYERS IN THE METROPOLITAN NEW YORK MEDIA MARKET, 1989 (ICPSR 9823)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was twofold. The survey was designed to ascertain the attitudes of attorneys regarding new techniques for obtaining clients, such as media advertising and solicitation, as well as their attitudes toward pro bono service, and to test whether attitudinal differences are related to demographic or organizational characteristics of the profession. A second purpose of the study was to serve as a screener to identify a group of attorneys in solo and small-firm practice who use new types of business-getting techniques. Variables in the collection include respondent attitudes toward advertising, unions, and pro bono cases; information on type of firm, number of attorneys in the firm, type of legal practice, and legal specialty; and demographic information such as religious affiliation, membership in local clubs or associations, college attended, marital status, number of children, income, number of years practicing law, and parents' occupations.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Lawyers in the metropolitan New York area.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,000
Variables: 133
Record Length: 78
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Alejandro Portes

ADAPTATION PROCESS OF CUBAN (MARIEL) AND HAITIAN REFUGEES IN SOUTH FLORIDA, 1983–1987 (ICPSR 9750)

SUMMARY: This survey was designed to examine economic, social, and psychological adaptation of Cuban and Haitian refugees to American society. Cuban (those arriving from the port of Mariel) or Haitian immigrants aged 18 to 60 who arrived in the United States in 1980 or after and settled in designated areas in South Florida were interviewed in 1983 and 1984, with a follow-up interview being conducted in 1986 and 1987. The first interview elicited background information on the two refugee samples and established baseline data on their situations and attitudes shortly after their arrival in the United States. The follow-up interview was designed to gauge changes in respondents' socioeconomic situations, social relations, ethnic identities, and attitudes. Major demographic variables include marital status, number of children, education, present and prior occupations, date and community of birth, prior residency in the United States, and religious practices. Respondents were also asked about their reasons for coming to the United States; plans to change residency; perceptions of discrimination in the United States; and aspirations concerning future occupations, salary, education, and opportunities to reach their goals. The follow-up interview expanded upon or recorded changes in these areas and also added items on perceptions of problems in the United States; ethnicity of social relationships and neighborhood; satisfaction with living in the

United States; plans to return to their homeland; languages spoken, read, and listened to; whether residence was owned or rented; and whether the respondent had become a United States citizen. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Cuban immigrants (those arriving from the port city of Mariel) aged 18 to 60 who arrived in the United States in 1980 or after, living in households in the Florida cities of Miami, Miami Beach, Hialeah, and unincorporated Dade County Divisions, and Haitian immigrants aged 18 to 60 who arrived in the United States in 1980 or after, living in households in the Florida cities of Miami and Ft. Lauderdale and the town of Belle Glade.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage area samples.

NOTE: The codebook for this collection is in Spanish.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

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

Part 1: Cuban Data File	Part 2: Haitian Data File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 516	Cases: 499
Variables: 288	Variables: 285
Record Length: 570	Record Length: 554
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Cuban Data: SPSS Export File	Part 4: Haitian Data: SPSS Export File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 516	Cases: 499
Variables: 288	Variables: 285
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80

Parts 201–205: SAS Control Cards for Cuban File	Parts 206–209: SPSS Control Cards for Cuban File
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80

Parts 210–214: SAS Control Cards for Haitian File	Parts 215–218: SPSS Control Cards for Haitian File
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Portes, Alejandro, and Ruben Rumbaut. *Immigrant America: A Portrait*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1989.

Documentation: price not available at press time

Bertrand Roehner

WHEAT TRADE AND WHEAT PRICES IN FRANCE, 1486-1913 (ICPSR 9777)

SUMMARY: This collection presents a historical survey of the price and quantity of wheat produced in different localities in France. The purpose of the study was to examine price trends of a major food commodity within an important agricultural market in Western Europe and, in particular, to measure the correlation between wheat price fluctuations and demographic fluctuations in France. Prices and quantities of wheat were recorded, either fortnightly or monthly, by local officials in the major wheat-growing areas and subsequently relayed to higher levels of the French government. These tables of information were finally copied and maintained by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture and ultimately deposited in the French National Archives. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All wheat markets in France for which prices and quantities sold were re-

corded by the French administration in the nineteenth century.

SAMPLING: A representative sample of wheat markets covering every part of France, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, were chosen. After eliminating those with imprecise or incomplete information, 53 markets comprised the final list. The northern half of France is more heavily represented since wheat production is more extensive there than in the south. Usually one market per "departement" (administrative area), either that of the largest city or of the center with the largest quantity of sales, was chosen for inclusion in the collection. In addition, several large ports, such as Cherbourg and Dieppe, and other cities, such as Chateaudun and Albi, were also included.

NOTE: These data are stored in a machine-readable tabular format with blanks used to separate elements within the tables. The files containing these data also include instructions for reading the tables.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Quantities of Wheat Sold on Specific Markets in France, 1825-1885	Part 2: Wheat Prices in France, 1825-1913
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 771	Cases: 9,062
Record Length: 75	Record Length: 75
Part 3: Monthly Market Wheat Prices in Toulouse, 1486-1913	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 456	
Record Length: 75	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Drame, Sylvie, et al. *Un Siecle de Commerce du Ble en France: 1825-1913*. Paris: Economica, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Revisions/Updates

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 86, Technical Notes 26-27 (March 1992), has been added to this collection. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 86: Technical Notes 26-27 (March 1992)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: NA (Part 86)

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 86, User Notes 4-7 and Technical Notes 9-18 (August 1992), has been added to this collection. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 86: User Notes 4-7 and Technical Notes 9-18 (August 1992)
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA (Part 86)

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 collec-

tion. Users should check CDNET for currently available files. In addition, User Notes 4–7 and Technical Notes 9–18 (August 1992) have been added to this collection as Part 88. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Main Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states Cases: varies by file Variables: 1,050 Record Length: 4,805 Records Per Case: 2	Geographic Header Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states + 100 Cases: varies by file Variables: 67 Record Length: 300 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 88: User Notes 4–7 and
Technical Notes 9–18 (August 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]:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1C (ICPSR 9834)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 6, User
Notes 4–7 and Technical Notes 9–18
(August 1992), has been added to this col-
lection. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 6: User Notes 4–7 and
Technical Notes 9–18 (August 1992)
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA (Part 6)

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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A (ICPSR 9782)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has ac-
quired additional data files for this collec-
tion. Users should check CDNet for cur-
rently available files. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SAS and SPSS 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

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

**EURO-BAROMETER 30: IMMIGRANTS
AND OUT-GROUPS IN WESTERN
EUROPE, OCTOBER–NOVEMBER
1988 (ICPSR 9321)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for ques-
tions that were previously suppressed with
masking codes are now available in the
second edition of this collection. Sup-
pressed questions included Q.420/421:
items Q.420/421(1) through Q.420/421(12)
(variables 530–541), Q.439/440 (variable
559), and Q.452/459: items Q.452 through
Q.459 (variables 580–587). In addition, the
weighted frequency counts formerly found
in the appendix have been merged into the
the main body of the codebook. CLASS I

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,791
Variables: 733
Record Length: 798
Records Per Case: 13

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

**EURO-BAROMETER 31: EUROPEAN
ELECTIONS, 1989: PRE-ELECTION
SURVEY, MARCH–APRIL 1989
(ICPSR 9322)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for ques-
tions that were previously suppressed with
masking codes are now available in the
second edition of this collection. Sup-
pressed questions included Q.235/244:
items Q.235 through Q.244 (variables
131–140), Q.262/271: items Q.262
through Q.271 (variables 173–182),
Q.278/280: items Q.278/280(1) through
Q.278/280(8) (variables 196–203),
Q.379/380: items Q.379/380(1) through
Q.379/380(12) (variables 288–299),
Q.413/416/419: items Q.413/416/419(1)
through Q.413/416/419(12) (variables
300–311), Q.414/415 (variable 312),
Q.417/418 (variable 313), Q.420/421
(variable 314), Q.427/428 (variable 320)
and Q.429/438: items Q.429/438(1a)
through Q.429/438(13j) (variables
321–423). CLASS I

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,678
Variables: 533
Record Length: 697
Records Per Case: 11

Documentation: machine-readable only

Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and documentation for the Mature Women cohort (Parts 2, 55, 56, and 95-99) have been revised and updated to include data for 1989. Data and documentation for the Mature Men cohort (Parts 1, 37, 53, and 54) have been revised and updated to include data for 1990. CLASS IV

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

Part 1: Mature Men, 1966-1990 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,020 Variables: approx. 5,699 Record Length: 29,488 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Mature Women, 1967-1986 (Main File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,083 Variables: approx. 7,163 Record Length: 30,828 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 37: Mature Men, 1966-1990: Attachment 3 File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 133	Part 53: Mature Men, 1966-1990 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133
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Part 54: Mature Men, 1966-1990 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133	Part 55: Mature Women, 1967-1986 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133
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Part 56: Mature Women, 1967-1986 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133	Part 95: Attachment 3 for Mature Women, 1967-1986 Record Length: 133
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Part 96: Mature Women, 1987-1989 (Main File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,083 Variables: approx. 7,163 Record Length: 7,632 Records Per Case: 1	Part 97: Mature Women, 1987-1989 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133
	Part 98: Mature Women, 1987-1989 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133

Part 99: Attachment 3 for Mature Women, 1987-1989
Record Length: 133

Documentation: \$17 (Parts 1, 37, 53, 54), \$8 (Parts 2, 55-56, 95-99) (partially machine-readable plus microfiche)

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

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY I: EPIDEMIOLOGIC FOLLOW-UP STUDY, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 8900)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Part 2, the Health Care Facility Record, have been replaced. The revised file is more complete and can be used in conjunction with Facility Stay files for later follow-up periods. The file now provides information on stays in health care facilities that were reported but not confirmed by the receipt of a facility abstract. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 2: Health Care Facility Record
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 25,436
Variables: approx. 98
Record Length: 429
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$24

Federal Judicial Center

FEDERAL COURT CASES: INTEGRATED DATA BASE, 1970-1991 (ICPSR 8429)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1990 and 1991 are now available as Parts 67-75. A machine-readable codebook also has been added as Part 57. CLASS II (Parts 1-56), and CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 74 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ NONNUM/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 57: Codebook Listed-to-Tape for Parts 1-56
Record Length: 80

Part 67: Criminal Terminations, 1990
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 60,240
Variables: 39
Record Length: 122
Records Per Case: 1

Part 68: Criminal Terminations, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,320
Variables: 39
Record Length: 122
Records Per Case: 1

Part 69: Criminal Pending, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,400
Variables: 39
Record Length: 122
Records Per Case: 1

Part 70: Appellate Terminations, 1990
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 38,520
Variables: 64
Record Length: 206
Records Per Case: 1

Part 71: Appellate Terminations, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 41,440
Variables: 64
Record Length: 206
Records Per Case: 1

Part 72: Appellate Pending, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 32,640
Variables: 64
Record Length: 206
Records Per Case: 1

Part 73: Civil Terminations, 1990
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 213,960
Variables: 30
Record Length: 134
Records Per Case: 1

Part 74: Civil Terminations, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 211,740
Variables: 30
Record Length: 134
Records Per Case: 1

Part 75: Civil Pending, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 240,600
Variables: 30
Record Length: 134
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$12 (partially machine-readable)

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS: CRIME SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT, 1989 (ICPSR 9394)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-readable codebook and SAS and SPSS Control Cards are now available for this collection. CLASS III

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Parts 2-6: SAS Control Cards
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 58
Cases: 15,353	Parts 7-10: SPSS Control Cards
Variables: 319	Record Length: 57
Record Length: 536	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: In the data from 1986 to 1991, approximately 160 records were recoded according to the following criteria: IF V4204 (OTHERS HARMED, ROBBED, I.E. MULTIPLE VICTIMS) = 1 AND V4205 (NUMBER HARMED/ROBBED, I.E. NUMBER OF VICTIMS) = 98, THEN V4495 (INCIDENT WEIGHT) = V3049 (PERSON WEIGHT). The problem arose if there was more than one person harmed or robbed and there was a residue value on the number harmed or robbed; then the incident weight was divided by 10 instead of 1. The above SAS statement corrects this problem. No documentation changes have been made, and the fourth edition codebook still applies. CLASS I

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

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

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

Parts 9-10: 1986 Collection Quarters 3-4
File Structure: hierarchical

Parts 13, 14, 24, 31: 1987-1990 Incident Files
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,172 to 19,145 per part
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 17, 18, 25, 32: 1987-1990 Person, All Victims for Up to Four Incidents, 10 Percent Sample, Non-Victims
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 32,973 to 35,971 per part
Variables: 2,137
Record Length: 2,677
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 65, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1989, has been revised. Part 67, Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1990, and Part 69, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1990, have been added to this collection. SAS and SPSS Control Cards (Parts 201-209 and Parts 219-227) have been prepared for all three files. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 63 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Parts 11, 12, 23, 30: 1987-1990 Full Files
File Structure: hierarchical

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

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

Part 65: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,812
Variables: 156
Record Length: 296
Records Per Case: 1

Part 69: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1990
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20,154
Variables: 156
Record Length: 296
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 219-223: SAS Control Cards for Parts 65 and 69
Record Length: 50 to 51 per part

Part 67: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1990
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,608
Variables: 1,458
Record Length: 4,048
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 201-205: SAS Control Cards for Part 67
Record Length: 50 to 51 per part

Parts 206-209: SPSS Control Cards for Part 67
Record Length: 47 to 61 per part

Parts 224-227: SPSS Control Cards for Parts 65 and 69
Record Length: 47 to 61 per part

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**HISPANIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION
EXAMINATION SURVEY, 1982-1984
(ICPSR 8535)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and documentation are now available for Part 3, Blood and Urine Assessments, and Part 5, Dietary Practices/Food Frequency. Part 15, 24-Hour Recall, Ages 6 Months-74 Years, has also been added. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 15 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 3: Blood and Urine Assessments
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 146
Record Length: 460
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Dietary Practices/Food Frequency
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,653
Variables: approx. 317
Record Length: 900
Records Per Case: 1

Part 15: 24-Hour Recall, Ages 6 Months–74 Years
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 175,110
Variables: approx. 149
Record Length: 750
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$41

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Wave VI Rectangular Core and Topical Module File and corresponding data dictionary have been added to this collection as Parts 11 and 12. The Wave VI file offers data on work schedules, child care, child support agreements, support for nonhousehold members, long-term care, disability status of children, and health status and utilization of health care services. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 11: Wave VI Rectangular Core and Topical Module Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 31,035 Variables: approx. 1,045 Record Length: 6,200 Records Per Case: 1	Part 12: Data Dictionary for Wave VI Rectangular Core and Topical Module File Record Length: 80
---	---

Documentation: \$15

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Wave V Core Microdata File and corresponding data dictionary have been added to this collection as Parts 9 and 10. CLASS IV

NOTE: 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. Topical modules for Waves II, III, and V are not yet available.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 9: Wave V Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 218,609 Variables: approx. 740 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 10: Data Dictionary for Wave V Core Microdata File Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$11

Howard Schuman and Stanley Presser

EXPERIMENTS IN QUESTION WORDING, FORM, AND CONTEXT IN ATTITUDE SURVEYS, 1971–1980 (ICPSR 7940)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Variable 122 (indicating whether form x or form y of the questionnaire was used by the interviewer) has been added to Part 2 (SRC76FEB), thus increasing the variable count to 21 and the logical record length to 63. CLASS III

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 32 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

Part 2: SRC76FEB
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,264
Variables: 21
Record Length: 63
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$19

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The original release of this collection contained a duplicate of the Idaho data for Part 26, Michigan. The correct file for Michigan is now available. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 16: Idaho File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,031 Variables: 13 Record Length: 96 Records Per Case: 1	Part 26: Michigan File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,073 Variables: 13 Record Length: 96 Records Per Case: 1
---	--

Documentation: machine-readable only

National Cancer Institute

CANCER SURVEILLANCE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO, 1973–1977 (ICPSR 8001)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Standard machine-readable documentation and a separate frequencies file have been prepared and are now available for this collection. Nonnumeric characters were recoded to numeric data, and missing data codes were standardized within the collection. CLASS III

NOTE: The age at first diagnosis was 0–18 years (N = 5,212), 19–34 years (N = 26,366), 35–54 years (N = 78,428), 55–64 years (N = 88,426), 65–74 years (N = 95,619), 75–84 years (N = 66,327), and 85+ years (N = 20,648).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 381,026
Variables: 29
Record Length: 67
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Frequencies
Record Length: 133

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-
readable errata statement, dated August
1992, has been added as Part 4. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/MDATA

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

Part 4: August 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA (Part 4)

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

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY,
1987: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 9332)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata state-
ment, dated August 1992, 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/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ CONCHK.PR/
MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 32: August 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA (Part 32)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata state-
ment, dated August 1992, has been added
to this collection as Part 34. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 34: August 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA (Part 34)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata state-
ment, dated August 1992, has been added
to this collection as Part 33. 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 33: August 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: NA (Part 33)

Ronald Freedman and David Goldberg

**DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1962:
FAMILY GROWTH IN DETROIT
(ICPSR 7401)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised data
file, machine-readable documentation,
and SAS and SPSS Control Cards are now
available for this collection. CLASS II

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Parts 2-4: SAS
File Structure:	Control Cards
rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 1,113	
Variables: 473	Parts 5-7: SPSS
Record Length: 615	Control Cards
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal in-
vestigator has supplied new files for Parts
6, 7, 9, and 10. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 15 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Part 6: Transcript Survey: Course- Level Record	Part 7: Transcript Survey: Student- Level Record
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 484,522	Cases: 14,759
Variables: 10	Variables: 21
Record Length: 83	Record Length: 57
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Transcript Survey: Term- Level Record	Part 10: Transcript Survey: Transcript- Level Record
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 120,885	Cases: 24,253
Variables: 18	Variables: 23
Record Length: 55	Record Length: 248
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Official Representatives to Meet in Ann Arbor

The 1993 biennial meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will take place October 14–17, 1993 (Thursday through Sunday) in Ann Arbor on the University of Michigan campus. A program committee, charged with planning the agenda and content for the meeting, is being formed; the committee will be considering a new format for the 1993 meeting. Program suggestions are welcomed and can be sent to the ICPSR staff.

Carolyn Geda Receives Honor From SAA

Carolyn L. Geda, ICPSR Assistant Director, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists (SAA) in recognition of her outstanding contributions to the profession of archiving.

Carolyn has been active in the Society since its inception. She has been a member of the Automated Records and Techniques Committee from 1976 to the present and served as its co-chair for eleven years. She is also a member of the Society's Working Group focusing on research issues in electronic records.

Margaret O. Adams, Assistant Chief of the Archival Services Branch of the National Archives, states, "Carolyn's steady and long-term efforts have resulted in her being the key person whose labors introduced the traditional archival community to the field of electronic records, especially from the perspective of the social science research community. Simultaneously, she has succeeded in communicating an understanding of traditional archival practice and concepts to the data archives and social science professions. Due in large part to her efforts, archivists now have an enhanced ap-

preciation for the significance of electronic records, and the data and social science research communities better comprehend the role of archives."

Machine-Readable *Bulletin* Now Available

ICPSR has prepared a machine-readable ASCII version of the *ICPSR Bulletin*. To obtain a copy through OR-L (the Official Representatives' listserver), send the following one-line e-mail message to LISTSERV@UALTAVM:

GET BULLETIN DEC92

You do not need to include a subject heading on your message. Also, do not post your request to OR-L; the recipient of your message must be LISTSERV.

If you are using a VM/CMS system, the following command can be used instead of a message:

TELL LISTSERV@UALTAVM GET BULLETIN DEC92

Copies of the May, September, and December 1992 issues of the *Bulletin* are currently available. Copies also can be obtained on magnetic tape from ICPSR under study number 4000.

Diskettes Available Through CDNet

ORs can now order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet and requesting the dataset number for the appropriate diskette. Please note that to expedite diskette orders, orders for data on diskette should be submitted separately and not be part of any other data order.

Users Urged to Place Data Orders Early

Individuals planning to use ICPSR data for either research or instructional purposes are urged to submit their orders well in advance of the time the data are actually needed. Instructors should try to order data for their classes one term in advance. Researchers should likewise anticipate their data needs to ensure that they can meet project deadlines. ICPSR Member Services appreciates your cooperation in this matter.

Catalogs Sent to ORs

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

- *Data Collections Available From the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data*
- *Data Collections Available From the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA)*

Forthcoming . . .

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

- **Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990**
- **Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children, 1962–1985**
- **British Crime Survey, 1988**
- **Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1991**
- **National Corrections Reporting Program, 1989**
- **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)**

Users of the **American National Election Study, 1991: 1990-1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of War/1991 Pilot Study** (ICPSR 9673) should be aware of the following:

1. Principal investigators have noted that a small but noticeable number of completed interviews were inadvertently assigned the incorrect interviewer identification fields (V2050 through V2059). The error appears to be random. NES Project Staff expect to have another release of the data, with corrected fields, prepared by early 1993.
2. The OSIRIS dictionary reports three variables as numeric when in fact they are alphanumeric. Variable V9 (State Congressional District) is of the form 'IL01,' 'OH04,' etc. Users may instead elect to use V12 and V13 (ICPSR State Code and Congressional District). V17 (Enumeration District) contains alpha suffixes to identify subdivisions for the

purpose of census data collection. Finally, V2028 (Date Last Called) contains hyphens between the day, month, and year ('27-MAR-91').

The Center for Human Resource Research at Ohio State University has made available a *Users' Guide* for 1992. Users of the **National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1966-1990** data should contact ICPSR for a copy of the *Users' Guide*. The price for members is \$17.

December 1992 Vol. XIII, No. 2

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 and other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.



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Users of ICPSR Data and Documentation:

Survey on Machine-Readable Documentation

As many of you know, ICPSR has been engaged for some time in an effort to provide machine-readable documentation for a greater number of ICPSR data collections. This medium offers several advantages:

- Multiple copies can be generated on demand quickly and inexpensively.
- Documentation text can be searched and manipulated.
- This practice is environmentally sound.
- Misplaced hard copies are no longer a problem.

In supplying machine-readable documentation, we want to be sure that users are satisfied with our products and can use them effectively. To that end, we are surveying ICPSR Official Representatives and other users to elicit more information about how machine-readable documentation is employed, the types of problems encountered, and how ICPSR can best remedy any problems that exist.

This questionnaire is divided into four sections: (1) User information; (2) Printing machine-readable codebooks; (3) Viewing and searching machine-readable codebooks; and (4) Working with SPSS® and SAS® data definitions. Please note that for the purposes of this survey, we use the term "machine-readable codebook" to mean the full text of the codebook and not just the variable descriptions.

When you finish the survey, please remove it from the *Bulletin*, fold and seal it with clear tape, and return to ICPSR. Your responses will remain confidential. Thank you in advance for your cooperation and for your involvement in ICPSR activities.

User Information

Name (optional) _____

Title _____

Institution _____

Department _____

E-mail address _____

Phone _____

Q.1. Are you the ICPSR Official Representative at your institution?

1. Yes

2. No

Q.2. Are you responsible for printing codebooks for users at your institution?

1. Yes

2. No

Printing Machine-Readable Codebooks

Q.3. Have you ever attempted to print an ICPSR machine-readable codebook?

1. Yes

2. No (*Skip to Q.7.*)

Q.4. Were you satisfied with the printout?

1. Yes (*Skip to Q.8.*)

2. No

If "No" to Q.4.:

Q.5. Which of the following areas presented problems? (*Circle all that apply and describe the problem.*)

1. Page breaks (page length, carriage control characters)
2. Text wrapping (line length)
3. Printing of "special" characters (I, [, etc.)
4. Unsure whether to print as portrait or landscape
5. Unable to print as landscape or as mixed portrait and landscape
6. Large codebooks too expensive/too time-consuming to print
7. Inadequate margins
8. Other (*explain*)

Q.6. What can ICPSR do to best remedy your printing problems? (*Circle all that apply and explain your preferred solutions.*)

1. Provide information pertinent to printing the codebook (i.e., physical characteristics of the file, etc.).
2. Establish standard maximum line lengths for portrait and landscape codebooks.
3. Provide a codebook with page breaks in the form of:
_____FORTRAN carriage control characters ("1" in 1st column)
_____ASCII carriage control characters ("^L" in 1st column)
_____Either FORTRAN or ASCII carriage control characters
4. Eliminate all control characters (pages break according to line count).
5. Other (*explain*)

Q.7. If "No" to Q.3, that is, if you have *not* attempted to print an ICPSR codebook, why not? (*Circle all that apply.*)

1. We have no need for hard copy.
2. We always order codebooks in hard copy form.
3. We do not have the appropriate printer capability.
4. We prefer to view the codebook on the screen. (*Skip to Q.10.*)
5. Printing the codebook would be too expensive.
6. Other (*explain*)

Q.8. What operating system and software/utilities do you use to print text files like machine-readable codebooks?

Operating system:

Software/utilities:

Q.9. What is your printing capability?

1. Portrait only
2. Portrait or Landscape (cannot switch page orientation within the document)
3. Portrait and Landscape (can switch page orientation within the document)

Optional: (Specify if known)

4. Maximum line length (portrait_____, landscape_____)
5. Maximum lines per page (portrait_____, landscape_____)
6. Characters per inch (portrait_____, landscape_____)
7. Page description languages your printing facility supports:
Postscript™_____ Other (specify)_____
8. Character sets your facility supports:
ASCII___ ISO___ EBCDIC___

Viewing and Searching Machine-Readable Codebooks

Q.10. Do you utilize full text retrieval software (e.g., SPIRES, STAIRS™, ZYINDEX™, etc.) to view and to search codebooks on the screen?

1. Yes (Please specify software) _____
2. No

Q.11. If you encounter text wrapping problems when viewing codebooks, what is the maximum number of characters per line visible on your screen? _____

Q.12. ICPSR is considering storing some online documentation as TIFF FAX (CCITT Group 3) images. Do you have the capability to view and to print these images?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't Know

Working With SPSS® and SAS® Data Definitions

ICPSR now provides SAS and SPSS data definitions, or control cards, for many collections. SAS data definitions currently supplied include proc format, input, label, format, and missing value recodes. SPSS data definitions include data list, variable labels, value labels, and missing value recodes. We are interested in finding out how users work with these files.

Q.13. What statistical package(s) do you use most frequently? _____
_____ Mainframe/minicomputer version
_____ PC version
_____ Workstation version

Q.14. Have you experienced any problems working with ICPSR's SAS and SPSS data definition files (e.g., too many lines in the file, truncated labels, unclear labels, etc.)?

1. Yes (Please describe the problem and if possible indicate specific data collection.)
2. No

Q.15. What can ICPSR do to improve the utility of the data definition files (e.g., better labels, better handling of missing data, instructions for using the files, etc.)?

Q.16. Would it be more convenient for you to receive all SPSS data definitions combined into a single file and all SAS data definitions combined into a single file or to have each component (data list, variable labels, etc.) organized as a separate file?

1. One file each for SPSS and SAS
2. Separate files for each component
3. Other (specify)

Q.17. Would it be more convenient for you to have the SPSS mainframe and SPSS/PC+™ data definitions combined together, with instructions included on how to execute each one, or would you prefer separate data definitions for SPSS mainframe and PC?

1. Mainframe and PC together
2. Mainframe and PC separate

Additional Comments:

If you have further comments about any of the above topics, please use this space. If you would like help with a specific problem, please let us know and we will contact you.

Thank you

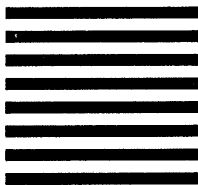
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