

1990 Census Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)

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Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) are computer-accessible files containing records for a sample of housing units, with information on the characteristics of each unit and the people in it. Within the limits of sample size and geographical detail, these files allow users to prepare virtually any tabulations they require.

For 1990, the Bureau of the Census is preparing PUMS for the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Two basic files for the United States are currently available:

- 5-Percent Sample, identifying all states and various subdivisions within them, including most counties with 100,000 or more inhabitants (available from ICPSR under the title **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample** [ICPSR 9952])
- 1-Percent Sample, identifying all metropolitan territory and most metropolitan areas (MAs) with 100,000 or more inhabitants individually, and groups of MAs elsewhere (**Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample** [ICPSR 9951])

Summary Data vs. Microdata

Computer-accessible data products for the 1990 Census are supplied in several formats, as summary data and as microdata. In summary data, the basic unit of analysis is a specific geo-

graphic area (for example, a census tract, county, or state) for which counts of persons or housing units (or aggregated data) in particular categories are provided. Summary data are used for Census Bureau printed reports and in most special tabulations produced by the Census Bureau; the Bureau distributes summary data on the summary tape files (STFs) and on microfiche. In microdata, the basic units of analysis are individual housing units and the persons who live in them.

Uses of Microdata Files

The public use microdata files essentially make it possible to produce "do-it-yourself" special tabulations. Since the 1990 files furnish nearly all of the detail recorded on long-form census questionnaires, users can construct their own custom tabulations and make multivariate associations that do not exist in the summary data. Users have the same freedom to manipulate the data they would have if they had collected the data in their own sample surveys, yet these files offer the precision of census data collection techniques and sample sizes larger than would be feasible in most independent sample surveys.

Microdata samples will be useful to users (1) who are doing research that does not require the identification of specific small geographic areas or detailed crosstabulations for small populations, and (2) who have access to programming, software, and computers needed to process the samples. Mi-

crodata users frequently study relationships among census variables not shown in existing census tabulations, or concentrate on the characteristics of certain specially defined populations, such as unemployed homeowners or families with four or more children.

Confidentiality of the Data

To maintain the confidentiality of responses required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census has applied a confidentiality edit to the 1990 Census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published, since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data are preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to the data items are then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas.

The main disclosure avoidance method used for the PUMS files is to limit the

ICPSR to Acquire All 1990 Census Data

Recognizing a need to facilitate research using the 1990 U.S. Census, ICPSR has begun to acquire all data from the 1990 Census and is making it available to the academic community. This three-year project is sustained by financial support from ICPSR membership dues, a Joint Statistical Agreement with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development.

Of special note are the PUMS files, which are now available on standardized tape cartridge. This data-delivery mode permits extremely rapid access to the data. PUMS are also distributed on round magnetic tape. See page 6 for more information on ICPSR's current holdings of 1990 Census data.

geographic detail shown in the files. A geographic area must have a minimum of 100,000 population to be fully identified. Furthermore, certain variables are topcoded, or the actual value of the characteristic is replaced by a descriptive statistic, such as the median.

Sample Design and Size

PUMS data are available in individual state files. Each microdata file is a stratified sample of the population, actually a subsample of the full census sample (approximately 15.9 percent of all housing units) that received census long-form questionnaires. Sampling was done housing unit-by-housing unit in order to allow study of family relationships and housing unit characteristics. Sampling of persons in institutions and other group quarters was done on a person-by-person basis. Vacant units were sampled also.

Nationwide, the 1990 5-percent sample gives the user records for over 12 million persons and over 5 million housing units. However, since processing a smaller sample is less expensive, some users will want to produce extracts using the subsample numbers provided in the housing record.

Unlike the 1980 PUMS files, each 1990 file contains individual weights for both the housing unit and the persons in the unit. The user can estimate the frequency of a particular characteristic for the entire population by summing the weight variables for records with that characteristic from the microdata file.

Reliability improves with increases in sample size, so the choice of sample size must represent a balance between the level of precision desired and the resources available for working with microdata files. Users can estimate the degree to which sampling error will affect any specific estimate prepared from a microdata file of a particular sample size.

Many factors affect the user's decision on which file to use. Users of microdata files for state or MSA estimates would normally use a 1-percent or 5-percent sample, while users concerned only with national figures can frequently get by with a smaller sample, say a 0.1-percent (one-in-a-thousand) sample. Although the Census Bureau no longer provides the 0.1-percent file, it does provide subsample numbers that allow scientifically designed extracts of various sizes to be drawn. Even national users may need a 1-percent or a 5-percent sample if extremely detailed tabulations are needed, or if users are concerned with very small segments of the population, for example, females 75 years old and over of Italian ancestry.

Subject Content

Microdata files contain the full range of population and housing information collected in the 1990 Census: e.g., 500 occupation categories, age by single years up to 90, and wages in dollars up to \$140,000. Because the samples provide data for all persons living in a sampled household, users can study how characteristics of household members are interrelated (for example, income and educational attainment of husbands and wives).

Information for each housing unit in the sample appears on a 231-character record with geographic and housing items, followed by a variable number of 231-character records with person-level information, one record for each member of the household.

The Bureau modified several items on the microdata files to provide protection for individual respondents; they also included many transformed variables (recodes), such as those appearing on the STF 3A files, so that users can analyze many complex relationships between records. Data users will frequently want to generate additional variables or develop recodes to meet their individual needs.

While it is impossible to predict all the transformations (recodes) required by data users, many of the more common ones (household income, selected monthly owner costs, poverty status, and so forth) have been included. Transformations such as these, as well as corrections that apply to certain subjects, are discussed in the PUMS technical documentation.

The sample questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency, and substitutions or allocations for any missing data were made. Allocation flags appear at the end of each record to indicate when an item has been allocated. Thus, a user desiring to tabulate only actually observed values can eliminate variables with allocated values. Editing and allocation flags are also discussed in the PUMS technical documentation.

Geographic Identification

The 5-percent and 1-percent samples each feature a different geographic scheme. The geographic units in these files are called Public Use Microdata Areas, or PUMAs. A 5-digit number, unique within state, identifies each PUMA. The first three digits represent the PUMA code and the last two the sub-PUMA. The sub-PUMA is used when counties or MAs are subdivided by groupings of census tracts. For example, the PUMAs for Bronx County, New York consist of several groups of census tracts numbered from 05101 through 05111, whereas the PUMA numbered 03500 is made up of three counties: Courtland, Tioga, and Tompkins counties.

State Data Centers provided the PUMAs for most states. For the states of Georgia, Indiana, and Oregon, the Census Bureau developed the PUMAs with input from the respective State Data Centers.

The 5-percent sample identifies every state, most individual counties or county equivalents with 100,000 or more inhabitants, many individual cit-

Subject Content of 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample Files

Types of Variables on Person Record

Relationship
Age
Race and Hispanic origin
Ancestry, place of birth
Language spoken at home
Marital status
Education
Place of work
Carpooling, transportation to work, and travel time to work
Disability status
Veteran status
Labor force characteristics: occupation, industry, class of workers, hours worked
Work experience and income in 1989
Income
Poverty status
Migration
Fertility
Weight variable (person)

Types of Variables on Housing Record

Geographic description, including region, state, MSA, and type of area
Housing characteristics, including vacancy type, units in structure, year structure built, and number of rooms and bedrooms
Plumbing, heating, and kitchen facilities
Cars, trucks, and vans available
Telephone
Utility payments
Financial information, including real estate taxes, rent, mortgage status, insurance premiums
Household type and household income information, including presence and age of children
Farm status
Weight variable (housing unit)

ies or groups of places with 100,000 or more inhabitants, and groupings of Census tracts for counties with at least 200,000 inhabitants.

Areas with populations under 100,000 have been grouped into reasonable analytic units often equivalent to state planning district boundaries. In New England, areas are defined in terms of cities and towns rather than counties.

The 1-percent sample identifies MAs of 100,000 or more inhabitants. The remaining MAs are paired together so that metropolitan and nonmetro-

politan territory can be separately analyzed.

Many large cities, groups of cities, counties, and groups of Census tracts are identified within large MAs. Outside MAs, counties are grouped according to state planning districts or into other reasonable analytic units with populations of 100,000 or more.

On the 1-percent sample, when PUMAs cross state boundaries, states are not separately identified. All of these records appear on a separate file where the state is identified as "99".

Corresponding Microdata From Earlier Censuses

PUMS files were also prepared for the 1960, 1970 and 1980 Censuses. Samples from the 1970 and 1960 Censuses employed a 1-percent sample size; the 5-percent sample was new for 1980. Very little comparability exists between geographic identifiers on each of the previous files, but housing and population characteristics are similar. Because of this similarity, microdata files from the most recent censuses are a rich resource for analysis of trends.

While most of the items for 1990 are comparable to 1980, there are some important changes to note. Items asked in 1990 but not in 1980 include the following:

- Employment status of parents recode
- Household language recode
- Time of departure for work
- Number of persons in family recode
- Presence of person under 65 years in household
- Presence of person under 18 years in household
- Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of 1989 household income
- Workers in family recode

Among the items asked in 1980 but not in 1990 are age at first marriage,

number of bathrooms, and cooking fuel used.

Some concepts were substantially changed for the 1990 Census. Several new racial categories have been added, including 25 American Indian tribes, and Hispanic origin now encompasses an expanded list of countries. "Grade" and "Finished Highest Grade" have been combined and grouped to show the highest level of education completed.

Software Considerations

The 1990 PUMS are structured as hierarchical, nonrectangular files. That is, each file contains two record types, each with different variables, rather than one longer record with all the variables. The file is sorted to maintain the relationship between both record types.

Although these files are extremely large, they can be handled by most statistical or report-writing software. Two basic record types are included: the housing unit record and the person record. For 1990, each of the records contains a serial number which links the persons in the housing unit to the proper housing unit record, so that users no longer

need to worry about keeping the record sequence as the file was delivered.

Most standard statistical software packages are now capable of handling the files in either hierarchical or rectangular structure. Most software packages, such as SAS®, SPSS®, BMDP®, and some relational database systems will, in fact, rectangularize hierarchical files. Further, the manuals accompanying most packages contain samples of code showing how to process the files. Several of the packages also have extract procedures already coded into the software.

The 1990 PUMS files are accompanied by electronic data dictionaries that allow users to read in ASCII characters and prepare statements transforming the variables and their corresponding descriptions and values to the proper statements required by the software package of choice. □

Note: ICPSR offers further enhancements to 1990 Census data products, including machine-readable documentation, which permits users to search and manipulate the text electronically, and SAS® and SPSS® data definition statements to facilitate the preparation of system files for analysis.

Carmen Campbell is Chief of the Microdata Access Branch of the Data User Services Division at the Bureau of the Census. She has worked at the Bureau in various capacities since 1963.

Donna Gotts Retires After 25 Years of Service

Donna Gotts, Administrative Secretary to the Executive Director of ICPSR, retired in January 1993 after over 25 years at the University of Michigan (U-M).

Donna worked in various positions at the U-M from 1967 to 1971, and then took a position as secretary to Jerry Clubb at the Consortium. In 1975, shortly after Jerry Clubb assumed the post of Executive Director, Donna became Administrative Secretary.

Donna's energetic, friendly manner will be greatly missed by Consortium staff, Official Representatives, and others who knew and worked with her. Carolyn Geda, ICPSR Assistant Director, remembers, "Donna was excellent at organizing me and making sure that I knew what had to be done next. All of our members knew Donna and she was able to maintain a good rapport with them, which is very important for our organization. We will all miss Donna, both personally and professionally."

Janet Vavra, ICPSR Technical Director, also praises Donna highly: "Donna had a formidable amount of knowledge at her fingertips which she was quick to share. She faithfully looked after our members and the ICPSR staff. All of us will miss her

guiding hand; however, she has earned a well-deserved change of pace. We wish her well in her new ventures."

ICPSR's Director of Archival Development, Erik Austin, adds, "We'll all miss Donna, for reasons too numerous to list. Among the many that could be mentioned are her knowledge of the Consortium, her sense of humor, and her willingness to put in whatever time it took to accomplish a project. She is a true professional."



Donna Gotts

Donna and her husband Al have retired to Clearwater Beach, Florida.

Ruth A. Edwards, former Executive Secretary to the chairman of Psychiatry at the U-M Hospitals, has assumed Donna's position. Ruth holds an associate's degree in business from the Carnegie Institute in Detroit and has been employed at U-M for the past twelve years. We look forward to working with Ruth and welcome her aboard.



Ruth Edwards

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 User Notes 4-7, Technical Notes 9-18
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 User Notes 4-7, Technical Notes 9-18
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 User Notes 4-7, Technical Notes 9-18
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
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
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]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample</i>	<i>Some states</i>	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample</i>	<i>Numerous states</i>	<i>Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards</i>
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Opportunity (EEO) File</i>	<i>50 states + District of Columbia + U.S. Summary (1 data file per state)</i>	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File	1 file for all U.S. counties	Machine-Readable Codebook
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 Summer Program, 1993

First Session

(June 28–July 23)

Lectures

Basic Mathematics
Mathematics for Social Scientists
Measurement and Design of Social Research
Introduction to Computing
Nonlinear Systems I: Model Specification
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

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

One-Week Workshops

Utilization of Data Resources from the 1990 Census
(June 7–11)
National Long-Term Care Surveys (June 14–18)
Logit and Log-linear Models (June 21–25)
Item Response/Masurement Theory (July 5–11)
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis:
 Recidivism Data (July 12–16)
 Network Analysis (July 12–16)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction (July 26–30)
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate (August 2–6)
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
 Information (August 9–13)

Second Session

(July 26–August 20)

Lectures

Nonlinear Systems II: Chaos, Catastrophes, and
 Visualization
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
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Geographic Information Systems
Data Visualization
Hierarchical Linear Models
Nonparametric Regression

*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.*

Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes are listed after each data collection description. Please note that this is the member cost for **extra** copies only; documentation is routinely provided when a data collection is ordered. This charge does not reflect shipping and handling costs of \$4 per volume. To avoid these shipping and handling costs, members can prepay for additional codebooks with checks.

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9951)

SUMMARY: The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 1-Percent Sample contains household and person records for a sample of housing units that received the "long form" of the 1990 Census questionnaire. Data items include the full range of population and housing information collected in the 1990 Census, including 500 occupation categories, age by single years up to 90, and wages in dollars up to \$140,000.

Each person identified in the sample has an associated household record, containing information on household characteristics such as type of household and family income. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: A stratified sample, consisting of a sub-sample of the household units that received the 1990 Census "long-form" questionnaire (approximately 15.9 percent of all housing units).

NOTE: Although all records are 231 characters in length, each file is hierarchical in structure, containing a housing unit record followed by a variable number of person records. Both record types contain approximately 120 variables. Two improvements over the 1980 PUMS files have been incorporated. First, the housing unit serial number is identified on both the housing unit record and on the person record, allowing the file to be processed as a rectangular file. In addition, each person record is assigned an individual weight, allowing users to more closely approximate published reports. Unlike previous years, the 1990

PUMS 1-percent and 5-percent samples have not been released in separate geographic series (known as "A," "B," etc. records). Instead, each sample has its own set of geographies, known as "Public Use Microdata Areas" (PUMAs), established by the Census Bureau with assistance from each State Data Center. The PUMAs in the 1-percent sample are based on a distinction between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas encompass whole central cities, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), or groups thereof, except where the city or metropolitan area contains more than 200,000 inhabitants. In that case, the city or metropolitan area is divided into several PUMAs. Nonmetropolitan PUMAs are based on areas or groups of areas outside the central city, PMSA, or MSA. PUMAs in this 1-percent sample may cross state lines.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/NONNUM

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

Part numbers
correspond to FIPS
codes of states
File Structure:
hierarchical
Record Length: 231

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

Part 81: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 80

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]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9952)

SUMMARY: The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) 5-Percent Sample contains household and person records for a sample of housing units that received the "long

form" of the 1990 Census questionnaire. Data items include the full range of population and housing information collected in the 1990 Census, including 500 occupation categories, age by single years up to 90, and wages in dollars up to \$140,000. Each person identified in the sample has an associated household record, containing information on household characteristics such as type of household and family income. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A stratified sample, consisting of a sub-sample of the household units that received the 1990 Census "long-form" questionnaire (approximately 15.9 percent of all housing units).

NOTE: Although all records are 231 characters in length, each file is hierarchical in structure, containing a housing unit record followed by a variable number of person records. Both record types contain approximately 120 variables. Two improvements over the 1980 PUMS files have been incorporated. First, the housing unit serial number is identified on both the housing unit record and on the person record, allowing the file to be processed as a rectangular file. In addition, each person record is assigned an individual weight, allowing users to more closely approximate published reports. Unlike previous years, the 1990 PUMS 1-percent and 5-percent samples have not been released in separate geographic series (known as "A," "B," etc. records). Instead, each sample has its own set of geographies, known as "Public Use Microdata Areas" (PUMAs), established by the Census Bureau with assistance from each State Data Center. The PUMAs in the 5-percent sample are based on counties and places within states. Each PUMA is a county or place, or groups thereof, except when the county or place contains more than 200,000 inhabitants. In that case, the county or place is divided into several PUMAs. PUMAs in this 5-percent sample do not cross state lines.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ NONNUM

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

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states
File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 231

Part 81: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

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

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO) FILE (ICPSR 9929)

SUMMARY: This file, the 1990 counterpart to the **Census of Population, 1980 [United States]: Equal Employment Opportunity Special File** (ICPSR 9026), is based on civilian labor force data from the 1990 Decennial Census and provides occupational and educational attainment data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file consists of two sets of cross-tabulations for the United States civilian labor force. The first set of tables provides data for 512 occupational categories by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The second set presents educational attainment data for seven age groups by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Both sets of tables are summarized geographically for the United States, all states and the District of Columbia, all counties and statistically equivalent entities, all Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, all places with populations of 50,000 or more, and all minor civil divisions with populations of 50,000 or more in 12 states. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The civilian labor force in the United States.

SAMPLING: The data contained in this file are based on the long-form questionnaire for the 1990 Census. This form was administered to approximately 17 percent of the housing units nationwide using a variable-rate sampling method based on geographic location and population.

NOTE: Each EEO logical record has a record size of 122,310 characters. The record is divided into 15 record segments of 8,154 characters, with each segment containing 300 characters of identification information followed by tables.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 52 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 45 to 4,395
Variables: 13,135
Record Length: 8,154
Records Per Case: 15

Part 80: Data Dictionary
Record Length: 80

Part 81: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 85

Part 100: United States
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,340
Variables: 13,135
Record Length: 8,154
Records Per Case: 15

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *1990 Census of Population and Housing Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, n.d.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1991: [CUMULATIVE FILE SUPPLEMENT, 1992] (ICPSR 9967)

SUMMARY: The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges 18 years of the General Social Surveys into a single file, with each year or survey constituting a subfile. In addition to the standard topic

areas (e.g., socioeconomic status, social mobility, social control, the family, race relations, sex relations, civil liberties, and morality), this collection includes the 1991 topical module concerning work organizations, and data from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) on work orientation (1989) and the role of government (1990). The 1992 supplement augments the 1972–1991 cumulative file with an additional 166 variables. (There was no regular GSS cross-section in 1992 and no 1972–1992 cumulative file produced.) Approximately 93 structure variables were added to offer further information on age, gender, marital status, and family relationships. About 73 variables were also added from the 1991 ISSP module on the impact of religious background, behavior, and beliefs on social and political preferences. These variables include items on morality, religious traditionalism, existential beliefs, religious upbringing, and the separation of church and state. In addition, the principal investigators recoded all variables using 1970 and 1980 United States Census Classification of Occupations to the International Standard Classification of Occupation Codes-1968 (ISCO-68) to facilitate the comparison of the GSS with many cross-national studies. Other changes were made to variables related to the Socioeconomic Index (SEI) of Occupations, measures of poverty status, family and respondent income in constant dollars, and date of interview.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All noninstitutionalized English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in the United States.

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

NOTE: Users of these data need to refer to the codebook for **General Social Surveys, 1972–1991: [Cumulative File]** (ICPSR 9710) as well as to the 1992 supplement codebook.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 27,782
Variables: 2,027
Record Length: 3,280
Records Per Case: 41

Documentation: \$27 (codebook for ICPSR 9710, 1972–1991 data) and \$18 (codebook supplement, 1992 data)

Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1990 (ICPSR 9745)

SUMMARY: This is the sixteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and life-style orientations of contemporary American youth. Two general types of tasks may be distinguished. The first is to provide a systematic and accurate description of the youth population of interest in a given year, and to quantify the direction and rate of change occurring over time. The second task, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States is asked to respond to approximately 100 drug-use and demographic questions as well as an average of 200 additional questions on a variety of subjects, including attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans. There are more than 1,300 variables in all. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Nationally representative multistage sample. The total sample is divided into five subsamples consisting of approximately 2,612 respondents, and each subsample is administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all the respondents answer the "core" drug and demographic questions. Each of the questionnaires generates a corresponding data file.

NOTE: All dummy variables were dropped from the data, and column locations for variables have changed from previous years. The codebook now contains all variables for all parts and accurately reflects

the data. For a full list of related publications, see the codebook.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Part 1: Core Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,676 Variables: 111 Record Length: 124 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Form 1 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,635 Variables: 560 Record Length: 596 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Form 2 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,620 Variables: 324 Record Length: 337 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Form 3 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,600 Variables: 363 Record Length: 376 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Form 4 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,607 Variables: 294 Record Length: 308 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Form 5 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,600 Variables: 320 Record Length: 333 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Form 6 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,614 Variables: 363 Record Length: 376 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
	Parts 9–15: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 42 to 45 per part

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Bachman, J.G., L.D. Johnston, and P.M. O'Malley. *Monitoring the Future: Questionnaire Responses From the Nation's High School Seniors, 1988*. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, 1991.

Johnston, L.D., P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman. *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975–1990, Volume I: High School Seniors*. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 91-1813. *Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 91-1835. 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James O. Taylor, Robert B. Wallace,
and Adrian M. Ostfeld

ESTABLISHED POPULATIONS FOR EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDIES OF THE ELDERLY, 1981-1983: [IOWA AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, IOWA, EAST BOSTON, AND NEW HAVEN] (ICPSR 9915)

SUMMARY: The goals of the Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly project were to identify predictors of mortality, hospitalization, and placement in long-term care facilities and to study risk factors for chronic diseases and for disability in the elderly. The survey elicited information from persons 65 years of age and older in three geographic locations: East Boston, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; and Iowa and Washington counties, Iowa. These public use baseline data cover demographic characteristics (age, sex, race, height, weight, income, education, marital status, number of children, employment, and religion); social and physical functioning; chronic conditions; related health problems; health habits; self-reported use of dental, hospital, and nursing home services; and depression. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All noninstitutionalized persons 65 years of age and older in East Boston, Massachusetts; New Haven, Connecticut; and Iowa and Washington counties, Iowa.

SAMPLING: In East Boston, individuals eligible for the study were identified through a total community census performed concurrently with the baseline interview in 1982. In Iowa, interviews were attempted with all eligible persons enumerated using a list from the area's Agency on Aging, supplemented by additional listings from local informants. New Haven used a stratified random sample of clusters of households. The sample was stratified for three different types of residence: public housing for the elderly, private housing for the elderly, and elsewhere in the community. Males were oversampled to attempt to achieve balance in the sex distribution of the sample.

NOTE: Additional documentation, *The Epese Resource Data Book*, is available upon request. The age distribution is: New Haven (non-Blacks): 65-69 (N = 611), 70-74 (N = 590), 75-79 (N = 491), 80-84 (N = 335), and 80+ (N = 256). New Haven (Blacks): 65-74 (N = 351), and 75+ (N = 178). Iowa: 65-69 (N = 986), 70-74 (N = 988), 75-79 (N = 815), 80-84 (N = 523),

and 80+ (N = 361). East Boston: 65-69 (N = 1,277), 70-74 (N = 1,081), 75-79 (N = 697), 80-84 (N = 413), and 80+ (N = 341). Totals for each area are: New Haven (N = 2,812), Iowa (N = 3,673), and East Boston (N = 3,809).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,294
Variables: 233
Record Length: 301
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Comoni-Huntley, J., et al. *Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly. Resource Data Book*. Publication No. 86-2443. Bethesda, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Aging, 1986.

Comoni-Huntley, J., et al. "Epidemiology of Disability in the Oldest Old: Methodological Issues and Preliminary Findings." *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly* 63 (1985), 350-376.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Tecumseh Management Committee

TECUMSEH MORTALITY FOLLOW-UP STUDY, 1978 (ICPSR 9900)

SUMMARY: This study provides mortality data for respondents to the **Tecumseh Community Health Study, 1959-1969** (ICPSR 8969). The seven variables in the data collection include an identifier to link the mortality data with the core data file, the contact month and year (for respondents who were alive during the 1978 ascertainment period), respondents' mortality status (alive, dead, or unknown), the month and year of death, and the cause of death (International Classification of Diseases, 8th Revision codes). These mortality follow-up data were recorded for the 8,637 white respondents to the original data collection. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: All 8,800 residents of the 2,400 households in Tecumseh, Michigan

were canvassed in 1957. In each of three rounds of data collection (1959-1960, 1962-1965, and 1967-1969), interviews and medical examinations were conducted with remaining and new household residents, yielding a total of 11,563 persons who were examined at least once, and 4,312 who were examined during all three rounds. This mortality file contains data for the 8,637 white respondents who were first examined in Round I.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 8,637
Variables: 7
Record Length: 35
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

John Robinson

AMERICANS' USE OF TIME, 1985 (ICPSR 9875)

SUMMARY: For this data collection, respondents were asked to record in single-day time diaries each activity they engaged in over a 24-hour period. The time diary data were gathered through three different data collection methods: mail-back, telephone, and personal interviews. Respondents were instructed to describe in the diaries when the activity began, the time the activity ended, where it occurred, and who was present when the activity took place. Demographic variables include household type, respondent's sex, marital status, age, educational level, occupation, work hours, number of children in the household under 5 and 18 years of age, and household income. Other variables focus on total work time, total time for meals at work, total minutes at work engaged in nonwork activities, total work break in minutes, and total time traveling to and from work. Data are also provided on total time spent on meal preparation and cleanup, housecleaning, outdoor chores, laundry, ironing, clothes care, home repair, baby care, child care, shopping for food, and traveling to and from food shopping. Respondents also reported total time spent on personal care, medical care, family financial activities, and sleeping, as well as time spent

attending school, classes, seminars, special interest group meetings, religious meetings, sports events, and other social activities.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults 18 years or older living in houses with telephones in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: The data for the main (mail-back) study were collected from a sample of Americans who were first contacted by telephone, using a Waksberg-Mitofsky two-stage random digit dial design. All members of the participating households aged 12 and over were sent mail-back diaries. A total of 2,921 mail-back diaries were completed and returned by adults aged 18 and over. The telephone survey consisted of a random sample of the adults who were contacted in the first phase of the random digit dial sample. A total of 1,210 telephone diaries were completed by this group. Thirdly, a separate national sample of 808 diaries were collected through personal in-home interviews. This sample was drawn from a subset of 20 primary sampling units (PSUs) drawn at random from the continuing national samples of the Institute for Survey Research at Temple University in Philadelphia. That stratified sample was further stratified and subjected to "controlled selection" to ensure that the subset of 20 PSUs retained sufficient representation by rural-urban-suburban character within each of the four regions of the country. Weights are included to adjust the three different samples so that the proportion of full-time working males and females matches 1985 Census Bureau figures. In addition, males were weighted slightly up and females slightly down to correct for the slight underrepresentation of male respondents. The weights also control for day of the week.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Main Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,939 Variables: 128 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 8	Part 2: Supplemental Documentation Record Length: 111
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Charles Lewis Taylor and Joachim Amm

NATIONAL CAPABILITY DATA: ANNUAL SERIES, 1950-1988 (ICPSR 9904)

SUMMARY: This collection contains economic, military, and population indicators for 155 countries during the years 1950-1988. There are 2 identification and 15 substantive variables, which include size of armed forces, military expenditure, crude steel production, energy consumption, urban and total population, real gross domestic production (RGDP), and percentage share of RGDP in consumption, investment, and government. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All countries in the world.

NOTE: The 16 data files, Parts 1-16, cover 155 countries, with 10 countries grouped alphabetically in each file, except for Part 16, which contains 5 countries. Each data file was created by an SPSS/PC write command and contains a data list statement which specifies variable names and column locations followed by the actual data records. Users should note that file structure, case count, variable count, and records per case specifications in the part information describe the data portion of each file, while record length specifications describe the physical character of each file, including the data list statements. Data for many countries for the years 1986-1988 are incomplete. Part 17, the Codebook for All Parts, notes which of the 16 data files to access for data on a particular country.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Raw Data (Afghanistan- Bangladesh) and Data List Statement File Structure: rectangular Cases: 390 Variables: 17 Record Length: 77 Records Per Case: 2	Part 2: Raw Data (Barbados- Burkina Faso) and Data List Statement File Structure: rectangular Cases: 390 Variables: 17 Record Length: 77 Records Per Case: 2
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Part 3: Raw Data
(Burundi-Comoros)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 5: Raw Data
(Eq. Guinea-Ghana)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 7: Raw Data
(Iceland-Jamaica)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 9: Raw Data
(Liberia-Mauritania)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 11: Raw Data
(Nigeria-Poland)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 13: Raw Data
(Singapore-
Sweden) and
Data List Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 4: Raw Data
(Congo-El Salvador)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 6: Raw Data
(Greece-Hungary)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 8: Raw Data
(Japan-Lesotho)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 10: Raw Data
(Mauritius-Niger)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 12: Raw Data
(Portugal-Sierra Leone)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 14: Raw Data
(Switzerland-
Uganda) and
Data List Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 15: Raw Data
(U.A.E.-Yemen)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 390
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 16: Raw Data
(Y.P.D.R.-Zimbabwe)
and Data List
Statement
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 195
Variables: 17
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 2

Part 17: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 77

Documentation: machine-readable only

J. David Singer and Melvin Small

NATIONAL MATERIAL CAPABILITIES DATA, 1816-1985 (ICPSR 9903)

SUMMARY: This collection contains demographic, military, and industrial indicators for each international system member for the years 1816-1985. There are two identification variables and seven substantive variables, which include urban and total populations, military expenditure, military personnel, iron and steel production, and energy consumption. Each system member is also coded as a major or minor power for each year. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All countries in the world.

NOTE: Column 13 of every record in the data file contains the numeral 3. This variable is not described in the codebook.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 10,145
Variables: 9
Record Length: 69
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSS Export
File for Raw Data
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Singer, J. David, and Melvin Small.
Resort to Arms. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1982.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Harold D. Clarke and Allan Kornberg

POLITICAL SUPPORT IN CANADA, 1983-1988 (ICPSR 9874)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to study the distribution, causes, and consequences of public support for Canada's national political authorities, regime, and community. Major areas of investigation include political attitudes, electoral behavior, conventional and unconventional forms of political behavior, evaluations of government performance (economy and other policy areas), and judgments of the equity and fairness of the political system. The surveys included in the collection have cross-sectional and panel components which permit the study of the dynamics of Canadian political attitudes and behavior. Specific variables for Part 1, 1988 National Pre-Election Survey Raw Data, include respondents' party affiliation, voting history, language, and cultural group affiliation, as well as opinions on the free trade agreement, the most important

issue in the election, and which leaders were most impressive in the debates. Variables in Part 2, 1988 Post-Election Survey and 1988 Pre-Post Election Panel Survey Raw Data, cover respondents' opinions on free trade, civil service, taxes, trusting federal officials, and protection of the environment. For Part 3, 1983 National Cross-Sectional Survey Raw Data, information is provided on topics such as the respondents' involvement in the campaign; opinions on the effectiveness of the judicial system, Parliament, and taxation policies; and views on the importance of the welfare system, the armed forces, and employment opportunities. Data in Part 4, 1984 National Cross-Sectional Survey and 1983-1984 National Panel Survey Raw Data, cover respondents' views on the most important election issue for them as opposed to the most important issue for the candidates. All files offer demographic information as well, including age, race, sex, religious affiliation, education, occupation, employment status, and income level. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Canadian electorate (persons 18 years of age and older).

SAMPLING: Stratified random national samples, with oversampling in smaller provinces.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + database dictionaries + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length and SPSS Export Files

Part 1: 1988 National
Pre-Election Survey
Raw Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,168
Variables: 160
Record Length: 271
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: 1988
Post-Election Survey
and 1988 Pre-Post
Election Panel
Survey Raw Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,946
Record Length: 573
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: 1983 National
Cross-Sectional
Survey Raw Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,107
Variables: 224
Record Length: 1,752
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: 1984 National
Cross-Sectional
Survey and 1983-1984
National Panel Survey
Raw Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,928
Variables: 425
Record Length: 3,380
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: 1988 National
Pre-Election Survey
SPSS Export File
Record Length: 80

Part 6: 1988
Post-Election Survey
and 1988 Pre-Post
Election Panel Survey
SPSS Export File
Record Length: 80

Part 7: 1983 National
Cross-Sectional
Survey SPSS
Export File
Record Length: 80

Part 8: 1984 National
Cross-Sectional
Survey and 1983-1984
National Panel Survey
SPSS Export File
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Kornberg, Allan, and Harold D. Clarke.
Citizens and Community: Political Support in a Representative Democracy. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1992.

Documentation: \$5

Robert L. Kahn and Toni C. Antonucci

SOCIAL NETWORKS IN ADULT LIFE, 1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9254)

SUMMARY: These data were gathered to provide information on Kahn and Antonucci's life-span developmental model, "convoys of social support," which explores interpersonal relationships over time. Older adults (aged 50+) were interviewed on their health status, labor force status, and other demographic characteristics, and on the composition and

degree of closeness of members of their current support network (e.g., spouses, children, friends). Three concentric circles of closeness were defined, varying in terms of transcendence of the relationship beyond role requirements, stability over the life span, and exchange of many different types of support (confiding, reassurance, respect, care when ill, discussion when upset, and talk about health). The principal respondents named a total of 6,341 network members, ranging in age from 18 to 96 years. Detailed structural and functional characteristics were collected from the principal respondents on the first ten named members of each support network. Similar interviews were then conducted with one to three network members of those 259 principal respondents who were 70+ years old. Two data files are provided: Part 1 contains merged data from the interviews of both the principal respondents aged 70+ and their network members, and Part 2 contains data from the principal respondents aged 50+. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Persons 50 years and older in households of the United States.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability sample of households with at least one member aged 50 years or older and an oversampling of all household members aged 70 years or older. Additionally, up to three network members were interviewed for each of the respondents aged 70+ (as well as one child and one grandchild if not already named), for a total of 497 network members. There was some overlap between principal respondents and network members: 102 network members were also principal respondents, and 40 were named by more than one principal respondent.

NOTE: The age distribution of the 718 principal respondents was 50–64 years (N = 333), 65–74 years (N = 227), and 75–95 years (N = 158).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Record Length with SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Principals, Aged 70+/ Network Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 497
Variables: 1,659
Record Length: 2,535
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 3–7: SAS
Control Cards for Principals, Aged 70+/ Network Data
Record Length: 80

Parts 12–16: SAS
Control Cards for Principals, Aged 50+ Data
Record Length: 80

Part 2: Principals, Aged 50+ Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 718
Variables: 864
Record Length: 1,317
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 8–11: SPSS
Control Cards for Principals, Aged 70+/ Network Data
Record Length: 80

Parts 17–20: SPSS
Control Cards for Principals, Aged 50+ Data
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Antonucci, Toni C., and Hiroko Akiyama. "Social Networks in Adult Life and a Preliminary Examination of the Convoy Model." *Journal of Gerontology* 42 (September 1987), 519–527.

Antonucci, Toni C., and Barbara A. Israel. "Veridicality of Social Support: A Comparison of Principal and Network Members' Responses." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 54, 4 (1986), 432–437.

Antonucci, Toni C., and Hiroko Akiyama. "An Examination of Sex Differences in Social Support Among Older Men and Women." *Sex Roles* 17 (November–December 1989), 737–749.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1992 (ICPSR 9927)

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data and also provides supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1991. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided

group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Spanish origin, are available for each person in the household enumerated. CLASS IV

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

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 704

Part 2: Data
Dictionary File
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$10

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1989: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 9953)

SUMMARY: Federal, state, and local government employment data are provided in this file. Full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalent, and payroll statistics are included. Data are supplied by type of government (federal, state, county, city, township, special district, and school district) and by function. Governmental functions include education (elementary, secondary, and higher education), police and fire protection, financial administration,

judicial and legal functions, highways, solid waste management and sewage, libraries, air and water transportation and terminals, state liquor stores, social insurance administration, housing and community development, utilities, public welfare, parks and recreation, health care, transit, and natural resources. CLASS IV

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,943
Variables: approx. 400
Record Length: 14,000
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Keith Griffin and Zhao Renwei

CHINESE HOUSEHOLD INCOME PROJECT, 1988 (ICPSR 9836)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this project was to measure and estimate the distribution of income in both rural and urban areas of the People's Republic of China. The principal investigators based their definition of income on cash payments and on a broad range of additional components: payments in kind valued at market prices, agricultural output produced for self-consumption valued at market prices, the value of ration coupons and other direct subsidies, and the imputed value of housing. The rural component of this collection consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis. Individual rural respondents reported on their employment status, level of education, Communist Party membership, type of employer (e.g., public, private, or foreign), type of economic sector in which employed, occupation, whether they held

a second job, retirement status, monthly pension, monthly wage, and other sources of income. Demographic variables include relationship to householder, gender, age, and student status. Rural households reported extensively on the character of the household and residence. Information was elicited on type of terrain surrounding the house, geographic position, type of house, and availability of electricity. Also reported were sources of household income (e.g., farming, industry, government, rents, and interest); taxes paid; value of farm; total amount and type of cultivated land; financial assets and debts; quantity and value of various crops (e.g., grains, cotton, flax, sugar, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, tea, seeds, nuts, lumber, livestock and poultry, eggs, fish and shrimp, wool, honey, and silkworm cocoons); amount of grain purchased or provided by a collective; use of chemical fertilizers, gasoline, and oil; quantity and value of agricultural machinery; and all household expenditures (e.g., food, fuel, medicine, education, transportation, and electricity). The urban component of this collection also consists of two data files, one in which the individual is the unit of analysis and a second in which the household is the unit of analysis. Individual urban respondents reported on their economic status within the household, Communist Party membership, sex, age, nature of employment, and relationship to the household head. Information was collected on all types and sources of income from each member of the household whether working, nonworking, or retired; all revenue received by owners of private or individual enterprises; and all in-kind payments (e.g., food and durable and non-durable goods). Urban households reported total income (including salaries, interest on savings and bonds, dividends, rent, leases, alimony, gifts, and boarding fees), all types and values of food rations received, and total debt. Information was also gathered on household accommodations and living conditions, including number of rooms, total living area in square meters, availability and cost of running water, sanitary facilities, heating and air-conditioning equipment, kitchen availability, location of residence, ownership of home, and availability of electricity and telephone. Households reported on all of their expenditures including amounts spent on food items such as wheat, rice, edible oils, pork, beef and mutton, poultry, fish and seafood, sugar, and vegetables by means of both coupons in state-owned stores and at free market prices. Information was also collected on rents paid by the households,

fuel available, type of transportation used, and availability and use of medical and child care. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Resident population of the People's Republic of China.

SAMPLING: The data collection consists of two distinct samples of the urban and rural population of the People's Republic of China which were selected from significantly larger samples (67,186 rural households and 34,945 urban households) drawn by the State Statistical Bureau. For a complete description of sampling procedures used, refer to Part 14 of this collection.

NOTE: Users may disaggregate the data down to the county level through use of the Codes for the Administrative Divisions of the People's Republic of China (in Chinese) issued by the State Statistical Bureau, which are included in the hardcopy documentation for this collection.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument + accompanying computer programs

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Rural Individual Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 51,352 Variables: 51 Record Length: 163 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards for Rural Individual Data Record Length: 81
Part 3: Rural Household Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,258 Variables: 495 Record Length: 2,786 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: SAS Control Cards for Rural Household Data Record Length: 81
Part 5: Rural Questionnaire Translated into English Record Length: 72	Part 6: SAS Program (Uses Rural SAS Data to Create Measures of Rural Income) Record Length: 72

Part 7: Urban Individual Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 31,827
Variables: 89
Record Length: 352
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Urban Household Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,009
Variables: 182
Record Length: 876
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: Urban Questionnaire Translated into English
Record Length: 72

Part 13: Extended Definition of Income
Record Length: 72

Part 15: Readme File:
General Introduction
Record Length: 72

Part 8: SAS Control Cards for Urban Individual Data
Record Length: 81

Part 10: SAS Control Cards for Urban Household Data
Record Length: 81

Part 12: SAS Program (Uses Urban SAS Data to Create Measures of Urban Income)
Record Length: 74

Part 14: Description of Survey and Sampling Strategy
Record Length: 72

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Griffin, Keith, et al. "Household Income and Its Distribution in China." *China Quarterly* (forthcoming).

Griffin, Keith, and Zhao Renwei, eds. *The Distribution of Income in China* (forthcoming).

Documentation: partially machine-readable (price not available at press time)

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: AMBULATORY MEDICAL VISIT DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 14.5] (ICPSR 9881)

SUMMARY: 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. Public Use Tape 14.5 provides three data files containing information on the use of and expenditures for ambulatory medical services reported in the Household Survey. The Household Survey is one of the three major compo-

nents 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.) The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. An ambulatory visit is defined as a single contact with a medical provider for one or more services in either a hospital outpatient department or emergency room, a setting other than an inpatient hospital (such as a physician's office, a clinic, or a lab), a nursing home, or a person's home. The first file includes visits and telephone calls to physicians' offices (including HMOs and health departments) in settings other than a hospital or at home, and to providers of care (e.g., chiropractors and psychologists). The second file includes visits to hospital outpatient departments, and the third file covers visits to hospital emergency rooms, both regardless of provider type. A record on any of these data files represents a unique ambulatory visit. In addition, each file contains demographic information such as age, sex, and race; dates of visits; medical conditions associated with the visit; and variables such as types of procedures performed and the main reason for the visit. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States.

SAMPLING: Sampled persons from the Household Survey who reported ambulatory medical visits in 1987 and who responded for their entire period of eligibility are included in this dataset. The Household Survey sample is a stratified multi-stage area probability design with a total sample of roughly 35,000 individuals in 14,000 households who completed all rounds of data collection. Oversampling of population subgroups of special policy interest included poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

NOTE: Records in these files can be linked to all NMES public use tapes from the Household Survey by using the person identifier (PIDX).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Medical Provider Visits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 156,957
Variables: 69
Record Length: 270
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Hospital Outpatient Visits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20,648
Variables: 91
Record Length: 375
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Emergency Room Visits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 8,249
Variables: 72
Record Length: 352
Records Per Case: 1

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

Part 5: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$24 (partially machine-readable)

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY DATA ON HOME HEALTH CARE AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASES AND RENTALS [PUBLIC USE TAPE 14.2] (ICPSR 9944)

SUMMARY: 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 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.) The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. Public Use Tape 14.2 provides two

data files containing information on expenditures for formal home health care and the purchase or rental of medical equipment, supplies, and other medical items. The Home Health Care file contains information on each person in the Household Survey using these services in 1987. Each record is restricted to the set of formal services provided during the year by each type of provider sent by each unique agency furnishing home health care. This file provides person-level demographic information such as age, sex, and race, and information on household-reported medical conditions associated with the use of home health care. The Medical Equipment and Supplies file contains one record per type of medical item for each eligible person in the Household Survey who reported having purchased, rented, or otherwise obtained such items. This file also provides person-level demographic information, and medical condition and date of purchase variables. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States who used home health care.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey sample is a stratified multistage area probability design with a total sample of roughly 35,000 individuals in 14,000 households who completed all rounds of data collection. Oversampling of population subgroups of special policy interest included poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities. Sampled persons from the Household Survey who used formal home health care and/or purchased or rented medical equipment, supplies, and other medical items in 1987 are included in this dataset.

NOTE: Records in these files can be linked to all NMES public use tapes from the Household Survey by using the person identifier (PIDX).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Household Survey Home Health Care
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,682
Variables: 62
Record Length: 265
Records Per Case: 1

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

Part 2: Household Survey Medical Equipment and Supplies
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,010
Variables: 38
Record Length: 180
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$23 (partially machine-readable)

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: POLICYHOLDERS OF PRIVATE INSURANCE: PREMIUMS, PAYMENT SOURCES, AND TYPES AND SOURCE OF COVERAGE [PUBLIC USE TAPE 15] (ICPSR 9901)

SUMMARY: The 1987 National Medical Expenditure Survey (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. Public Use Tape 15 is the first release of data from the Health Insurance Plans Survey (HIPS), a follow-up to the NMES Household Survey designed to verify health insurance status provided by the NMES Household Survey respondents as well as to provide supplementary information on private health insurance coverage. The Household Survey is one of the three major components of the 1987 NMES. (The other two components are the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives [SAIAN] and the Institutional Population Component.) The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. Public Use Tape 15 provides information on private health insurance in force at the end of calendar year 1987 for employment-related and other coverage of all policy-

holders in the United States noninstitutionalized civilian population. There are two data files, one for employment-related insurance and one for insurance that is purchased directly from insurance carriers or associations. Records on each data file contain selected person-level demographic information, such as age, sex, race, and religion of the respective policyholder, as well as characteristics of the policyholder's health insurance coverage and the provider of employment-related insurance. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey sample is a stratified multistage area probability design with a total sample of roughly 35,000 individuals in 14,000 households who completed all rounds of data collection. Oversampling of population subgroups of special policy interest included poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities. The HIPS sample included (1) all employers associated with jobs held by individuals at least 16 years old in the fourth round of the Household Survey, (2) the most recent employer of individuals not employed in Round 4 who were at least 21 years old, and (3) all sources of health insurance that were identified by sampled individuals as in force at the end of 1987.

NOTE: Records in these files enable linkage of policyholders to the personal and socioeconomic characteristics provided in the **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Population Characteristics and Person-Level Utilization, Rounds 1-4 [Public Use Tape 13] (ICPSR 9695).**

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Employment-
Related Coverage
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 6,549
Variables: 125
Record Length: 560
Records Per Case: 1

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

Part 2: Coverage
Obtained Directly
From Insurers
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,992
Variables: 49
Record Length: 175
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: SAS
Control Cards
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$19 (partially
machine-readable)*

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990: AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9909)

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 purpose of this supplement was to monitor the public's knowledge about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and to obtain information about the use of blood tests for the AIDS virus infection. The file contains approximately 90 variables from the core file (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1990** [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement cover attitudes towards and knowledge of AIDS, the effects of the disease, how it is spread, where to obtain information on AIDS, detection of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) with blood tests, how to avoid getting the disease, and personal knowledge of anyone who had the test for AIDS, had tested positively for the virus, or had the disease. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a multistage probability sampling design. Four inde-

pendent 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. The age distribution of the sample is 18-24 years (N = 4,732), 25-44 years (N = 17,983), 45-64 years (N = 9,891), 65-69 years (N = 2,479), 70-74 years (N = 2,133), and 75+ years (N = 3,295). The racial/ethnic distribution is White (N = 33,443), Black (N = 5,474), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 787), Native American (N = 284), multiple (N = 27), and other or unknown (N = 498).

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: NONNUM/
FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 40,513
Variables: approx. 400
Record Length: 436
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: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION (HPDP) INJURY CONTROL AND CHILD SAFETY AND HEALTH SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9911)

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 purpose of this supplement was to determine the general level of public awareness about ways to prevent injuries to children and adults and methods used to accomplish this. Questions were also included about breast-feeding. The supplement contains approximately 100 variables from the core file (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1990** [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, household safety, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include whether respondents had heard of poison control centers, whether they had the telephone number to a poison control center, whether they had ipecac syrup in the house, whether they knew about child safety seats, whether a doctor told them about using child safety seats, whether they used a car safety seat when leaving the hospital after the baby's birth, whether the child currently had a car safety seat, whether the child was buckled into a car safety seat, whether the child wore a seat belt, if the child was ever breast-fed, and the age of the child when breast-feeding was completely stopped. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a multistage 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. The age distribution of the children is 6 and under (N = 11,685), 6–16 years (N = 19,793), and 17 years (N = 1,765). The racial/ethnic distribution is White (N = 24,654), Black (N = 6,192), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 817), Native American (N = 342), multiple (75), and other or unknown (1,163).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 33,243
Variables: approx. 130
Record Length: 400
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 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: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION (HPDP) PREGNANCY AND SMOKING SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9912)

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 purpose of this supplement was to estimate women's current smoking practices and to measure knowledge of the effects of cigarette smoking on certain health problems, pregnancy, and childbirth. The file contains approximately 90 variables from the core file (see *National Health Interview Survey, 1990* [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include questions on current pregnancy status, whether the respondent had ever smoked 100 cigarettes, whether she currently smoked, time elapsed since the respondent last smoked regularly, number of cigarettes the respondent smoked per day, whether the respondent smoked during pregnancy, number of cigarettes smoked before learning of pregnancy, number of cigarettes smoked after learning of pregnancy, whether the respondent smoked during most of their last pregnancy, and whether the respondent was ever advised by a doctor to quit smoking. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a multistage probability sampling design. Four inde-

pendent 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. The age distribution is 18–24 years (N = 5,889), 25–34 years (N = 10,633), and 35–44 years (N = 9,317). The racial/ethnic distribution is White (N = 20,214), Black (N = 4,130), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 702), Native American (N = 206), multiple (N = 17), and other or unknown (N = 570).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 25,839
Variables: approx. 140
Record Length: 400
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 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*, Se-

ries 2, No. 110. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 89-1384. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, August 1989.

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION (HPDP) SAMPLE PERSON SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9914)

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. This file contains approximately 90 variables from the core file (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1990** [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement cover present diet, height, weight, weight loss methods, amount of sleep obtained, the type of regular source of medical care obtained, mammography, knowledge about radon exposure, knowledge about cardiovascular disease, exercise, high blood pressure, stress, sports, physical work done on the job and in daily activity, smoking, alcohol opinions and usage, and dental care. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a multistage 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. The age distribution of the sample is 18-24 years (N = 4,791), 25-34 years (N = 9,717), 35-44 years (N = 8,520), 45-54 years (N = 5,257), 55-64 years (N = 4,770), 65-74 years (N = 4,676), and 75+ years (N = 3,373). The racial/ethnic distribution is White (N = 33,896), Black (N = 5,576), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 803), Native American (N = 288), and other or unknown (N = 541).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 41,104
Variables: approx. 470
Record Length: 800
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: \$6

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990: HEARING SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9910)

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 purpose of this supplement was to obtain current data on one of the most prevalent chronic conditions in the United States: hearing impairment, including deafness. The file contains approximately 90 variables from the core file (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1990** [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include range of age at onset of hearing problems, ringing noises heard, Gallaudet hearing scale scores, use of hearing aids, medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, and medicine. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a multistage 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. The age distribution is under 6 years (N = 11,685), 5-17 years (N = 19,793), 18-24 years (N = 12,995), 25-34 years (N = 20,020), 35-44 years (N = 17,995), 45-54 years (N = 12,266), 55-64 years (N = 10,299), 65-74 years (N = 8,769), and 75+ years (N = 5,809). The racial/ethnic distributions is White (N = 94,935), Black (N = 17,967), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 2,815), Native American (N = 959), multiple (N = 131), and other or unknown (N = 2,824).

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 119,631
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 352
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: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1990: PODIATRY SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9913)

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 purpose of this supplement was to obtain current data concerning problems with the feet, access to foot care, and the amount, frequency, and type of foot care obtained. The file contains approximately 90 variables from the core file (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1990** [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include toenail, infection, corn, and callus problems; flat feet or fallen arches; deformities; sprains, strains, or fractures; arthritis; length of time with and frequency of the problem; health insurance that covered foot problems; the types of health professional seen for foot problems; and where the health professionals were seen. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a multistage 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. The age distribution is under 6 years (N = 11,685), 6-16 years (N = 19,793), 17-24 years (N = 12,995), 25-34 years (N = 20,020), 35-44 years (N = 17,995), 45-54 years (N = 12,266), 55-64 years (N = 10,299), 65-74 years (N = 8,769), and 75+ years (N = 5,809). The racial/ethnic distribution is White (N = 94,935), Black (N = 17,967), Asian/Pacific Islander (N = 2,815), Native American (N = 959), multiple (N = 131), and other or unknown (N = 2,824).

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

identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 119,631
Variables: approx. 150
Record Length: 454
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: \$4

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

MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH 1984 (ICPSR 9811) 1985 (ICPSR 9812)

SUMMARY: These data collections present information about the causes of deaths occurring in the United States during 1984 and 1985. Information is provided concerning original and underlying causes of death, nature of injury, type of illness, place of death, and whether there were multiple conditions that caused the death. In addition, data are provided on date of death, and on sex, race, age, marital status, and origin or descent of the deceased. Also included is information on residence of the

deceased (state, county, city, region, and whether the county was a metropolitan or a nonmetropolitan area). Data on whether an autopsy was performed and the site of accidents are also provided. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All deaths occurring in the United States during 1984 and 1985.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,042,304 and 2,089,378
Variables: approx. 41 to 44 per file
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$12 per collection

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1984: SUPPLEMENT ON AGING, MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH, 1984-1989 (ICPSR 9906)

SUMMARY: This data file supplies date and cause of death data for sample persons included in the Supplement on Aging (SOA) to the **National Health Interview Survey**,

1984 (ICPSR 8659). It can also be used for the cohort included in the **National Health Interview Survey: Longitudinal Study of Aging, 70 Years and Over, 1984-1989** (ICPSR 8719), a follow-up to the SOA. The file contains the date of death for 3,113 persons who died by the end of 1989. It also contains the cause of death for 2,515 persons who died by the end of 1988. Records of participants in the SOA were matched with the National Death Index only if the participant provided all the information after being told that it would be used for matching. Of the 16,148 participants, 15,974 provided the information and their records were matched to the National Death Index for the years 1984-1989. Of those 15,974, a total of 3,113 matched either on all items (2,640) or on the critical items (473). Records of the 3,113 decedents were then matched with multiple cause of death files for the years 1984-1988. This file contains the identification number for adding this information to the Supplement on Aging and the Longitudinal Study of Aging files. Also supplied are the underlying cause of death (up to eight multiple causes of death), whether an autopsy was performed, the place of death, and codes for the occupation and industry of the deceased, as reported on the death certificate. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: Participants in the Supplement on Aging to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey that were matched with the National Death Index for 1984-1989.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,113
Variables: approx. 26
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit

BRITISH CRIME SURVEY, 1988 (ICPSR 9850)

SUMMARY: This 1988 survey, the third in a series of surveys instituted by the Home Office in 1982, examines levels of victimization in Great Britain and offers attitudinal data on issues relating to crime. The 1988 survey was intended to replicate the 1982 and 1984 surveys (ICPSR 8672 and 8685) as much as possible. However, in 1988 an additional sample of ethnic minority respondents was included. Respondents were asked a series of screening questions to establish whether they had been the victims of crime during the reference period, and another series of detailed questions about the incidents they reported. Basic descriptive background information, such as sex, age, employment, education, and number of children, was also collected on the respondents and their households. Other information was collected on fear of crime, contact with the police, lifestyle, and self-reported offending. Part 1 consists of data captured on the Demographic Questionnaire. Parts 2 and 3 represent data collected via Follow-Up Questionnaire A and Follow-Up Questionnaire B, respectively. Each respondent completed one of the two Follow-Up Questionnaires, with all respondents in the ethnic minority sample completing Follow-Up Questionnaire B. Part 4 consists of data from the Main Questionnaire. Each respondent completed a large number of screening questions to identify crime victims, and some attitudinal questions. Part 5 consists of data collected from the Victim Form. Only respondents reporting incidents of victimization on the Main Questionnaire have Victim Forms, with up to four Victim Forms per respondent. The unit of analysis for this collection is the individual. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Individuals aged 16 and over living in private households in England and Wales whose addresses appear in the electoral registers.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample using electoral registers as the frame.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Part 1: Demographic File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,741
Variables: 73
Record Length: 174
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Follow-Up A File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,444
Variables: 335
Record Length: 694
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Follow-Up B File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,297
Variables: 369
Record Length: 764
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Main File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,741
Variables: 213
Record Length: 458
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Victim File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,831
Variables: 426
Record Length: 873
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 6-8, 12-14, 18-20, 24-26, 30-32: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 30 to 45 per part

Parts 9-11, 15-17, 21-23, 27-29, 33-35: SPSS Control Cards
Record Length: 29 to 48 per part

Documentation: \$15

Allan F. Abrahamse, Patricia A. Ebener, and Stephen P. Klein

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES OF MALE OFFENDERS IN 14 JURISDICTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1985-1988 (ICPSR 9671)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on multiple prosecutions for individual offenders. The data are intended for use in the exploration and description of relationships among the various elements of the adjudication process (characteristics of the offender and offense and de-

cisions made by various actors in the prosecution and sentencing of the offenders). The sampled incidents were drawn from two types of offenses: residential burglary and armed robbery. The collection includes only incidents which involved male offenders who were previously unknown to their victims and who were facing adjudication in adult court. The data collection instrument probed five areas for each offender and incident sampled: A. Related Incidents (information to identify all other incidents for which processing overlapped that of the sampled incident); B. Incident Description (information about the criminal incident itself, such as date and location of the incident, date of arrest, information about victims, weapons, accomplices, witnesses, and evidence); C. Adjudication Process (information such as bond amount, legal representation, adjudication events and outcomes, date of sentencing, and type and length of incarceration); D. Defendant (information about the defendant himself, including date of birth, race/descent, and employment status); and E. Prior Record (information about the defendant's record, such as his age at first arrest and first incarceration, the number of times he was incarcerated, and history of drug and/or alcohol abuse). CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Criminal cases presented to a prosecutor and involving armed robbery or residential burglary.

SAMPLING: The jurisdictions to be surveyed were selected according to three criteria: (1) the inclusion of at least one site in each of the four major census regions, (2) the inclusion of approximately two sites per state, and (3) the inclusion of at least one site in New York City. Within each site, a random sample of armed robbery and residential burglary cases was selected.

NOTE: In this hierarchical dataset an offender may have up to three record types. The first-level record type (present for every offender) includes data taken from sections A through E of the main survey form. A single case may have supplementary B and C records. For first-level records, there are 661 variables and a maximum record length of 1,596. For second-level B records, there are 88 variables and a maximum record length of 147. For third-level C records, there are 235 variables and a maximum record length of 556.

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

SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

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

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

Part 1: Montgomery, MD (Washington, DC)	Part 9: Queens, NY
Part 2: Baltimore City, MD	Part 10: Wayne, MI (Detroit)
Part 3: San Diego, CA	Part 11: Cook, IL (Chicago)
Part 4: Sacramento, CA	Part 12: Jackson, MO (Kansas City)
Part 5: Los Angeles, CA	Part 13: St. Louis City, MO
Part 6: Tarrant, TX (Fort Worth)	Part 14: Fulton, GA (Atlanta)
Part 7: Dallas, TX	
Part 8: Manhattan, NY	

File Structure: hierarchical

Part 15: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 76	Parts 16-20: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 74
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Parts 21-24: SPSS Control Cards
Record Length: 74

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

IMPACT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF INCARCERATION IN FEDERAL CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1984-1990 (ICPSR 9845)

SUMMARY: The primary purpose of this data collection was to examine the impact of the implementation of sentencing guidelines on the rate of incarcerative and nonincarcerative sentences imposed and on the average length of expected time to be served in incarceration for all offenses as well as for select groups of offenses. The measure of sentence length, "expected time to be served," was used to allow for assumed good time and parole reductions. This term represents the amount of time an offender can expect to spend in prison at the time of sentencing, a roughly equivalent standard that can be measured before and after the implementation of federal criminal sentencing guidelines in 1987. Three broad offense categories were studied: drug offenses, robbery, and economic crimes. Drug offenses include a wide range of illegal activities involving marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. Robbery includes bank and postal robbery (both armed and

unarmed) as well as other types of robbery offenses that appear less frequently in the federal system, such as carrying a firearm during the commission of a robbery. Economic offenses include fraud (bank, postal, and other), embezzlement (bank, postal, and other), and tax evasion. Other monthly data are provided on the number of prison and probation sentences for all offenses and by offense categories. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All federal criminal cases from 1984 to 1990 contained in the Federal Probation Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

NOTE: The codebook for this collection also documents **Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining in Federal Criminal Courts in the United States, 1983-1990** (ICPSR 9844).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 81
Variables: 38
Record Length: 72
Records Per Case: 5

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Sentencing Commission.
The Federal Sentencing Guidelines: A Report on the Operations of the Guidelines System and Short-Term Impacts of Disparity in Sentencing, Use of Incarceration, and Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining. Volume 2, December 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS (LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749)

SUMMARY: This survey, the second in the Bureau of Justice Statistics' program on Law Enforcement and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), presents information on four types of general-purpose law enforcement agencies: state police, local police, special police, and sheriff's departments. Variables

include size of the population served by the police or sheriff's department, levels of employment and spending, various functions of the department, average salary levels for uniformed officers, and other matters related to management and personnel. CLASS I

UNIVERSE: All state, local, special, and sheriff's law enforcement agencies in the United States.

SAMPLING: All primary general-purpose state police agencies were chosen. All sheriff's departments, local police departments, and special agencies with more than 100 sworn officers were chosen. A stratified random sampling method was used in selecting smaller agencies.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/
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: 60
Cases: 2,945	Parts 7-10: SPSS Control Cards
Variables: 437	Record Length: 60
Record Length: 915	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Reaves, Brian A. "A LEMAS Report: State and Local Police Departments, 1990." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*.

Reaves, Brian A. "A LEMAS Report: Sheriff's Departments, 1990." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

NATIONAL SURVEY OF JUDGES AND COURT PRACTITIONERS, 1991 (ICPSR 9837)

SUMMARY: The United States Sentencing Commission, established by the 98th Congress, is an independent agency in the judicial branch of government. The Commission's primary function is to institute guidelines that prescribe the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of federal crimes. This survey was developed in response to issues that arose during site visits conducted in conjunction with an implementation study of sentencing guidelines and was intended to supplement the information obtained in the more extensive site visit interviews. Topics include the impact of the plea agreement, departures by the court, mandatory minimum sentences, the general issue of unwarranted sentencing disparity, and whether this disparity had increased, decreased, or stayed about the same since the sentencing guidelines were imposed in 1987. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Federal district judges, public defenders, assistant United States attorneys engaged in criminal work, federal panel attorneys, and federal probation officers.

SAMPLING: All federal district judges and federal public defenders were surveyed. A random sample was drawn of assistant United States attorneys engaged in criminal work, federal panel attorneys, and federal probation officers who prepare presentence reports or perform investigations for those reports.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,802
Variables: 53
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 6

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION AND PLEA BARGAINING IN FEDERAL CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1983-1990 (ICPSR 9844)

SUMMARY: The primary purpose of this data collection was to study whether prosecutorial behavior was affected by the implementation of federal criminal sentencing guidelines in 1987. Monthly time series data were constructed on a number of prosecutorial outcomes, representing either discrete decision steps in the processing of criminal cases or the characteristics of cases that pass through the system. Variables include disposition year and month; number of matters initiated; number of cases filed, declined, and dismissed; number of convictions by trial, by jury, and by bench trial; number of guilty pleas; ratio of guilty pleas to cases resolved; and ratio of trials to cases resolved. The collection also provides a series of dichotomous variables to assess the impact of various events on prosecutorial outcomes over time. These events include the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (effective November 1986), implementation of the sentencing guidelines (November 1987), Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (November 1988), United States Supreme Court's decision in the *Ministretta* case affirming the constitutionality of the sentencing guidelines (January 1989), and Attorney General Thornburgh's memo outlining Justice Department policy on charging and prosecution (March 1989).
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All federal criminal cases from 1983 to 1990 contained in the Federal Probation Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

NOTE: The codebook for this collection also documents *Impact of Sentencing Guidelines on the Use of Incarceration in Federal Criminal Courts in the United States, 1984-1990* (ICPSR 9845).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 78
Variables: 26
Record Length: 72
Records Per Case: 4

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Sentencing Commission. *The Federal Sentencing Guidelines: A Report on the Operations of the Guidelines System and Short-Term Impacts of Disparity in Sentencing, Use of Incarceration, and Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining*. Volume 2, December 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Terence Dunworth and Aaron J. Saiger

STATE STRATEGIC PLANNING UNDER THE DRUG CONTROL AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES, 1990 (ICPSR 9748)

SUMMARY: This evaluation of the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program focuses on the federal-state relationship and on the drug-related, crime-combat strategies that states must develop in order to receive federal aid. The primary goals of the project were to (1) describe state-established strategic planning processes, (2) evaluate the strategies, (3) report on state reactions to the program, and (4) make recommendations for improvement in strategic planning processes. Five-state, on-site observation of planning processes and a mail survey of all states and territories participating in the program were conducted, as well as a review of all strategy submissions. Variables in Part 1 include the Formula Grant Program's role in the state and its relationship with other agencies, policy boards, and working groups; the roles that these agencies play in Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) strategy; funds allocated to local criminal justice programs; and criteria used in selecting geographical areas of greatest need. Variables from Part 2 relate to the variety and use of state criminal justice data,

difficulties in obtaining such data, federal grant requirements, allocation of subgrants, and input of various individuals and agencies in different stages of BJA strategy development. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All United States states and territories.

SAMPLING: All 50 states, except Massachusetts, plus the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

NOTE: Since the data are divided into two files, only one of which includes state identifiers, it is not possible to use variables from both files in some types of analyses, with the exception of the comparison means. Clearer evaluations can be made if analyses are drawn from a single data file. Users must also note that not all items on the questionnaire are coded into the data, notably items which elicited an open response, as well as the following items: Section 1: Questions 4b-4e, 5-9, 11-13, 15, 17-22; Section 3: Question 23h; Section 4: Questions 16f, 17-21.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + data collection instrument

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

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

Part 1: State Data	Part 2: National Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 55	Cases: 55
Variables: 64	Variables: 202
Record Length: 109	Record Length: 89
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 5

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Dunworth, T., and A.J. Saiger. *State Strategic Planning Under the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program*. N-3339-NIJ. Santa Monica, CA: The RAND Corporation, 1991.

Documentation: \$4

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

SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES, 1986 (ICPSR 9753)

SUMMARY: This is the second in a series of triennial Surveys of Consumer Finances begun in 1983. Surveys of Consumer Finances were conducted annually from 1946 through 1971 and again in 1977. The 1986 survey was designed primarily to update essential information such as household balance sheet and employment data for family units in the sample. Limited information was solicited on the disposition of assets, purchase and sale of homes, and major expenditures for health, durables, charity, and education. Data were also collected to compute savings for the sample households over the period 1983–1986. In addition, the 1986 survey added new lines of inquiry to explore the broad role of the family in economic behavior. Substantial new information was collected on gifts made or received by the household. Data were also gathered on the sharing of living quarters over the previous three years. Information on income and on marital and employment history for those three years was recorded as well. CLASS III

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

SAMPLING: The total survey sample of 4,103 households was drawn from the completed interviews of the **Survey of Consumer Finances, 1983** (ICPSR 9751). The sample included a supplemental sample of high-income households drawn from 1980 Federal Income Tax returns created by the Statistics of Income Division of the Internal Revenue Service. When couples from the 1983 survey divorced or separated, the survey followed both parties. However, other members who left the household, such as young adults, were not followed. A net total of 2,822 reinterviews were completed. The same questionnaire was used for both subsets of respondents.

NOTE: Data for this collection exist in two versions: raw data prepared by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, and recoded data prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. The latter file was produced by the Federal Reserve Board using

a series of consistency checks and imputation procedures to edit the raw data and estimate values for missing data. Additional weights were constructed and included in the recoded data file. New variables were also constructed directly from original variables and, in addition, were created by matching information from other sources such as the United States Census. Users should be aware that some values given in the documentation do not coincide with those derived from the data. Those known to ICPSR are contained in the Federal Reserve Board recoded data section entitled "Calculated Relative Real Wage Growth Variables" (C1822 to C1830 and C1922 to C1930). The Federal Reserve Board affirms that the data values are correct but that no additional documentation is available. The first four variables in the recoded data are undocumented ID variables. The SAS and SPSS Control Cards provided with this collection are incomplete; only SAS Input Statements and SPSS Data Lists are supplied.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,303 Variables: 570 Record Length: 4,033 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Recoded Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,822 Variables: 576 Record Length: 3,736 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: SAS Input Statements for Raw Data Record Length: 80	Part 4: SAS Input Statements for Recoded Data Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Avery, Robert B., and Arthur B. Kennickell. *1986 Survey of Consumer Finances: Technical Manual and Codebook*. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1988.

Avery, Robert B., Gregory E. Elliehausen, and Arthur B. Kennickell. "Changes in Consumer Installment Debt: Evidence From the 1983 and 1986 Surveys of Consumer Finances." *Federal Reserve Bulletin* 73 (October 1987), 761–778.

Documentation: \$24

ABC News

ABC NEWS PEROT POLLS, JULY 1992

#1 (ICPSR 9930)

#2 (ICPSR 9931)

SUMMARY: These surveys, conducted the week following Ross Perot's announcement that he would not run for president, asked respondents for whom they would vote if the 1992 presidential election were held that day, the candidate they were leaning toward, and for whom they would have voted if Perot had stayed in the race. Respondents were also asked whether they wished that Perot had stayed in the race, and if they thought the Perot candidacy was a good thing for the country. In Poll #2, respondents were also asked whether they had favorable impressions of Bush, Clinton, Perot, Quayle, and Gore; whether they were satisfied with the candidates who were running; and whether Clinton's selection of Al Gore as his vice-presidential running mate made it more likely that the respondent would vote for Clinton. Regarding Bush and Clinton, respondents to Poll #2 were asked about each candidate's honesty, integrity, and ability to understand the problems of average Americans; whether the views of each candidate were too liberal or conservative; and which candidate would do the best job with the economy and with bringing the needed changes to government. In addition, those surveyed in Poll #2 were asked whether Bush should keep Quayle on the ticket, whether they would approve if Bush decided not to keep Quayle on the ticket, whether it would be better for the country to have a younger or an older president, and whether the economy was getting better. Respondents were also asked to identify the correct spelling of "potato". Background information on respondents to both polls includes political alignment, voter registration status, likelihood of voting in the 1992 presidential election, education, age, race, 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) for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 765 and 1,009
Variables: 25 and 47
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION POLLS, JULY 1992 #2 (ICPSR 9933) #3 (ICPSR 9932)

SUMMARY: These surveys, conducted the week of the 1992 Democratic National Convention, asked respondents for whom they would vote if the election were held that day and the candidates were Bush, Clinton, and Perot; whether they were leaning toward Bush, Clinton, or Perot; if they were satisfied that Clinton had the honesty and integrity to serve effectively as president; how much they knew about Clinton; and whether they planned to watch Clinton's speech to the Democratic National Convention Thursday night. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, likelihood of voting in the 1992 presidential election, age, 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) for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 521 and 527
Variables: 23
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE POLL, JULY 1992 (ICPSR 9935)

SUMMARY: This survey polled delegates to the 1992 Democratic National Convention. Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with statements covering a variety of issues, including raising taxes to deal with the federal budget deficit, a constitutional amendment outlawing abortion, and cutting defense spending in half over the next five years. Respondents were also asked whether it was the role of government to see to it that everyone had a job, whether they favored smaller government with fewer services or larger government with many services, and whether a breakdown in family values or government neglect of the cities was more responsible for the riots that had occurred in Los Angeles. The survey also posed questions regarding a tax cut for middle-income Americans and a program of national health insurance funded by tax increases. A major portion of the survey queried respondents on their choice for the 1992 Democratic nominee for president and vice president, and posed questions regarding various scenarios which assumed the nomination of Bill Clinton. Questions pertaining to the presidential election in general included respondents' opinions of Ross Perot; the likelihood of a race among Bush, Clinton, and

Perot being decided in the House of Representatives; and whether Democratic House members should support Clinton unconditionally if the election was decided by the House of Representatives. Additionally, the survey questioned respondents about potential items for inclusion in the Democratic party platform, including increasing taxes to reduce the deficit, federally-funded abortion on demand, tax cuts for the middle class, limiting individual campaign contributions to \$100, free trade with Mexico, and the \$35 billion urban program proposed by the nation's mayors. Background information on delegates includes whether they held a Democratic party or public position and whether that position was elected or appointed, political orientation, education, age, religion, marital status, employment status, 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: These data are not weighted.

RESTRICTIONS: In order to preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statistical purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents can be obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing policies.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 496
Variables: 71
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST
POLL, JULY 1992 (ICPSR 9934)**

SUMMARY: This poll is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit respondents' opinions on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Respondents were asked whether they approved of Bush's handling of the presidency, the economy, and foreign affairs; how closely they were following the 1992 presidential race; for whom they would vote if the 1992 presidential election were held that day; and whether they were leaning toward Bush, Clinton, or Perot. Other questions related to the 1992 presidential candidates included whether they were qualified, whether any of them should definitely not be voted for under any circumstances, which candidate's policies would make the respondent better off financially, whether the respondent had a good idea of where each candidate planned to lead the nation in the next four years, whether the respondent had heard or read about Clinton's economic plan and approved of it, and whether Perot's candidacy was a good thing for the country. Additionally, the survey assessed Jesse Jackson's role in the Democratic party and whether he should be on the Democratic ticket as the vice-presidential nominee, Clinton's treatment of Jackson, the political party best able to cope with the main problems the nation faces, whether the government would work better if all new people were elected, and how the respondent felt about the way the federal government works. Respondents also indicated their approval or disapproval of various proposals, including raising taxes to reduce the budget deficit, tax cuts for business to stimulate the economy, tax cuts for middle-income Americans, and a program of National Health Insurance funded by an increase in taxes. Other questions dealt with whether the Democratic and Republican parties were gaining or losing power and influence nationally, whether the current system used by the Democratic and Republican parties to select their presidential nominees was satisfactory, the respondent's support for the inclusion of various proposals in the Democratic Party platform, and what the respondent would most like to see as a result of the 1992 election

with respect to the possible combinations of a Republican or Democratic president with a Republican or Democratic majority in Congress. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, likelihood of voting in the 1992 presidential election, most recent presidential vote choice, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, household income, area of residence, age, education, religion, race, 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: 1,506
Variables: 105
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

**ABC NEWS WOMEN'S ISSUES POLL,
JULY 1992 (ICPSR 9936)**

SUMMARY: In this survey, female respondents were asked about issues and problems of particular concern to women. Respondents selected the biggest problems facing women from a list covering the areas of health, children, employment, abortion, crime, and marriage. Comments were solicited on whether this country had made most of the changes needed to give women

equal rights with men, and whether respondents had a favorable view of the National Organization for Women (NOW). Respondents were asked to look back on their lives and to indicate whether they wished they had placed more or less emphasis on things such as education, preparation for a career or work outside the home, children, husbands or close romantic relationships, and time for themselves. Those surveyed indicated the extent to which they worried about adequate family medical care, obtaining a legal abortion, sexual harassment, breast cancer, and managing both a job and home life. Additional questions asked if the trend toward both parents working outside the home had a positive or negative effect on families, and if respondents agreed with a series of statements ranging from "Many men today are not as committed to marriage as they used to be," to "I sometimes wish that we could go back to the days when most women didn't work outside the home." Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, age, marital status, employment status, race, household income, parental status, and employment outside the home. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Female 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 female 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: 758
Variables: 68
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

Terry A. Slocum

COMPARISON OF METHODS FOR LEARNING CHOROPLETH MAPS [1988-1990: UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9759)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to gather information on how people learn choropleth maps and to determine which of various computer display methods is most appropriate for learning this type of map. Software was developed to enable users to explore data commonly portrayed as a choropleth map. The software was then tested in controlled experiments using undergraduates at the University of Kansas. The design for Experiments I and II, which explored reactions to the sequencing of parts of a map as compared to the more traditional method of displaying a map all at once, consisted of formal and informal portions. In the formal portion, the actual effectiveness of traditional and sequenced maps was examined. The speed and accuracy of information acquisition and retention (memory) of subjects was the focus of this phase. In the informal portion, subjects viewed several display methods and (1) picked their most and least preferred methods, (2) explained their preferences, and (3) suggested alternative display methods. Dataset 1 contains data collected in association with the publication listed below. Datasets 2 and 3 consist of data from Experiments I and II, respectively, while Dataset 4 is a text file containing the verbal protocols used for Experiment I. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
MDATA/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Dataset 1	Part 2: Dataset 2
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 57	Cases: 10
Variables: 88	Variables: 66
Record Length: 72	Record Length: 72
Records Per Case: 10	Records Per Case: 7

Part 3: Dataset 3	Part 4: Dataset 4
File Structure:	Cases: 10
rectangular	Record Length: 66
Cases: 57	
Variables: 63	Part 5: Codebook
Record Length: 72	for All Parts
Records Per Case: 7	Record Length: 116

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Slocum, T.A., S.H. Robeson, and S.L. Egbert. "Traditional Versus Sequenced Choropleth Maps: An Experimental Investigation." *Cartographica* 27, 1 (1990), 67-88.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert W. Fogel

OCCUPATIONAL DATA FROM THE 1860 UNITED STATES CENSUS (ICPSR 9873)

SUMMARY: This data collection was compiled from the 1860 Decennial Census. Data are presented for types of occupations and number of people employed in those occupations for the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Occupational data for the following territories are also included: Colorado, Dakota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and the District of Columbia. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All residents in the United States and territories that answered the 1860 Decennial Census.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 587
Variables: 47
Record Length: 308
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIRES)

CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON SOCIAL REALITY [SPAIN] SURVEYS

**JANUARY 1992: SUPRANATIONAL
IDENTIFICATION (ICPSR 9994)**

FEBRUARY 1992: ATTITUDES

TOWARD SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (ICPSR 9993)

MARCH 1992: ATTITUDES

TOWARD IMMIGRANTS (ICPSR 9996)

**APRIL 1992: JUSTICE AND CIVIC
RIGHTS (ICPSR 9992)**

MAY 1992: OLD AGE (ICPSR 9997)

**JUNE 1992: POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC CULTURE (ICPSR 9995)**

SUMMARY: These data collections are parts 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:

January 1992: Frequency of respondent's exposure to international news, feelings toward individual countries or blocks of countries, perception of level of economic development and democratic political institutions in different world regions, evaluation of present relations between Spain and Latin America, attitude toward the European Community, perceived benefits of Spanish membership in the European Community, and evaluation of respondent's sense of pride in being Spanish.

February 1992: The respondent's interest in science and technology, perceived effects of technology on workers and firms, social image of scientists compared with that of other professionals, the respondent's opinion on the positive and negative effects of scientific discovery and on animal testing, perception of the origin of new technology, and expectations with respect to scientific and technological developments.

March 1992: Attitudes toward persons from different social groups, perceived attitudes of relatives and friends toward different social groups, attitudes toward the immigration quota system established by the European Community, perceived reasons for migration, perceived influence of immigration on unemployment and crime, friendship and work relationships with persons of different social groups, evaluation of immigrants from developed versus underdeveloped countries, and evaluation of the economic development and modernization of Spain compared to that of the rest of Europe.

April 1992: The respondent's personal experience with lawyers and police, evaluation of Spanish prisons and treatment accorded to those in prison, attitudes toward the death penalty, evaluation of the Spanish penal code and the "Corcuera Law," evaluation of government policy with respect to the administration of justice, and perceived image of judicial institutions and justice professionals.

May 1992: Terms that better define the elderly, adults, and the young; living arrangements of the elderly; level of activity and health conditions of the elderly; work activity; leisure activities; social services used; evaluation of social services; and knowledge of public institutions serving the aged.

June 1992: Tolerance and social alienation, evaluation of the role of the state, opinions on strikes, evaluation of present fiscal policies in Spain, economic situation within respondent's household, evaluation of Spain's economic situation one year and five years ago compared with the present, type and size of firm where respondent worked, desired form of government for Spain, opinion on the role of the king, and evaluation of the Franco regime.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in Spain.

SAMPLING: Random sample, stratified by autonomous regions and municipalities according to their size.

NOTE: Values containing decimal points have actual periods in the data. The codebooks for these collections are partially in Spanish.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Main Data Files:	Frequencies Files:
File Structure:	Record Length: 71 to 82
rectangular	per survey
Cases: 1,200	
Variables: 196 to 236	
per survey	
Record Length: 80	
Records Per Case: 5	

Documentation: \$4 per collection

Revisions/Updates

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

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS, 1968-1989 (ICPSR 7439)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and machine-readable documentation are now available for Wave XXII, the 1989 interviewing year. CLASS II

NOTE: Part 1, the Family File, requires two magnetic tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or six to eight tapes at 1600 b.p.i. Part 2, the Family-Individual File, requires four tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or 16 tapes at 1600 b.p.i. Part 3, the Family-Individual Nonrespondent File, is designed for concatenation with Part 2 and requires three tapes at 6250 b.p.i. or 11 to 12 tapes at 1600 b.p.i. Weights are provided for analysis. They are different for individuals and for families. Each additional

year of data has been merged into both the family and the family-individual datasets. The study was initially funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Later funding was provided by the United States Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare (now Health and Human Services), Labor, and Agriculture, and the National Institute of Aging. The Sloan, Rockefeller, and Ford Foundations, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Institute of Aging have provided supplementary grants. The core of the project is currently funded by the National Science Foundation.

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

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

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

Part 1: Family File, Waves I-XXII, 1968-1989	Part 2: Family-Individual File, Waves I-XXII, 1968-1989
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,114	Cases: 20,450
Variables: 15,869	Variables: 16,564
Record Length: 31,250	Record Length: 32,759
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Family- Individual Nonrespondent File, Waves I-XXII, 1968-1989	Parts 33-35: Codebook for Wave XXII (1989)
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 133
Cases: 18,021	
Variables: 16,564	
Record Length: 32,759	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$40 (Wave XXII)

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has acquired additional data files for this collection. Users should check CDNET for currently 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: 2,187
Record Length: 5,721
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has acquired additional data files for this collection. Users should check CDNET for currently 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

Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman,
and Patrick M. O'Malley

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1989 (ICPSR 9397)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revisions have been made to the machine-readable codebook (Part 8) regarding code values for race of respondent (R's RACE, Ref. No. 151). A revised Cross Time Index (Part 9) has been added as an appendix to the codebook. In addition, a record location error in the first card of the Card Image SPSS Control Cards for all data files has been corrected, and new control cards are now available. CLASS II

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

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

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

Part 8: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 9: Codebook Appendix Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: LONGITUDINAL FILE, 1971-1979, 1985, 1988 (ICPSR 7636)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data from 1985 and 1988 surveys have been included in this collection, and SAS and SPSS Control Cards and a revised codebook are now available. CLASS II

NOTE: Data for 1985 and 1988 of this collection were also released as **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units File and Estimates File, 1985 (ICPSR 8650)** and **Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Individual Units and Estimates File, 1988 (ICPSR 9446)**.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
FREQ.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Expenditure and Employment Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 14,382 Variables: 1,121 Record Length: 8,755 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2-6: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 54 Parts 7-10: SPSS Control Cards Record Length: 54
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Documentation: machine-readable only

David Finkelhor, Gerald Hotaling,
and Andrea Sedlak

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised hierarchical household survey data file has been prepared and released as Part 35. Parts 19, 20, and 28-33 have been checked and corrected for wild and invalid codes, and undocumented variables have been resolved. In addition, machine-readable documentation and SAS and SPSS Control Cards have been prepared for this collection. CLASS II

NOTE: ICPSR originally received 27 separate files for the household survey. Twenty-five of these files were combined and sorted into one hierarchical file. The hierarchical file has 140,611 records, 2,175 variables, and a logical record length of 386. One record was deleted from record type 06, the ABNM Segment, because it contained only missing data. Two of the rectangular files are released separately.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) +

SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instruments

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

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

Part 19: Institution
and Child Link
Segment Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 506
Variables: 10
Record Length: 25
Records Per Case: 1

Part 20: Institution
Type Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 486
Variables: 11
Record Length: 26
Records Per Case: 1

Part 28: Juvenile
Facilities Survey,
Part 1
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 127
Variables: 62
Record Length: 124
Records Per Case: 1

Part 29: Juvenile
Facilities Survey,
Part 2
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 138
Variables: 97
Record Length: 143
Records Per Case: 1

Part 30: Returned
Runaways Survey
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 227
Variables: 318
Record Length:
Records Per Case: 1

Part 31: Police
Records—
Abductions Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 328
Variables: 393
Record Length: 700
Records Per Case: 1

Part 32: Police
Records—
Homicide Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 183
Variables: 371
Record Length: 648
Records Per Case: 1

Part 33: Police
Records—Sexual
Assault Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 313
Variables: 390
Record Length: 666
Records Per Case: 1

Part 35: Household
Hierarchical Data
File Structure:
hierarchical

Part 36: SAS Control
Cards for Household
Hierarchical Data
Record Length: 66

Parts 37–41: SAS
Control Cards for
Institution and
Child Link
Segment Data
Record Length: 66

Parts 42–45: SPSS
Control Cards
for Institution
and Child Link
Segment Data
Record Length: 65

Parts 46–50: SAS
Control Cards
for Institution
Type Data
Record Length: 66

Parts 51–54: SPSS
Control Cards
for Institution
Type Data
Record Length: 65

Parts 55–59: SAS
Control Cards for
Juvenile Facilities
Survey, Part 1
Record Length: 77 to 78
per part

Parts 64–68: SAS
Control Cards for
Juvenile Facilities
Survey, Part 2
Record Length: 77 to 78
per part

Parts 73–77: SAS
Control Cards
for Returned
Runaways Survey
Record Length: 76

Parts 82–86: SAS
Control Cards for
Police Records—
Abductions Data
Record Length: 76

Parts 91–95: SAS
Control Cards for
Police Records—
Homicide Data
Record Length: 76

Parts 100–104: SAS
Control Cards for
Police Records—
Sexual Assault Data
Record Length: 77 to 78
per part

Parts 60–63: SPSS
Control Cards for
Juvenile Facilities
Survey, Part 1
Record Length: 75

Parts 69–72: SPSS
Control Cards for
Juvenile Facilities
Survey, Part 2
Record Length: 75

Parts 78–81: SPSS
Control Cards
for Returned
Runaways Survey
Record Length: 75

Parts 87–90: SPSS
Control Cards for
Police Records—
Abductions Data
Record Length: 75

Parts 96–99: SPSS
Control Cards for
Police Records—
Homicide Data
Record Length: 75

Parts 105–108: SPSS
Control Cards for
Police Records—
Sexual Assault Data
Record Length: 75

Documentation: machine-readable only

**Robert M. Figlio, Paul E. Tracy, and
Marvin E. Wolfgang**

**DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH
COHORT II: PHILADELPHIA,
1958–1988 (ICPSR 9293)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Offense codes
for all parts have been added to this collec-
tion as a separate machine-readable file,
Part 5. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 5: Offense Codes for All Parts
Record Length: 132

Documentation: machine-readable only

Alan Booth et al.

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have
been checked for wild or invalid codes,
and undocumented variables have been re-
solved. Machine-readable documentation
with frequencies and SAS and SPSS Control
Cards have been prepared. The data are
now available in logical record length and
card image formats. CLASS II

NOTE: ICPSR distributes Wave I of this col-
lection separately as **Female Labor Force
Participation and Marital Instability, 1980:
[United States]** (ICPSR 9199), and Wave II
as **Marital Instability Over the Life Course,
1983: [United States]** (ICPSR 9200). In
processing this collection, missing data
codes defined by the principal investiga-
tors have been left unchanged at their re-
quest. SAS and SPSS system missing data
were assigned numeric codes for each vari-
able. A unmarried case in Wave I was de-
leted at the principal investigator's request.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.ICPSR/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Main Data File
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,033
Variables: 1,575
Record Length: 2,490
Records Per Case: 33

Parts 2–6, 12–16:
SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 45 to 50
per part

Parts 7–11, 11–21:
SPSS Control Cards
Record Length: 44 to 50
per part

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**SURVEY OF YOUTHS IN CUSTODY,
1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8992)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: The weight vari-
ables for this data collection (V276 and

V277) have been resupplied by the principal investigator, and the data have been reprocessed to include these weight variables. A machine-readable codebook, a separate machine-readable frequencies file, 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 + machine-readable frequencies

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Parts 2-6: SAS
File Structure:	Control Cards
rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 2,621	
Variables: 277	Part 7: Frequencies
Record Length: 476	Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Thomas C. Owen

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Two new parts, Part 40 (FLD1847: Corporations in 1847) and Part 42 (FLD1874: Corporations in 1874), have been added. Part numbers 40-50 in the previous edition of this collection have been renumbered. Additional cases appear in some parts and new variables are included in Part 45 (FLD1914: Corporations in 1914). Errors uncovered in previous editions have been corrected and the documentation has been revised. CLASS IV

NOTE: Parts 1-51 are components of a relational database linked by common identification variables. Parts 1-26 contain information on 4,539 corporations founded under the tsarist regime from 1700 to the end of 1913. Parts 27-39 contain information on the 14,245 founders of the corporations described in Parts 1-26. Parts 40-45 describe the 68, 186, 433, 614, 1,354, and 2,167 Russian corporations surviving to 1847, 1869, 1874, 1892, 1905, and 1914, respectively. Parts 46 and 48 contain information on 5,243 managers of the 1,354 corporations described in Part 44. Parts 47

and 49-51 contain information on 8,093 managers of the 2,167 corporations described in Part 45. Part 52 describes the 262 foreign corporations operating in the Russian Empire in 1914.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 52 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: FLA1700: Master File, 1700-1860
 Part 2: FLA1861: Master File, 1861-1870
 Part 3: FLA1871: Master File, 1871-1880
 Part 4: FLA1881: Master File, 1881-1890
 Part 5: FLA1891: Master File, 1891-1895
 Part 6: FLA1896: Master File, 1896-1898
 Part 7: FLA1899: Master File, 1899-1900
 Part 8: FLA1901: Master File, 1901-1905
 Part 9: FLA1906: Master File, 1906-1908
 Part 10: FLA1909: Master File, 1909-1910
 Part 11: FLA1911: Master File, 1911
 Part 12: FLA1912: Master File, 1912
 Part 13: FLA1913: Master File, 1913
 Part 14: FLB1700: Characteristics of Corporations, 1700-1860
 Part 15: FLB1861: Characteristics of Corporations, 1861-1870
 Part 16: FLB1871: Characteristics of Corporations, 1871-1880
 Part 17: FLB1881: Characteristics of Corporations, 1881-1890
 Part 18: FLB1891: Characteristics of Corporations, 1891-1895
 Part 19: FLB1896: Characteristics of Corporations, 1896-1898
 Part 20: FLB1899: Characteristics of Corporations, 1899-1900
 Part 21: FLB1901: Characteristics of Corporations, 1901-1905
 Part 22: FLB1906: Characteristics of Corporations, 1906-1908
 Part 23: FLB1909: Characteristics of Corporations, 1909-1910
 Part 24: FLB1911: Characteristics of Corporations, 1911
 Part 25: FLB1912: Characteristics of Corporations, 1912
 Part 26: FLB1913: Characteristics of Corporations, 1913
 Part 27: FLC1700: Characteristics of Founders, 1700-1860
 Part 28: FLC1861: Characteristics of Founders, 1861-1870
 Part 29: FLC1871: Characteristics of Founders, 1871-1880
 Part 30: FLC1881: Characteristics of Founders, 1881-1890
 Part 31: FLC1891: Characteristics of Founders, 1891-1895
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 Part 33: FLC1899: Characteristics of Founders, 1899-1900
 Part 34: FLC1901: Characteristics of Founders, 1901-1905

Part 35: FLC1906: Characteristics of Founders, 1906-1908
 Part 36: FLC1909: Characteristics of Founders, 1909-1910
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 Part 50: FLEC1914: Corporate Managers in 1914, Part C
 Part 51: FLED1914: Corporate Managers in 1914, Part D
 Part 52: FLF1914: Foreign Corporations in 1914

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 133 to 2,802 per part
 Variables: 7 to 21 per part
 Record Length: 250
 Records Per Case: 1 to 2 per part

Documentation: \$8

United States Department of Education.
 Center for Education Statistics

HIGH SCHOOL AND BEYOND, 1980: SOPHOMORE AND SENIOR COHORT THIRD FOLLOW-UP (1986) (ICPSR 8896)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and documentation are now available for the Sophomore Cohort Post-Secondary Transcript Survey, Parts 23-29. CLASS IV

NOTE: Data for the transcript study are contained in four files: course, student, term, and transcript. These four files are organized to be used in combination hierarchically.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionaries + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Part 23: Post-Secondary Transcript Survey for Sophomore Cohort: Course-Level Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 194,672
Variables: 18
Record Length: 62
Records Per Case: 1

Part 24: Post-Secondary Transcript Survey for Sophomore Cohort: Student-Level Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,098
Variables: 35
Record Length: 70
Records Per Case: 1

Part 25: Post-Secondary Transcript Survey for Sophomore Cohort: Term-Level Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 43,592
Variables: 14
Record Length: 45
Records Per Case: 1

Part 26: Post-Secondary Transcript Survey for Sophomore Cohort: Transcript-Level Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,429
Variables: 20
Record Length: 115
Records Per Case: 1

Part 27: Record Layout for Post-Secondary Transcript Survey for Sophomore Cohort
Record Length: 80

Part 28: SAS Control Cards for Post-Secondary Transcript Survey for Sophomore Cohort
Record Length: 80

Part 29: SPSS Control Cards for Post-Secondary Transcript Survey for Sophomore Cohort
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$9 (plus microfiche)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-readable codebook with introduction, questionnaires, and notes is now available for this collection. Users of previously released hardcopy documentation and previously released machine-readable documentation on diskettes D00031-D00033 should note the following changes: In the Table of Contents under 1990 Information on Decedents, "Total Nights Spent in Nursing Home" is incorrect and should be "Total Nights Spent in Hospital." The text for code 6 on variables "Someone to Take Care (few days)" and "Someone to Take Care (few weeks)" (in columns 686 and 687) should read "Nonrelative—Nonhousehold Member." The range for "LSOA Person Number" (in columns 705-708) should be

0001-7527. Finally, the frequency for code 1-12 of "Month of Sample Person's Death" (in columns 720-721) should be 496, not 4960. Revised diskettes are now available for this collection as D00055-D00057.
CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 4: Codebook Listed-to-Tape for All Parts
Record Length: 132

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement, dated November 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: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA/CONCHK.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 34: November 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement, dated November 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/UNDOCCHK.PR/CONCHK.PR/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 33: November 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: An errata statement, dated November 1992, has been added to this collection as Part 35. **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 35: November 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator has supplied revised text for the machine-readable codebook, Part 30. The errata (Part 31) which appeared in the September 1992 *Bulletin* no longer applies. **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 30: 1990-1991:
Codebook Text for All Parts
Record Length: 133

Documentation: machine-readable only

ICPSR has been indirectly informed that an individual at an ICPSR member institution is alleged to have sold some International Monetary Fund (IMF) data commercially. If such an act did occur, it was in direct violation of ICPSR's policy prohibiting the redistribution of data received from ICPSR. Further, it violated ICPSR's agreement with IMF, as specified in the restriction statement that accompanies each ICPSR shipment of IMF data.

Earlier, the IMF notified ICPSR that it will not renew ICPSR's monthly tape subscriptions to **Direction of Trade** (ICPSR 7628), **Government Finance Statistics** (ICPSR 8624), and **Balance of Payment Statistics** (ICPSR 8623). (The subscription to **International Financial Statistics (IFS)** [ICPSR 7629] ended in 1991.) As a result ICPSR will not be able to update these data on a monthly basis. Users will continue to be able to order the IFS data from ICPSR for the 1948 through July 1991 period; the other three series are available from 1948 through August 1992.

Efforts are under way to reopen negotiations with IMF and to renew the monthly subscriptions. We will notify users when these efforts are successful.

Users should note that **European Communities Studies, 1970-1989: Cumulative File** (ICPSR 9361) contains data records for inhabitants of Spain and

Portugal attributed to Euro-Barometers 16-22 (conducted from the fall of 1981 through the fall of 1984). Although both countries were not members of the European Community during this period and did not participate in the official Euro-Barometer surveys, individual national surveys were conducted in these two nations to measure opinions on a variety of economic, political, and social issues. Some of the questions asked in these national surveys were also asked in the Euro-Barometer surveys. The principal investigators merged these responses into this collection to supplement the amount of data available from different countries and to enhance crossnational comparisons.

Users of **National Black Election Study, 1984** (ICPSR 8938) should be aware that it contains an error. The Education Summary variable V1135 was built by combining three variables: V1132-V1134. However, the variable was incorrectly created so that the respondents at both ends of the education continuum were underrepresented: those with 8 years of education or less and those with a college degree. The following SPSS code may be used to create a corrected Education Summary variable:

```
COMPUTE V1135=9.
IF ((V1132 LE 8) AND ((V1133 EQ 5)
OR (V1133 EQ 9)) AND (V1134 EQ 0))
V1135 = 1.
```

```
IF (((V1132 EQ 9) OR (V1132 EQ 10)
OR (V1132 EQ 11)) AND ((V1133 EQ
5) OR (V1133 EQ 9)) AND (V1134 EQ 0))
V1135 =2.
IF ((V1132 EQ 12) AND (V1133 EQ 5)
AND (V1134 EQ 0))
V1135 =2.
IF ((V1132 EQ 12) AND (V1133 EQ 9)
AND (V1134 EQ 0))
V1135 =3.
IF ((V1132 EQ 12) AND (V1133 EQ 1)
AND (V1134 EQ 0))
V1135 =3.
IF (((V1132 EQ 13) OR (V1132 EQ 14)
OR (V1132 EQ 15)) AND (V1133
EQ 0) AND ((V1134 EQ 5) OR
(V1134 EQ 9)))
V1135 =4.
IF (((V1132 EQ 16) OR (V1132 EQ 17))
AND (V1133 EQ 0) AND ((V1134 EQ
5) OR (V1134 EQ 9)))
V1135 =5.
IF (((V1132 EQ 13) OR (V1132 EQ 14)
OR (V1132 EQ 15) OR (V1132 EQ 16)
OR (V1132 EQ 17)) AND (V1133 EQ
0) AND (V1134 EQ 1))
V1135 =6.
```

The **Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys** (June 1992, 9th Edition) by Tom W. Smith and Bradley J. Arnold is now available from ICPSR for \$25. A machine-readable version (ICPSR 0101) is also available.

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 and December 1992 issues of the *Bulletin* for lists of other collections released on alternative media.

Euro-Barometer 30: Immigrants and Outgroups in Western Europe, October–November 1988 (ICPSR 9321). Card Image data, documentation, SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00049–D00051]

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00052]

Euro-Barometer 31: European Elections, 1989: Pre-Election Survey, March–April 1989 (ICPSR 9322). Card Image data, documentation, SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00053–D00054]

National Health Interview Survey: Longitudinal Study of Aging, 70 Years Over, 1984–1990 (ICPSR 8719). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00055–D00057]

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 previous 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
0069	Census of Governments, 1972: Government Employment and Finance Files
3505	Young Men in High School and Beyond: A Summary of Findings From the Youth in Transition Project, 1966–1974
7240	United States Supreme Court Justices Biographical Data, 1789–1958
7582	Mexican-American Families in Los Angeles, 1844–1880

ICPSR Announces Schedule for Biennial Meeting

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 has met to plan the agenda and content for the meeting. Members of the Committee include:

- Samuel C. Patterson, Chair, Ohio State University (ICPSR Council Member)
- Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin (ICPSR Associate Director)
- Ilona Einowski, University of California, Berkeley (ICPSR Official Representative)
- James Q. Graham, Jr., Bowling Green State University (ICPSR Council Member)
- William H. Flanigan, ex officio, University of Minnesota (ICPSR Council Chair)

The 1993 Meeting will be organized somewhat differently from past meetings. "Forum discussions," designed to encourage broader participation and information exchange, will be held at several points in the program, sometimes concurrently with roundtable or panel presentations. The small-group forum discussions will be open sessions led by facilitators.

A tentative schedule is listed below. Bracketed items run concurrently. Please note that none of the sessions has been confirmed, and all are subject to change. Comments and suggestions are welcomed.

Thursday, October 14—Preconference Workshops

- [Working With ICPSR Services and Data
- [Using New Technologies
- [Using the 1990 Census: Products and Process
- [Building Customized Data Subsets

Friday, October 15

A CIESIN for Inquiry (Presentation on the Consortium for an International Earth Science Information Network)

Forum: CIESIN and Global Change

- [*Forum:* How to Be an Effective Service Provider
- [Frontiers of Social Science Methodology

Saturday, October 16

- [The Cutting Edge in Data Archiving, Methodology, and Networking
- [The World of Data: Comparative Analysis
- [Instructional Use of Data
- [ANES 1992: The Richest of the Election Studies
- [Business Meeting
- [*Forum:* Membership Dues, Buying Data, and Pricing for ICPSR Products
- [*Forum:* Media Migration: When Should ICPSR Abandon Reel-to-Reel Tape?
- [*Forum:* Quality, Useability, and Timeliness of Data: Priorities and Preferences
- [*Forum:* Open discussion

Sunday, October 17

- [Historical Data and Analysis
- [Archiving Ethnicity Data
- [*Forum:* The Role of the Data Librarian
- [The Case of the Missing Data

IASIST Announces Conference

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

The 1993 conference theme is "Openness, Diversity, and Standards: Sharing Data Resources." Issues to be addressed include:

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

For further information on conference attendance, paper presentation, and poster sessions, please contact:

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ESRC Offers Spring Workshop

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Data Archive is organizing a workshop to be held May 7-9, 1993. The three-day event will include a workshop on "Cross-National Comparative Research," a tour of the Essex and Suffolk countryside, and a coach trip to Edinburgh. This event will be followed by the IASSIST/IFDO conference described above.

For further details, contact:

Ms. Rowan Currie
ESRC Data Archive, University of Essex
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E-mail: rowan@UK.AC.ESSEX

Forthcoming...

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

- **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release Version]**
- **Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior, 1990**
- **Intergenerational Panel Study of Parents and Children, 1962-1985**
- **Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990**
- **Euro-Barometer 37.0: Awareness and Importance of Maastricht, Support for the Community, and Enlargement of the EC, March-April 1992**
- **Evaluation of Urine Testing/ Drug Use Surveillance Project in Washington, DC, 1984-1985**

February 1993 Vol. XIII, No. 3

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



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