

National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Data Resources Program

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National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice's Data Resources Program contributes many of the data collections released through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. The Criminal Justice Archive is operated by ICPSR and is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which, like the Institute, is an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice.

NIJ's Data Resources Program goes beyond the passive transmittal of data to the Criminal Justice Archive. Under the Program, efforts are made to facilitate the use of the data by

- Assuring that data and documentation are complete
- Improving documentation through the production of *User Guides*
- Sponsoring the analysis of secondary data
- Promoting the use of the data through a week-long summer workshop

This article provides further information on the Institute and its Data Resources Program.

National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice is the research and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ conducts research, development, evaluation, and dissemination programs to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and to reduce and prevent crime. It also develops new technologies to fight crime and

improve criminal justice, evaluates the effectiveness of criminal justice programs, identifies promising programs for replication, and conducts research on criminal behavior. The Institute's research program is balanced between basic and applied research and addresses the problems of state and local justice systems.

Much of NIJ's research, development, and evaluation program is conducted through grants awarded competitively to individuals at academic and research institutions. Grant proposals are solicited annually through the **National Institute of Justice Program Plan**.¹

NIJ's long-range goals include

- Reducing violent crimes and their consequences
- Reducing drug-related crime
- Lessening the consequences of crime for individuals, households, organizations, and communities
- Improving the effectiveness of law enforcement, criminal justice, correctional, and service systems' responses to offenses, offending, and victimization
- Establishing household, school, business, workplace, and community crime prevention programs
- Developing and evaluating information for criminal justice response to emerging and changing crime patterns and for the utilization of new technologies

NIJ's Data Resources Program

The National Institute of Justice was among the first federal agencies to recognize the benefits of data archiving by formally establishing its Data Resources Program in 1984.² As those who have engaged in and those who have funded data collection are aware, this necessary research undertaking is time-consuming and, therefore, expensive. NIJ believes that data are both a means to achieving initial research objectives and a resource to be tapped for future research endeavors. Thus, it is the Institute's policy to assure that all criminal justice researchers are able to apply their unique perspectives and talents to the data collected with agency funds. These publicly available data can be accessed to validate results published in the scientific literature, to conduct additional analyses, and to combine with other datasets in pursuit of new research questions. Existing data thus provide a relatively economical means for conducting scientifically productive explorations of important policy issues.

How the Program Operates

NIJ-funded principal investigators collect data from a wide variety of sources in the course of their research undertakings. The principal investigators agree to provide these data, with appropriate documentation, to NIJ at the conclusion of their projects. Submission of data is a condition of grant awards as a matter of agency policy. Instructions on the preparation of data are provided in a handbook, *Depositing Data with the Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice*.³

NIJ-sponsored researchers submit datasets and documentation to the Institute. To assure the quality of these materials, NIJ provides support for the processing of data and documentation. Currently, the processing of data and documentation is performed by the ICPSR under contract to NIJ. Data Resources Program staff at ICPSR review the materials to ensure that machine-readable data files are complete and that documentation is both complete and consistent with the data. The staff then identify any deficiencies and inconsistencies, which are corrected in cooperation with the original researchers. A *User Guide* that describes the intent of the original research, the data collection methodology, and the contents of the dataset is prepared. SAS and SPSS setup cards, as well as machine-readable documentation, may also be produced. Completed datasets are deposited with the Criminal Justice Archive at ICPSR.⁴ A description of current NIJ holdings is provided in the catalog ***Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice, 5th Ed.***⁵

Promoting Data Use

In addition to processing data files, NIJ's Data Resources Program also works to promote the use of archived data. Of course, the assurance of a quality data product is the first promotional activity. Other such activities include expanding the variety of media on which data are available, providing funding for the secondary analysis of data, and supporting a summer workshop at ICPSR that focuses on data issues within the context of a criminal justice topical area.

Data Resources Program CD-ROM.

NIJ's Data Resources Program is currently developing its first CD-ROM data product. The CD-ROM will contain data files pertinent to the study of criminal violence. Consistent with the nature of NIJ data holdings, most of the data contained on the CD-ROM are the result of research projects (as opposed to survey data, for example).

Among the data to be included are the data from the original domestic violence (spouse assault) experiment in Minneapolis (**Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault: Minneapolis, 1981–1982** [ICPSR 8250]) and four replication experiments conducted in Omaha (**Domestic Violence Experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986–1987** [ICPSR 9481]); in Colorado Springs (**Evaluating Alternative Police Response to Spouse Assault in Colorado Springs: An Enhanced Replication of the Minneapolis Experiment** [ICPSR 9982]—forthcoming); in Milwaukee (**Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment, 1987–1989** [ICPSR 9966]—forthcoming); and in Charlotte (**Charlotte Spouse Assault Replication Project**—forthcoming).

The Data Resources Program CD-ROM will be structured similarly to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' *Crime and Justice Data* CD-ROM that was issued in March 1992. Each dataset will reside in a separate directory containing ASCII data file(s), SAS and SPSS setup files, machine-readable codebooks, and an appropriate citation. This structure assures ease of use for those researchers employing either of these two common statistical software packages but does not preclude use of the data by those working with other software.

The Violence CD-ROM has an anticipated release date of December 1, 1993. Other topical CD-ROMs are planned; future topics include policing, drugs and crime, and criminal justice sanctions.

Support for Secondary Data Analysis.

A major justification for depositing data into NIJ's public archive is to provide this resource to the criminal justice research community. Researchers and practitioners within this community may bring a perspective to a particular dataset that differs from that of the original data collector. This perspective may result in the exploration of different research/policy questions or the application of different research methodologies. Data from different

studies may be combined to explore the generalizability of findings from individual studies. Finally, existing data provide a resource for exploring the development of applications of direct benefit to criminal justice practitioners in the areas of policing, prosecution, adjudication, and corrections.

NIJ currently promotes the re-examination of criminal justice data through its Data Resources Program. Nine-month awards of up to \$25,000 are provided to principal investigators to conduct original research using existing data. Grant proposals are accepted and reviewed quarterly. Examples of studies previously funded under this program include a study extracting data from seven datasets to evaluate the impact of policing on social disorder⁶ and an evaluation of group offending in an important longitudinal database.⁷ Both projects extend the previous analyses of the selected datasets and promise to provide information on a number of important crime control issues.

Annual Workshop on Criminal Justice Data.

Beginning this year, NIJ will sponsor an annual, one-week workshop on criminal justice data issues. The workshops will be held in Ann Arbor, in conjunction with the ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods. The workshops will provide a forum for the discussion of methodological issues related to criminal justice data and the analysis of criminal justice data. Additionally, the workshop will introduce researchers to ICPSR and the Criminal Justice Archive's holdings. Stipend support is available for up to 20 participants each year.

The first annual workshop will "Focus on Recidivism" and will be held July 12–16, 1993. The workshop will be devoted to the discussion of limitations in recidivism ("return to crime") data and methodological approaches to the study of recidivism. Proposed topics for future workshops include "Policing," which will include discussions on the collection and analysis of

spatial data, and "Drugs and Crime," which will focus on data to support the evaluation of drug-use trends and of criminal justice responses to drug use by offenders.

Comprehensive Support for Public-Use Data

NIJ's Data Resources Program continues to evolve. In an era of constrained resources, the Institute recognizes that archived research data provide a cost-effective means of addressing important criminal justice issues. Several hundred researchers each year draw upon these data. As many as 50 new data collections are added each year. New data products, such as the CD-ROM, will make it easier for individual users to access data.⁸ The grants program and summer workshop are recently initiated efforts to encourage the use of archived data. These activities are an integral part of NIJ's efforts to increase public safety through solid research on the causes of and responses to crime. □

Notes

1. Copies of the 1993 *National Institute of Justice Program Plan* are avail-

able free of charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, 1-800-851-3420 or 1-301-251-5500.

2. It has been NIJ's policy since 1976 to assure that all data collected by its grantees and contractors are publicly available. The Data Resources Program was formally established in 1984.

3. Peterson, James L., and Ugo A. Colella. *Depositing Data with the Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice*. U.S. Department of Justice, October 1991.

4. The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, and is operated by ICPSR. The holdings of the Criminal Justice Archive are catalogued in an annual publication, *Data Available From the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data*, distributed by ICPSR.

5. *Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice, 5th Ed.*, November 1992, NCJ 139010, is available from NCJRS (see note 1) and from NIJ's Data Resources Program at ICPSR.

6. Skogan, Wesley G. "The Impact of Policing on Social Disorder." Northwestern University, NIJ grant 92-IJ-CX-0008.

7. Tontodonato, Pamela. "Group Offending and Criminal Careers: Violence Among Juvenile Delinquents and Adult Offenders." Kent State University, NIJ grant 92-IJ-CX-0007. The data are the second birth cohort (1958) study conducted by the Sellin Center at the University of Pennsylvania, distributed by ICPSR under the title *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort II: Philadelphia, 1958-1986* (ICPSR 9293).

8. ICPSR's alternative media initiative is described in Vavra, Janet K. "The Promise and Challenges of Alternate Media." *ICPSR Bulletin* 12 (May 1992), 1-4.

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IMF Data Series to Resume

On March 29, ICPSR received verbal assurance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that subscriptions to selected IMF data series would resume in April. Users should consult CDNet and the ICPSR Hotline for further announcements regarding the IMF collections.

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. Because data are being released continuously, users should routinely check CDNet and the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486) to determine what is currently available. See the Revisions/Updates 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
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
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Opportunity (EEO) File	50 states + District of Columbia + U.S. Summary (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
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

Alternative Media

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.

Diskette

Data on diskette are provided on high density, MS-DOS format 3-1/2" diskettes. Most files on these diskettes are compressed using PKWARE self-extracting software, which allows users to easily and quickly decompress and transfer the files to their equipment.

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

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

Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965–1982: Wave III (ICPSR 9134) [2nd ICPSR Edition]. Card Image data, documentation, SPSS control cards [Diskette D00007]

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

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

Logical Record Length data, documentation [Diskettes D00011–D00012]

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

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

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

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

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1989 (ICPSR 9507). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00018]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 and Over, 1984–1990 (ICPSR 8719). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00055–D00057]

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample [Geographic Equivalency File] (ICPSR 9952). Documentation [Diskette D00058]

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample [Geographic Equivalency File] (ICPSR 9951). Documentation [Diskette D00059]

Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00060]

Summer Program in Quantitative Methods: 1992 Bibliography (ICPSR 4002). Machine-readable ASCII version of the printed volume [Diskette D00061]

CD-ROM

Data on CD-ROM are supplied in uncompressed, ASCII form written to ISO 9660 standards.

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

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

Crime and Justice Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (24 crime-related collections). Logical Record Length and Card Image formats, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [ICD00003].

Specific collections include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Jail Census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)

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

National Jail Census, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)

Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)

National Jail Census, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)

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

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

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

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

Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities and Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1974 (ICPSR 7811)

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

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

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

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

Network File Transfer

Official Representatives with connections to the Internet backbone can now receive data via network file transfer using FTP (the File Transfer Protocol).

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

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

Canadian National Election Study, 1988 (ICPSR 9386)

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

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

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

International Data Base, February 1990 (ICPSR 8490)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

World Values Survey, 1981–1983 (ICPSR 9309)

ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 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 5–9)
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 (July 26–30)
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data (August 2–6)
Missing Data Analysis (TBA)
Geographic Information Systems (TBA)
Data Visualization (July 12–14)
Hierarchical Linear Models (August 9–13)
Nonparametric Regression (July 15–16)

*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 pre-pay for additional codebooks with checks.

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 37.0: AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF MAASTRICHT AND THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, MARCH-APRIL 1992 (ICPSR 9847)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys investigated the level of public support for the European Community and assessed attitudes toward European integration. Respondents were asked how well informed they felt about the Community, how supportive they were of efforts being made to unify Western Europe, whether their country had benefited from

being a Community member, and how interested they were personally in Community matters. Other queries focused on respondent reaction to the European flag, the feeling of being a citizen of Europe both now and in the future, opinions relating to the speed of European unification, impressions of the work of the European Commission, and how well a list of statements corresponded to the respondent's hopes for the future of the Community. Respondents also judged which areas of policy should be decided by national governments and which by a central Community structure, and expressed their reactions to the Common Agricultural Policy, their expectations for the Single European Market and whether it should contain a social dimension, and their attitudes about the role and importance of the European Parliament. A number of questions focused specifically on the meeting and treaty produced in the Dutch town of Maastricht in December of 1991. Respondents were queried about their knowledge of the gathering and its possible effects on the Community, on their own countries, and on their personal lives. Opinions were also sought on the desirability and positive and

negative effects of certain countries' joining the Community, and what the rights of citizens of other member countries should be when residing in the respondent's nation. Attitudes toward immigrants from nonmember countries were elicited as well. A set of questions focused on environmental problems, ecological concerns, and the priority assigned to economic development when assessing these issues. Respondents were asked to identify factors that caused serious damage to the environment, and to comment on what could be done to lessen pollution. They were also asked about the role of public bodies in protecting and informing the public about environmental concerns, sources of information about these concerns, and their hopes for the upcoming United Nations Conference for the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. As in previous Euro-Barometers, questions on political party preference were posed, including which party respondents felt closest to, how they voted in their country's last general election, and how they would vote if a general election were held tomorrow. Additional information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom, as well as in Norway.

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

NOTE: This collection also contains data from respondents in Norway. These respondents answered many of the same questions posed to those living in the 12 member nations of the European Community. Because of embargo provisions, data values for Questions 30-31, 33, and 60 (Ireland only) have been changed to blanks for all countries except Norway.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instruments

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.
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.
MDATA	= Missing data codes standardized within the collection.
NONNUM	= Data contain nonnumeric codes.
RECODE	= ICPSR performed recodes and/or calculated derived variables.
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.

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,082
Variables: 1,805
Record Length: 1,965
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Reif, Karlheinz, and Ronald Inglehart
(eds.). *Euro-Barometer: The Dynamics
of European Opinion*. New York, NY:
St. Martin's Press, 1991.

Documentation: \$16

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 31A: EUROPEAN ELECTIONS, 1989: POST-ELECTION SURVEY, JUNE-JULY 1989 (ICPSR 9360)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys focused on the European Community and on the European Parliamentary elections, energy resources, environmental pollution, and the financial well-being of the respondents' households. Respondents' attitudes towards the European Community were elicited through a series of questions that asked about respondents' interest in politics and in European Community politics, views on the importance of European Community matters for the future and, more specifically, for people of the respondent's country, support of efforts to unify western Europe, and opinions on whether the respondent's country had benefited from being a member the European Community. Questions about the European Parliamentary elections included queries on the role of the media, whether the respondent had voted in the recent European elections and which party the respondent voted for, and reasons for not voting. Respondents were asked if candidates' stands on domestic matters or on European matters were im-

portant in their voting decision, and which reason best explained the way they voted. Other questions examined the respondent's views on whether cooperation among national members of the European Parliament should be based on nationality or on party affiliations. Political queries included questions about the idea of democracy, how well democracy worked in the respondent's country, and to what extent the respondent believed the European Community was democratic. In a series of questions on environmental issues, respondents were asked to evaluate major energy resources in terms of price stability, supply, and pollution, and to weigh the risks, costs, and benefits of nuclear energy. They were also asked about the causes, effects, and possible solutions for the problems of acid rain, the greenhouse effect, and the deteriorating ozone layer. Additional information gathered by the survey includes life satisfaction, family income, home ownership, number of persons and children under 15 residing in the home, size of locality, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, and subjective social class standing. CLASS I

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

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SAS and
SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 11,819
Variables: 705
Record Length: 982
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

Inglehart, Ronald, and Karlheinz Reif (eds.). *Euro-Barometer: The Dynamics of European Opinion*. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press, 1991.

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, 1991 (ICPSR 9871)

SUMMARY: This is the seventeenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle 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 to 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. CLASS II

American National Election Study Available

By the time you receive this issue of the *Bulletin*, **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release Version]** will be available for distribution. Contact Member Services for further information. A complete description of the collection will appear in the *Guide to Resources and Services, 1993-1994* and in the September issue of the *Bulletin*.

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Nationally representative multistage sample. The total sample was divided into five subsamples consisting of an average of 2,580 respondents, and each subsample was administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all the respondents answered the "core" drug and demographic questions. Each of the questionnaires generated a corresponding data file.

NOTE: All dummy variables were dropped from the data, and column locations for variables are different from those in the 1976-1989 surveys. Also, the codebook contains all variables for all parts and accurately reflects the data, unlike the codebooks from previous years. 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.PR/MDATA/FREQ.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

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

Part 1: Core Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,483 Variables: 111 Record Length: 124 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Form 1 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,584 Variables: 585 Record Length: 601 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Form 2 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,560 Variables: 329 Record Length: 342 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Form 3 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,585 Variables: 363 Record Length: 376 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Form 4 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,556 Variables: 294 Record Length: 309 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Form 5 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,593 Variables: 320 Record Length: 333 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Form 6 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,605 Variables: 372 Record Length: 385 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 110 Parts 9-15: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 70
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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, 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 II: College Students and Young Adults*. DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 91-1835, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

International Social Survey Program (ISSP)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT II, 1990 (ICPSR 6010)

SUMMARY: The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This survey is the second one to explore the "role of government" topic. The first survey was conducted in 1985-1986 and is released by ICPSR as **International Social Survey Program: Role of Government, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 8909)**. Participating countries in the 1990 survey include the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Italy, Hungary, Norway, Ireland, and Israel. These data report citizens' opinions on the functions of their national governments and on what governments should and should not be doing. Questions were asked concerning taxes, gun control, cuts in government spending, government creation of new jobs, government spending on environmental concerns, law enforcement, health issues, education, defense, unemployment benefits, and the cultural arts. Other items focused on the role of public protest meetings, publications, and demonstrations, and the legality of police surveillance, including telephone taps, opening mail, and detaining people overnight for questioning. Respondents were

also queried about the role of government in several industries, including electric power, steel, banking, and insurance. Demographic variables include age, sex, marital status, employment status, occupation, union membership, education, political party affiliation, religion, left-right self-placement, vote in the last election, subjective social class standing, size of household, family income, and parents' education and occupation. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 years and older in the nations of Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, the United States, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Ireland, and Israel.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples.

NOTE: Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv fuer empirische Sozialforschung, Universitaet zu Koeln, from whom a printed codebook (ZA-No. 1950) may be obtained. Records for Great Britain, Hungary, and Italy have a weight variable that must be used in all analyses. No weighting was done for the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, the United States, Norway, Ireland, or Israel.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,897
Variables: 142
Record Length: 227
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Klaus Allerbeck et al.

GERMAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ALLBUS) CUMULATIVE FILE, 1980-1990 (ICPSR 9999)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains data from three multithematic inquiries into changes occurring within society in the Federal Republic of Germany. Each of the surveys dealt with a variety of social and political topics, including attitudes toward and personal importance placed on work, family and children, and religion;

self-described social status; sense of receiving one's "just share" from society; attitudes toward governmental priorities; desired levels of social and defense spending; and attitudes toward the political parties. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: German citizens aged 18 or older living in private households in the Federal Republic of Germany and in West Berlin.

SAMPLING: Multistage random sample.

NOTE: The codebook for this collection is in German.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 18,148 Variables: approx. 1,000 Record Length: 1,099 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Version 9 Control Cards Record Length: 80
	Part 3: SPSS-X Control Cards Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$23

Frederic S. Pearson and
Robert A. Baumann

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY INTERVENTION, 1946-1988 (ICPSR 6035)

SUMMARY: This data collection documents all cases of military intervention across international boundaries by regular armed forces of independent states in the regions of Europe, the Americas (and Caribbean), Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East/North Africa. Military interventions are defined operationally in this collection as the movement of regular troops or forces (airborne, seaborne, shelling, etc.) of one country into the territory or territorial waters of another country, or forceful military action by troops already stationed by one country inside another, in the context of some political issue or dispute. The study seeks to identify politically important actions which interpose a state directly into the conflict patterns occurring in another state, and which conceivably involve a

breach of the sovereignty of the target state (albeit by invitation in some cases). The collection identifies intervener and target countries and specifies the starting and ending dates of the intervention. A series of potential interests in or motives for intervention are presented, including effects on the target's domestic disputes, foreign or domestic policies, and efforts to protect social factions in the target, to attack rebels in sanctuaries across borders ("hot pursuit"), to protect or enhance economic/resource interests, to protect military or diplomatic facilities, to save lives, or to affect regional power balances and strategic relations. Information is provided on the direction of the intervention, i.e., to support or oppose the target government, to support or oppose opposition groups in the target, or to support or oppose third-party governments or opposition groups. Other variables show the degree of prior intervention, the alliance or treaty relationship between intervener and target, prior colonial status, prior intervention, and measures of intervener and target power size. A series of intensity measures, such as battle-related casualties, is also included. For each type of incursion, by land, sea, or air, an ordinal scale of involvement is presented, ranging from minor engagement such as evacuation, to patrols, acts of intimidation, and actual firing, shelling, or bombing. Finally, contiguity information is provided to indicate both whether intervener and target are geographically contiguous, and whether the intervention was launched from contiguous territory. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All cases of military interventions from 1946 through 1988.

NOTE: Part 2 of this collection contains SAS language statements, a data list, instream data, and other program statements to read the file directly into SAS.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 667 Variables: 35 Record Length: 134 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Program File with Instream Data Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Pearson, Frederic S. "U.S.-Soviet Competitive Intervention: Retrospect and Prospect." In Manuel J. Pelaez (ed.), *Public Law and Comparative Politics. Trabajos en Homenaje a Ferran Vallis i Taberner*. Vol. XVII. Barcelona, Spain: Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Malaga, et al., 1991, pp. 4985-5017.

Pearson, Frederic S., and Robert A. Baumann. "International Military Intervention in Sub-Saharan African Subsystems." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 17 (Spring 1989), 115-150.

Pearson, Frederic S., Robert A. Baumann, and Gordon N. Bardos. "Arms Transfers: Effects on African Interstate Wars and Interventions." *Conflict Quarterly* (Winter 1989), 36-62.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Howard Schuman and Vladas Gaidys

COLLECTIVE MEMORY IN LITHUANIA, 1989 (ICPSR 9960)

SUMMARY: These data are part of a larger survey conducted by the Public Opinion Research Center of the Institute of Philosophy, Sociology, and Law, Lithuanian Academy of Sciences. Those surveyed were asked to answer two open-ended questions, previously used in a study done in the United States (*Intersection of Personal and National History, 1985: [United States]* [ICPSR 9257]), that elicited responses on which national and world events or changes occurring during the past 60 years were especially important to the respondent. Respondents whose mother tongue was Lithuanian were given the questionnaire in the Lithuanian language. Others, mainly Russian, were given the questionnaire in Russian. Demographic data include ethnic identity, age, education, and gender. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All registered voters 28 years of age and older living in Lithuania with the exception of those in hospitals or in the military.

SAMPLING: The sample was drawn by first stratifying the entire republic into six regions, and adding strata for the eight largest cities and for "health resorts." The sample size obtained from each stratum was proportionate to its size. Within strata, electoral constituencies were selected using systematic random sampling.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,459
Variables: 33
Record Length: 107
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

"Collective Memories in the United States and Lithuania." In Norbert Schwartz and Seymour Sudman (eds.), *Autobiographical Memory and the Validity of Retrospective Reports*. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag.

Documentation: \$4

Delbert Elliott

**NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY
[UNITED STATES]: WAVE VI, 1983
(ICPSR 9948)**

SUMMARY: Parent and youth data for Wave VI of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. This research project, which was designed to gain a better understanding of both conventional and deviant types of behavior by youths, involved collecting information from a representative sample of young people and their parents in the United States. Questions were asked about attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions, and about the causes and consequences of involvement in particular types of behavior. Additional questions were asked about neighborhood problems such as unemployment, racial conflict, traffic, prostitution, and various crimes. Other questions covered disruptive events in the home, parental aspirations for youth, labeling, integration of family and peer contexts, attitudes toward deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, and community involvement. Demographic variables include sex, ethnicity, birth date, age, marital status, and employment of the youths, and information on the marital status and employment of the parents. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Youths in the United States.

SAMPLING: National sample of the American youth population selected by area probability sampling.

NOTE: The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), the fourth in 1979 (ICPSR 8317), and the fifth in 1980 (ICPSR 9112).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,725
Variables: 1,613
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 32

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Elliott, D.S., D. Huizinga, and S. Menard. *Multiple Problem Youth*. New York, NY: Springer, 1989.

Elliott, D.S., D. Huizinga, and Ageton. *Explaining Delinquency and Drug Use*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1985.

Elliott, D.S., et al. *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior*. Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983.

Documentation: \$10

Arland Thornton and Deborah Freedman

**INTERGENERATIONAL STUDY
OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN,
1962-1985: [DETROIT] (ICPSR 9902)**

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on family formation and dissolution among young adults. Families who had given birth to their first, second, or fourth child in 1961 comprised the group of Detroit-area Caucasian couples who were interviewed and surveyed over the period 1962-1985. The resulting longitudinal study encompasses six waves of data collected from mothers across the entire span of their offspring's childhood. Included are demographic, social, and economic information about the parental family; information about the attitudes, values, and behavior of both the mother and the father; and information about the mother's desires and expectations for her child's education, career attainments, and marriage. The collection also offers two waves of interview data collected from the children at ages 18 through 23. These data describe the young adults' attitudes and values; their expectations for school, work, marriage, and childbearing; and

their perceptions of their parents' willingness to be of assistance to them. A 1985 Life History Calendar file details the young adults' periods of cohabitation, marriage, separation, divorce, childbearing, living arrangements, education, paid employment, and military service. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Detroit-area Caucasian families who had given birth to their first, second, or fourth child.

NOTE: The first wave of these data are released by ICPSR under the title **Detroit Area Study, 1962: Family Growth in Detroit** (ICPSR 7401).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + OSIRIS dictionaries + data collection instruments + machine-readable frequencies

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1962-1977 Wave Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,113 Variables: 827 Record Length: 3,322 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: 1980 Mothers' Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 969 Variables: approx. 211 Record Length: 234 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: 1980 Children's Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 935 Variables: approx. 540 Record Length: 626 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: 1985 Mothers' Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 929 Variables: approx. 310 Record Length: 375 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: 1985 Children's Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 923 Variables: approx. 565 Record Length: 741 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Life History Calendar Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 929 Variables: approx. 3,236 Record Length: 3,479 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: \$18 (Vol. 1), \$18 (Vol. 2)

Howard Schuman and Cheryl Rieger

**HISTORICAL ANALOGIES,
GENERATIONAL EFFECTS, AND
ATTITUDES TOWARD WAR IN THE
UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 1990-
FEBRUARY 1991 (ICPSR 9959)**

SUMMARY: This data collection explores the attitudes of different generations of

Americans toward war. Questions pertained to respondents' views of the Cold War, World Wars I and II, the Vietnam War, and the Persian Gulf War. Respondents were also asked for their opinions of Saddam Hussein and Adolf Hitler, and for their views regarding President George Bush's declaration that force was necessary to make Iraq withdraw completely from Kuwait. A portion of the interviews were conducted before the Persian Gulf War (up to and including January 15), some were conducted during the War (January 17 and later), and others the day the bombing started (January 16). Questions were also asked about the respondent's educational background, month and year of birth, race or ethnic origin, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in the continental United States with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing.

NOTE: The questions that comprise this survey were included as an additional set of questions in the monthly Survey of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior produced by the Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,496
Variables: 70
Record Length: 212
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Schuman, Howard, and Cheryl Rieger. "Historical Analogies, Generational Effects, and Attitudes Toward War." *American Sociological Review* 52 (June), 315-326.

Documentation: \$10

Arthur Kennickell and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES, 1989 (ICPSR 9687)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection effort was to provide an accurate

representation of the distribution of elements composing family balance sheets across families in the United States. To that end, the 1989 Survey of Consumer Finances was designed to gather household-level information closely comparable to that obtained in the 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances. Detailed data were collected on the composition of household budgets, the terms of loans, and relationships with financial institutions. Information was also obtained on employment history and pension rights of the survey respondent and the spouse or partner of the respondent. In addition to recording data on the economic assets and liabilities of families, the survey examined the attitudes of consumers toward credit use and their reactions to consumer credit regulations. Demographic variables include age, sex, marital status, housing, and financial independence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Households within the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: To obtain a sufficiently large and unbiased sample of wealthier households, the Survey of Consumer Finances employed a two-part strategy for sampling households. Of the 3,143 households in the sample, 2,277 were selected by standard multistage area-probability sampling methods from the 48 contiguous states. The remaining 866 households in the survey were selected using tax data. This second group of households was specifically selected to oversample wealthier households. There are also weighting adjustments for survey nonrespondents and a systematic imputation of unanswered questions. In this dataset, values have been multiply imputed. The imputations are stored as complete replicates of each case. There are five copies of each survey observation.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Transport File

Part 1: Survey Data	Part 2: SAS Transport File
File Structure:	Record Length: 80
rectangular	
Cases: 15,715	
Variables: 3,353	
Record Length: 8,088	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Kennickell, A., and Janice Shack-Marquez. "Changes in Family Finances From 1983 to 1989: Evidence From the Survey of Consumer Finances." *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, January 1992.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Office of Personnel Management

SURVEY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, NOVEMBER 1991-FEBRUARY 1992 [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9983)

SUMMARY: The Survey of Federal Employees is the Office of Personnel Management's first major survey of the work force since 1983. The questionnaire was designed to provide policy-makers with information that was not available from existing sources. Questions covered various personnel areas such as employee characteristics; employees' satisfaction with their jobs, supervisors, and organizations; performance management; training; work schedule arrangements; leave benefits; and dependent care responsibilities and the ways employees fulfill these responsibilities. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All federal white-collar employees in the group of federal agencies participating in the survey.

SAMPLING: A primary random sample of 56,767 federal employees was stratified by department and by pay category. Since samples were not proportional to department or to pay category population size, survey responses were weighted to represent accurate group proportions within the overall federal white-collar population.

NOTE: This data collection contains four samples: a main sample and three subsamples. No documentation is provided for these subsamples. The SPSS Control Cards and questionnaire document the main sample, which includes 31,645 of the total 42,194 cases. The SPSS Control Cards contain a statement designed to subset the main sample from the total.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 42,194
Variables: 516
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 7

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Office of Personnel Management. Personnel Systems and Oversight Group. Office of Systems Innovation and Simplification. *Personnel Research Highlights, Special Report on the Survey of Federal Employees (SOFE)*. Washington, DC: United States Office of Personnel Management, 1992.

Documentation: \$4

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

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1988 FULL PANEL RESEARCH FILE (ICPSR 6028)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains basic demographic, social, and economic data for each member of interviewed households in the first six waves of the 1988 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Variables include age, sex, race, ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, education, and veteran status. Limited data are provided on housing unit characteristics such as number of units in structure and tenure. Core questions, repeated at each interview, cover monthly labor force activity, types and amounts of monthly income, and participation in various cash and non-cash benefits programs for each month of the survey period. Data for employed persons include number of hours and weeks worked, earnings, and weeks without a job. Nonworkers are classified as unemployed or not in the labor force. In addition to income data associated with labor force activity, nearly 50 other types of income data are provided. Several variables are included for use in identifying longitudinal households and persons in them and to aid in analysis. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The resident population of the United States 15 years of age and older at the time of the interview, excluding persons living in institutions or military barracks.

SAMPLING: The survey used a multistage stratified sampling design. Roughly 33,700 persons were initially designated

in the sample. For Wave 1 of the 1988 Panel, interviews were obtained from approximately 31,000 occupants of about 11,700 of the designated living quarters. For later interviews, only original sample persons from Wave 1 and persons living with them were eligible to be interviewed. Sample households within the panel were divided into four subsamples of nearly equal size, called rotation groups, and each rotation group was reinterviewed at four-month intervals.

RESTRICTIONS: The Census Bureau regards the data on this file as preliminary and not for citation as official estimates. Users are asked to incorporate a Census Bureau disclaimer into any report based on these data. The text of this statement can be found on page 2-2 of the printed codebook.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 35,793
Variables: approx. 225
Record Length: 12,600
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1992: DISPLACED WORKERS (ICPSR 6033)

SUMMARY: This collection provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons aged 14 and over. Also shown are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Questions pertaining to displaced workers were asked of all persons aged 20 and over who lost a job involuntarily within the last five years due to operating decisions of a firm, plant, or business in which the worker was employed. Data are provided on reasons for job displacement, industry and occupation of the former job, group health insurance coverage,

job tenure, and weekly earnings. Additional data refer to periods of unemployment as well as number of jobs held, use of unemployment benefits, whether residence was changed to seek work in another area, current health insurance coverage, and current weekly earnings. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 160,407
Variables: approx. 275
Record Length: 408
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8

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

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1990: MSA CORE QUESTIONS FILE (ICPSR 6003)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on characteristics of housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of the United States. Although the unit of analysis is the housing unit rather than its occupants, the survey also is a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of household residents. Data collected include general housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Data are also provided on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions about housing quality include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets in rooms, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator serv-

ice for mice and rats. Data related to housing expenses include mortgage or rent payments, utility costs, fuel costs, property insurance costs, real estate taxes, and garbage collection fees. Variables are also supplied on neighborhood conditions such as quality of roads, presence of crime, trash, litter, street noise, abandoned structures, commercial activity, and odors or smoke, and the adequacy of services such as public transportation, schools, shopping facilities, police protection, recreation facilities, and hospitals or clinics. In addition to housing characteristics, data on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are provided for each household member. Additional data are supplied for the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of all housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Anaheim-Santa Ana, California
Part 2: Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana
Part 3: Denver, Colorado
Part 4: Kansas City, Missouri-Kansas
Part 5: Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Part 6: New Orleans, Louisiana
Part 7: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Part 8: Portland, Oregon-Washington
Part 9: Rochester, New York
Part 10: San Antonio, Texas
Part 11: San Bernardino-Riverside, California

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,688 to 5,873 per part
Variables: approx. 1,120
Record Length: 1,940
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Abt Associates. *A Questionnaire Directory for the Annual (American) Housing Survey*. Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, n.d.

Documentation: \$19

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1991: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 6004)

SUMMARY: Federal, state, and local government employment data are provided in this file. Full- and part-time employment, full-time equivalency, part-time employee hours worked, and payroll statistics are included. Data are supplied by type of government (federal, state, county, municipality, 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 governments plus the governments of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,933
Variables: approx. 400
Record Length: 14,000
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 6030)

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: United States Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,137 Variables: approx. 52 Record Length: 328 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: State Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 49,329 Variables: approx. 54 Record Length: 300 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: County Summary Data, Census Geographic Division 1 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 34,900 Variables: approx. 25 Record Length: 140 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: County Summary Data, Census Geographic Division 2 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 79,522 Variables: approx. 25 Record Length: 140 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: County Summary Data, Census Geographic Division 3 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 161,211 Variables: approx. 25 Record Length: 140 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: County Summary Data, Census Geographic Division 4 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 143,329 Variables: approx. 25 Record Length: 140 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: County
Summary Data,
Census Geographic
Division 5

File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 185,533
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 140
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: County
Summary Data,
Census Geographic
Division 6

File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 97,844
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 140
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: County
Summary Data,
Census Geographic
Division 7

File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 124,388
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 140
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: County
Summary Data,
Census Geographic
Division 8

File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 69,690
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 140
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: County Summary Data,
Census Geographic Division 9

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 66,773
Variables: approx. 25
Record Length: 140
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce.
Bureau of the Census. *County Business
Patterns, 1990*. Washington, DC: United
States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$4

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

REVISED ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF COUNTIES BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE [UNITED STATES]: 1980-1989 (ICPSR 6031)

SUMMARY: This data collection includes revised estimates of the population of the 3,141 counties in the United States as defined in the 1990 Census. Data are grouped by five-year age category (ages 0-4, 5-9, etc.), sex, and modified race (White, Black, other) for each year from 1980 to 1989, beginning with July 1, 1980. The revised estimates were developed by interpolating from modified decennial census files for both 1980 and 1990. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 188,460
Variables: 4
Record Length: 153
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

SURVEY OF CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, 1990 JANUARY (ICPSR 9647) FEBRUARY (ICPSR 9648) MARCH (ICPSR 9649) APRIL (ICPSR 9650) MAY (ICPSR 9651) JUNE (ICPSR 9652) JULY (ICPSR 9653) AUGUST (ICPSR 9654) SEPTEMBER (ICPSR 9655) OCTOBER (ICPSR 9656) NOVEMBER (ICPSR 9657) DECEMBER (ICPSR 9658)

SUMMARY: These surveys were undertaken to measure changes in consumer attitudes and expectations, to understand why such changes occur, and to evaluate how they relate to consumer decisions to save, borrow, or make discretionary purchases. This type of information is essential for forecasting changes in aggregate consumer behavior. Since the late 1940s, these surveys have been produced quarterly through 1977 and monthly thereafter. Each monthly survey probes a different aspect of consumer confidence. Open-ended questions are asked concerning evaluations and expectations about personal finances, employment, price changes, and the national business situation. Additional questions probe buying intentions for automobiles and the respondent's appraisals of present market conditions for purchasing houses, automobiles, and other durables. Demographic information includes ethnic origin, sex, age, and education. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Population of the United States aged 18 and older in households.

SAMPLING: National sample of dwelling units selected by area probability sampling.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS.

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 500 to 504 per file
Variables: 238 to 365 per file
Record Length: 418 to 639 per file
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Economic Behavior Program Staff.
Survey of Consumer Finances. Annual volumes 1960 through 1970. Ann Arbor, MI:
Institute for Social Research.

Strumpel, B., C. Cowan, F.T. Juster, and
J. Schmiedeskamp. *Surveys of Consumers,
1972-1973: Contributions to Behavioral
Economics*. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for
Social Research, 1975.

Curtin, R. "Indicators of Consumer
Behavior: The University of Michigan
Surveys of Consumers." *Public Opinion
Quarterly* 46 (1982), 340-352.

Documentation: \$10 per collection

*Richard E. Sylla, John B. Legler,
and John Wallis*

SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS IN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1790-1915: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9728)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on state government revenues and expenditures between 1790 and 1915. The data were collected in order to categorize revenues and expenditures according to 20th-century census standards. Standard industrial classification (SIC) codes are included. CLASS IV

NOTE: The data are delimited by commas. Each file contains three subfiles which provide information on different levels of aggregation. Every observation in the data files has the same structure. These data were compiled as part of a larger study on the sources and uses of funds in state and local governments. Only state data were supplied by the principal investigators. There are no Expenditure Data files for Colorado and Montana.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 64 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1 and 2: Alaska Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 3 and 4: Alabama Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Part 5: Colorado Revenue Data
 Parts 6 and 7: Delaware Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 8 and 9: Illinois Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 10 and 11: Indiana Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 12 and 13: Kansas Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 14 and 15: Massachusetts Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 16 and 17: Maryland Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 18 and 19: Maine Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 20 and 21: Michigan Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 22 and 23: Minnesota Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 24 and 25: Missouri Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 26 and 27: Mississippi Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Part 28: Montana Revenue Data
 Parts 29 and 30: North Carolina Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 31 and 32: North Dakota Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 33 and 34: Nebraska Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 35 and 36: New Hampshire Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 37 and 38: New Jersey Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 39 and 40: Nevada Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 41 and 42: Ohio Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 43 and 44: Oklahoma Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 45 and 46: Pennsylvania Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 47 and 48: Rhode Island Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 49 and 50: South Carolina Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 51 and 52: South Dakota Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 53 and 54: Tennessee Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 55 and 56: Utah Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 57 and 58: Virginia Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 59 and 60: Vermont Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 61 and 62: Washington Revenue Data and Expenditure Data
 Parts 63 and 64: Wyoming Revenue Data and Expenditure Data

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 37 to 4,024 per part
 Variables: 4
 Record Length: 18 to 28 per part
 Records Per Case: 1

Part 65: Codebook for All Parts
 Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH 1982 (ICPSR 9880) 1983 (ICPSR 9879)

SUMMARY: These data collections present information about the causes of deaths occurring in the United States during 1982 and 1983. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, place of death, whether there were multiple conditions that caused the death, and what those conditions were. 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 non-metropolitan 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 in 1982 and 1983.

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/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 1,977,961 and 2,022,190
 Variables: approx. 98
 Record Length: 440
 Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$13 (ICPSR 9880),
 \$12 (ICPSR 9879)*

Eric D. Wish

DRUG ABUSE AS A PREDICTOR OF REARREST OR FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT IN NEW YORK CITY, 1984 (ICPSR 9979)

SUMMARY: This data collection was undertaken to estimate the prevalence of and trends in drug use among booked arrestees in New York City and to analyze the relationship between drug use and crime. The data, which were collected over a six-month period, were generated from volunteer interviews with male arrestees, the analyses of their urine specimens, police and court records of prior criminal behavior and experience with the criminal justice system, and records of each arrestee's current case, including court warrants, rearrests, failures to appear, and court dispositions. Demographic variables include age, education, vocational training, marital status, residence, and employment. Items relating to prior and current drug use and drug dependency are provided, along with results from urinalysis tests for opiates, cocaine, PCP, and methadone. The collection also contains arrest data for index crimes and subsequent court records pertaining to those arrests (number of court warrants issued, number of pretrial rearrests, types of rearrests, failure to appear in court, and court dispositions), and prior criminal records (number of times arrested and convicted for certain offenses). **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Male arrestees booked at Manhattan Central Booking April–October 1984.

SAMPLING: Nonrandom data collection from 6,406 arrestees. Priority was given to those persons charged with nondrug felony offenses. Twenty percent were drug offenses and 76 percent were felony offenses.

NOTE: This collection contains fourteen 117-character records per case.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,406
Variables: 520
Record Length: 117
Records Per Case: 14

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Wish, Eric D. *Drug Use in Arrestees in Manhattan: The Dramatic Increase in Cocaine From 1984 to 1986*. New York, NY: Narcotic and Drug Research, 1987.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Ronald Czaja and Johnny Blair

EVALUATING NETWORK SAMPLING IN VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN PEORIA, ILLINOIS, 1986 (ICPSR 9968)

SUMMARY: This data collection evaluates the advantages of network sampling over traditional methods in conducting crime and victimization surveys. Network sampling links population households in specified ways, for reporting purposes, in order to increase the likelihood of locating households with particular characteristics. The investigators conducted a reverse record check survey of victims and a network survey with a random sample of the victims' relatives and close friends. The researchers compared the extent to which crime victims reported their victimization experiences in a general crime and victimization interview and the extent to which a randomly selected relative or close friend of each victim reported the same victimization in the same type of interview. In addition, they examined whether significant reporting differences were evident by type of crime and by various demographic variables. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Victims of robbery, burglary, or assault living in the Peoria, Illinois area.

SAMPLING: The sample was selected using a disproportionate stratified probability sample with systematic random sampling within strata. The stratification was done by type of respondent (victim,

network member, or decoy) and by type of victimization (robbery, burglary, or assault). The sample of crime victims was selected from the records of the Peoria, Illinois Police Department.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 375
Variables: 222
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 5

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1990 (ICPSR 6006)

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

UNIVERSE: Local governments identified in the 1982 Census of Governments, modified by the addition or deletion of governments going into or out of existence since 1982.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 321
Variables: 79
Record Length: 509
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 57

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Lindgren, Sue A. "Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*.

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Desmond K. Runyan, Mark D. Everson,
Wanda M. Hunter, and Nancy M.P. King*

IMPACT OF THE COURT PROCESS ON SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1983-1986 (ICPSR 9985)

SUMMARY: This data collection examines the psychological impact of judicial processes on child sexual abuse victims. More specifically, it provides information on how sexual abuse and the subsequent judicial processes affect the mental health functioning of child victims by assessing the impact of (1) additional harm to victims from out-of-home placement, (2) criminal prosecution of offender/family member, (3) subject testimony in juvenile or criminal court, and (4) family and professional support for the children. Children were enrolled in the study at the time that social services personnel substantiated claims of sexual abuse, and they were followed for a period of 18 months. Assessments of the mental health functioning of the children were made at the time of initial investigation, five months later, and 18 months later, using a combination of self-reports, parent and teacher reports, and psychological tests. After obtaining informed consent from the parent or guardian, each child was interviewed using a structured psychiatric inventory. The specific impacts of the various judicial processes or interventions under study were examined through comparisons of subgroups of the sample that did and did not experience particular interventions. The interventions included social services investigation, court process, foster placement, and psychological therapy. Other information in the file includes the type of sexual abuse experienced, judicial interventions the child experienced, and the child's level of depression, anxiety, and social adjustment. Demographic variables include age, sex, and race. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse 6 to 17 years old in North Carolina for whom substantiated claims with social services agencies were registered.

SAMPLING: Referrals from county social service agencies.

NOTE: Initial data covered 100 respondents but complete 18-month data exist on only 62 subjects. Respondents who dropped out may not be comparable to those who remained in the study.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 100
Variables: 1,033
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 23

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Coulter, M., W.M. Hunter, D. Runyan, and M.D. Everson. "Factors Influencing Placement Decision-Making by CPS Workers for Sexually Abused Children." *Child Abuse and Neglect* (in press).

Everson, M.D., W.M. Hunter, D. Runyan, G. Edelsohn, and M. Coulter. "Maternal Support Following Disclosure of Incest." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* (in press).

King, N.M.P., W.M. Hunter, and D. Runyan. "Going to Court: The Experience of Child Victims of Intrafamilial Sexual Abuse." *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* 49 (1988), 705-721.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Henry J. Steadman, Pamela Clark Robbins, and Carmen Cirincione

MENTAL DISORDER AND VIOLENT CRIME: A 20-YEAR COHORT STUDY IN NEW YORK STATE, 1968-1988 (ICPSR 9978)

SUMMARY: The objectives of this study were (1) to compare long-term patterns of violent crime for mentally disordered patients and for prison inmates, and (2) to evaluate predictive validity of a diagnosis of schizophrenia for subsequent arrests for

violent crimes. For the purposes of this data collection, violent crimes were defined as including murder, manslaughter, rape, assault, kidnapping, and sodomy. The study analyzed individual state mental hospital patients and inmates of state prisons in New York City over a 20-year span. In the process of obtaining information regarding the individuals, three different areas were focused on: hospital, incarceration, and arrest histories. Variables for hospital histories include inpatient hospitalizations, admission and discharge dates, legal status for all state hospitals through 1988, primary diagnosis for target and most recent admissions, and placements in New York State Department of Corrections mental hospitals. Incarceration history variables include time spent in adult state prisons, incarcerations through 1988, and dates of release (including re-entry to community on parole, outright release, or escape). Arrest histories include information the subject's first adult arrest through 1988 (only the most serious charge for each incident is recorded) and both in- and out-of-state arrests, when available. Demographic variables include age, race, and date of birth of the offenders. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: (1) Male offenders 18 to 65 years old admitted to New York State prisons in 1968 and 1978, except for within-state transfers, those returning from mental hospitals, and those in city or county jails, and (2) Male patients 18 to 65 years old admitted to New York State psychiatric centers in 1968 and 1978, exempting those transferred from other state hospitals and those admitted to special facilities for the mentally retarded or for alcoholics, to a Department of Corrections-operated mental health facility, or to special secure facilities.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,593
Variables: 1,066
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 29

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Cirincione, C., H.J. Steadman, P.C. Robbins, and J. Monahan. "Mental Illness As a Factor in Criminality: A Study of Mental Patients and Prisoners." *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* (in press).

Cirincione, C., H.J. Steadman, P.C. Robbins, and J. Monahan. "Schizophrenia As a Contingent Risk Factor for Criminal Violence." *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* (in press).

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY-LEVEL DETAILED ARREST AND OFFENSE DATA, 1990 (ICPSR 9785)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains counts of arrests and offenses for Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I offenses (murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson) and Part II offenses (forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations, and runaways). Two sets of county populations are reported: one for total county population and the other for counties reporting six months or more of data. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: County law enforcement agencies in the United States.

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting 6 to 11 months of information were weighted to yield 12-month equivalents. Agencies reporting fewer than 6 months of data were excluded from the aggregation. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties in proportion to each county's share of the state population (which totaled the populations of those county agencies reporting 6 months or more of data).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE

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

Part 1: Arrests,
All Ages
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,142
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Arrests,
Adults
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,142
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Arrests,
Juveniles
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,142
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Crimes
Reported
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 3,142
Variables: 18
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 6: SAS Control
Cards for Arrests Data
Record Length: 70

Part 7: SAS Control Cards
for Crimes Reported Data
Record Length: 70

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform
Crime Reporting Handbook*. Washington,
DC: United States Government Printing
Office, 1980.

United States Department of Justice, Bu-
reau of Justice Statistics. *Felony Sentences
in State Courts, 1986*. Washington, DC: United
States Government Printing Office, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

UNITED STATES FEDERAL MANDATORY MINIMUM STATUTES STUDY, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 6009)

SUMMARY: In response to a Congres-
sional directive, the United States Sentenc-
ing Commission completed this study of
federal mandatory minimum statutes with
an emphasis on the presence and/or appli-
cability of statutes prior to conviction and
sentencing. To collect this type of detailed
information, it was necessary to examine
actual offense behavior. To that end, the
Commission selected for detailed review a
12.5 percent random sample of its FY90
database of 29,011 cases, focusing on con-
trolled substance offenses and firearms vio-
lations. The screening process yielded
1,165 cases. For these defendants, infor-
mation was recorded on real offense com-
ponents, indictment history, mode of con-
viction, and convicted charges, as well as

sentence imposed, plea agreements, stipu-
lations, and guideline factors. This infor-
mation allows for a procedural tracking of
cases and the application of mandatory
minimum provisions at various stages of
the criminal justice process. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All federal criminal court
cases during the period 1989-1990.

SAMPLING: Cases were chosen for inclu-
sion in this collection based upon defen-
dants whose cases indicated the appropri-
ateness of a mandatory minimum penalty.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,165
Variables: approx. 350
Record Length: 2,641
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Daniel Glaser and Margaret A. Gordon

USE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF FINES, JAIL, AND PROBATION IN MUNICIPAL COURTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1981-1984 (ICPSR 9742)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data col-
lection was to identify those attributes of
offenders that are most often associated
with receiving particular types of financial
penalties along with probation, such as
fines, restitution, and cost of probation. A
further purpose was to estimate the rela-
tive effectiveness of these penalties in pre-
venting recidivism. Variables include de-
scriptions of the type of offense and
penalties received, the location of the
court where sentencing took place, and in-
formation about the individual's race, age,
gender, level of education, employment,
living arrangements, and financial status.
Prior arrests and convictions are included,
as are arrests, convictions, and penalties
subsequent to the original case under
study. Also provided are six sets of vari-
ables that describe all offenders within
each conviction category. These six
groups provide additional information
about the offender's background and be-
havior. The conviction categories include
assault, burglary, drug crimes, driving

under the influence, theft, and indecent
exposure. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,121
Variables: 331
Record Length: 414
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Glaser, Daniel, and Margaret A. Gordon.
"Profitable Penalties for Lower Level
Courts." *Judicature* 73 (1990), 248-252.

Glaser, Daniel, and Margaret A. Gordon.
"Exposing Indecent Exposure Crimes: Of-
fenses and Their Adjudication." *Sociology
and Social Research* 74 (1990), 150-157.

Gordon, Margaret A., and Daniel Glaser.
"Use and Effects of Financial Penalties in
Municipal Courts." *Criminology* (1991),
29, 651-676.

Documentation: machine-readable only

David Doan and Bronston T. Mayes

AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM PILOT PROJECT IN LOS ANGELES, 1990 (ICPSR 9969)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this pilot
project was to determine if preliminary in-
vestigation report (PIR) data filed by patrol
officers could be collected via laptop com-
puters to allow the direct input of the data
into the Los Angeles Police Department
Crime and Arrest Database without ad-
versely affecting the personnel taking or
using the reports. This data collection ad-
dresses the following questions: (1) Did
officers and supervisors prefer the auto-
mated reporting system (ARS) or the hand-
written version of the PIR? (2) Did the ARS
affect the job satisfaction or morale of offi-
cers and supervisors? (3) Did the ARS re-
duce the amount of time that patrol offi-
cers, supervisors, and clerks spent on
paperwork? (4) Did the ARS affect the ac-
curacy of information contained in the
PIRs? (5) Did detectives and prosecuting
attorneys find the ARS a more reliable
source than handwritten PIRs? Officers
and supervisors in two divisions of the
Los Angeles Police Department, Wilshire

and Hollywood, participated as control and experimental groups. The control group continued using handwritten ("existing") PIRs while the experimental group used the automated PIRs (ARS). The General Information Questionnaire collected information on each officer's rank, assignment, watch, gender, age, years with the Los Angeles Police Department, education, job morale, job demands, self-esteem, computer anxiety, and relationship with supervisor and other officers. The Job Performance Rating Form gathered data on work efforts, depth of job knowledge, work quality, oral and written skills, and capacity to learn. The Time Study Sheets collected data on investigation time, writing and editing time, travel time, approval and correction time, review time, errors by type, and data input time for both the handwritten and automated forms. The Evaluation of the Existing Form and the Evaluation of the Automated Form both queried respondents on ease of use, system satisfaction, and productivity loss. The ARS Use Questionnaire asked about ease of use, typing skills, computer skills, comfort with the system, satisfaction with training, and preference for the system. The Hollywood Detective Division ARS Use Questionnaire surveyed detectives on the system's ease of use, task improvement, support for continued use, and preference for the system. The PIR Content Evaluation Form collected data on quality of officers' observations; organization and writing skills; physical evidence; statements of victims, witnesses, and suspects; and offense classification. The Caplan Role Conflict and Role Ambiguity subscales were used in the design of the questionnaires. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Hollywood Detective Division ARS Use Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 35
Variables: 13
Record Length: 13
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Hollywood Time Study Sheet of the Existing and Automated Forms
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 281
Variables: 35
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 4

Part 3: Hollywood ARS Use Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 139
Variables: 57
Record Length: 68
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Prosecuting Attorneys PIR Content Evaluation Form
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 103
Variables: 37
Record Length: 73
Records Per Case: 2

Part 7: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 4: Evaluations of the Existing and Automated Forms
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 354
Variables: 23
Record Length: 73
Records Per Case: 2

Part 6: General Information Questionnaires, Evaluations of the Existing and Automated Forms, Job Rating Performance Form, Time Study Sheets, and Caplan Scales
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 738
Variables: 177
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 13

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Doan, D., B.T. Mayes, and the Los Angeles Police Department ARS Task Force. *Automated Reporting System Pilot Project*. Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles Police Department, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Park Elliot Dietz and Daniel A. Martell

MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS IN PURSUIT OF CELEBRITIES AND POLITICIANS (ICPSR 6007)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to develop a means of identifying those individuals most likely to be dangerous to others because of their pursuit of public figures. Another objective of the study was to gather detailed quantitative information on harassing and threatening communications to public figures and to determine what aspects of written communications are predictive of future behavior. Based on the fact that each attack by a mentally disordered person in which an American public figure was wounded had occurred in connection with a physical approach within 100 yards, the investigators reasoned that accurate predictions of such physical approaches could serve as proxies for the less feasible task of accurate prediction of attacks. The investigators used information from case files of subjects who had pursued two groups of public figures, politicians and celebrities. The data were drawn from the records of the

United States Capitol Police and a prominent Los Angeles-based security consulting firm, Gavin de Becker, Inc. Information was gathered from letters and other communications of the subjects, as well as any other sources available, such as police records or descriptions of what occurred during interviews. The data include demographic information such as sex, age, race, marital status, religion, and education; family history information; background information such as school and work records, military history, and criminal history; number of communications made; number of threats made; information about subjects' physical appearance; psychological and emotional evaluations; information on travel/mobility patterns; and approaches made. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Individuals who pursue public figures.

SAMPLING: Only subjects who had written letters or mailed some other type of communication and had been on file for at least six months prior to the beginning of data compilation were included. The subjects were then classified as approach-positive or approach-negative according to six criteria. The investigators controlled for the number of communications in a file so that the approach-positive samples and the approach-negative samples had similar distributions of numbers of communications. Part 1 is a stratified sample, and Part 2 is nonstratified.

NOTE: The documentation for this data collection does not indicate the time period to which the data refer. In addition, users should note that according to the documentation the individuals described in the collection are not representative of any geographic area.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/UNDOCCHK.PR/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Sample Data From Gavin de Becker, Inc. and Capitol Police Files
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 300
Variables: 576
Record Length: 81
Records Per Case: 9

Part 2: Sample Data From Capitol Police Files
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14
Variables: 576
Record Length: 81
Records Per Case: 9

Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Dietz, Park Elliot, and Daniel A. Martell.
Mentally Disordered Offenders in Pursuit of Celebrities and Politicians. Newport Beach, CA: Threat Assessment Group, Inc., 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Mary Toborg, Anthony Yezer,
and John Bellassai

EVALUATION OF ADULT URINE TESTING/DRUG USE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT IN WASHINGTON, DC, 1984-1986 (ICPSR 9947)

SUMMARY: These data were gathered to assess whether drug users are greater risks than nonusers for rearrest or failure to appear for scheduled court appearances while on pretrial release. The data also evaluate the relative effectiveness of periodic surveillance through urinalysis, traditional narcotic treatment, or neither in reducing rearrest and failure to appear during the pretrial period. The collection provides information on arrestees who both tested positive for drugs and were released on recognizance as well as those arrestees who tested negative but were not released on recognizance. Drugs tested for include heroin, cocaine, PCP, methadone, and amphetamines. Arrestees who were released were randomly assigned to one of three groups: weekly urine testing, referral to drug treatment, or a control condition. The data offer information on the offender's background, family and employment status, probation and parole status, pending charges, and prior convictions. Other variables include date of arrest, charge, initial release, decision, date of disposition, type of final disposition, number of subsequent arrests before trial, and number of bench warrants issued. Results of urine tests at arrest are available for about 65 percent of the total sample. For those in the experimental surveillance group, summary urine test results from the periodic testing program are available. There is no measure of treatment for the drug treatment or control groups. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Individual adult offenders in Washington, DC who have been arrested and interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agency.

SAMPLING: All adults arrested that are brought to the attention of the Pretrial Services Agency of Washington, DC. The data exclude unfounded arrests and other arrests which were immediately disposed. Persons arrested more than once during the sampling period have multiple data records.

NOTE: Users are cautioned that some variables may contain wild codes or other unexpected values. Variables located in column positions 622-1737 are particularly subject to this condition.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,662
Variables: 834
Record Length: 1,737
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Toborg, M. *Background and Description of the Urine-Testing Program.* Monograph No. 1. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987. Unpublished report.

Toborg, M., and A. Yezer. *Analysis of Drug Use Among Arrestees.* Monograph No. 4. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987. Unpublished report.

Toborg, M., and A. Yezer. *The Efficacy of Using Urine-Test Results in Risk Classification of Arrestees.* Monograph No. 6. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988. Unpublished report.

Documentation: \$3

ABC News

ABC NEWS ANGRY VOTER POLL, APRIL 1992 (ICPSR 9942)

SUMMARY: In addition to providing an ongoing evaluation of the Bush presidency and the 1992 presidential candidates and campaign, this survey addressed areas of potential discontent among the nation's voters. Respondents were asked to describe their feelings about the way the federal government worked, to express their approval of term limits for members of Congress, and to indicate whether they agreed with a series of statements such as "It won't really make much of a difference who's elected this year," and "People like me don't have any say about what government does." Respondents also rated their

level of confidence in the ability of government to solve problems and indicated whether their confidence level reflected the difficulty of the problems or the incompetency of the government. Respondents were also asked whether the elected leaders in Washington were really interested in solving the nation's biggest problems, whether the overall level of ethics and honesty in politics had fallen during the past ten years, and whether they thought that government was run by a few big interests looking out for themselves. In addition, respondents were queried on whether they thought that the current system of government needed drastic changes, or that the system itself was good but the people in government were not doing their jobs well enough. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, education, age, Hispanic origin, 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 home at the time of the interview.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,009
Variables: 57
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST LOS ANGELES BEATING POLL, APRIL 1992 (ICPSR 9941)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll dealt with race relations and the verdict handed down in the Rodney King beating case in Los Angeles. Respondents were asked to

describe the state of race relations in the United States, to indicate whether a great deal of prejudice against Blacks was present among whites and vice versa, and to agree or disagree with statements such as "Police in most cities treat Blacks as fairly as they treat whites," and "The only time the federal government really pays attention to Black problems is when Blacks resort to violent demonstrations or riots." Respondents were also asked if Blacks and other minorities received the same treatment as whites in the criminal justice system. Concerning the jury verdict in the Rodney King beating case, respondents were asked if they had heard or read about the verdict, whether they had seen the videotape of the police officers hitting and kicking King, and whether the police officers were guilty of a crime. Those surveyed were also asked if the not-guilty verdict would do major damage to race relations in the United States, if they agreed that the verdict showed that Blacks could not get justice in this country, and if they agreed that the rioting after the King verdict would make whites less sympathetic to the problems of Blacks. In addition, respondents were asked if the United States Justice Department should charge the police officers with the crime of violating Rodney King's civil rights. Background information on respondents includes age, Hispanic origin, 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 home at the time of the interview. The survey contains a Black oversample.

NOTE: A weight variable with one implied decimal place 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: 606
Variables: 28
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST RACE RELATIONS POLL, MAY 1992 (ICPSR 9940)

SUMMARY: In addition to identifying the most important problems facing the country, evaluating the Bush presidency, and providing a snapshot of current voter preference for George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot during the 1992 presidential campaign, this special topic poll focused on the issue of race relations. Respondents were asked if they had read or heard anything about the verdict in the Rodney King case in Los Angeles in which a group of white officers were accused of beating a Black man, whether the police officers should have been found guilty of a crime, and whether they approved of Bush's handling of the situation following the King verdict in Los Angeles. Those surveyed were asked if they thought the assistance programs for poor people started in the 1960s and 1970s had helped or hurt poor people, whether government assistance programs had been the right way to help the poor, and whether the problems in America's inner cities were getting better. Respondents were also asked to identify the real causes of problems in the inner cities from a list of potential causes including the failure of President Bush and former President Ronald Reagan to deal with the problems of the inner cities, and the failure of social assistance programs to help inner-city residents. In addition, respondents were asked to identify what might be done to avoid racial violence and riots in America's cities from a list including more police, more activities for inner-city teenagers and young adults, and better schools and public education. Those surveyed were ultimately asked if the problems of the inner cities were so great that they would never be solved. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, education, age, Hispanic origin, household 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. The survey contains a Black oversample.

NOTE: A weight variable with one implied decimal place 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: 1,144
Variables: 48
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, DECEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6026)

SUMMARY: This poll is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Respondents were asked to comment on whether they felt things in the United States were going in the right direction, and to give their approval rating of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency and the economy. In addition, respondents were asked to assess Bush's ultimate place in history and his handling of the presidential transition. Questions were also posed about Bill Clinton, including whether the respondent approved of Clinton's choice of cabinet members and the potential effects his administration would have on the economy. Respondents also gave their approval rating of Bush's decision to send troops into Somalia, assessed the length of United States involvement in that area, and offered opinions about whether homosexuals should be allowed to serve in the military. Much of the poll focused on issues of sexual harassment in the workplace and the Supreme Court confirmation hearings for Clarence Thomas, including Anita Hill's testimony alleging sexual harassment. Respondents were asked whether they believed these charges and whether Thomas was fit to serve on the bench. Those polled were asked to estimate the incidence of sexual harassment in the workplace, to relate their personal experiences with sexual harassment, and to identify situations in the workplace that would be indicative of sexual harassment. Respon-

dents were also asked for their opinions of recent allegations of sexual harassment involving Senator Robert Packwood and his response to those charges; how Congress should handle this particular case, and how frequently they thought sexual harassment by members of Congress occurred. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, most recent presidential vote choice, education, age, area of residence, employment status, Hispanic origin, household income, and gender. 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 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: 1,011
Variables: 69
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL, JUNE 1992 (ICPSR 9939)

SUMMARY: This poll is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Respondents were asked if they felt that things in the United States were going in the right direction and whether they approved of how Bush was handling the presidency, the economy, race relations, education, and the environment. Respondents also offered approval ratings of Congress and their own Congressional representatives, rated the condition of the economy, and indicated whether they

were better off financially than in 1989 when George Bush became president. In addition, respondents gave their impressions of Bush, Bill Clinton, Ross Perot, Dan Quayle, and television character Murphy Brown. They were also asked whether Vice President Quayle would be qualified to take over as president if something happened to Bush, and whether after four years of Bush a new president was needed that could set the country in a new direction. Concerning the 1992 presidential election, those surveyed rated their chances of voting, indicated for whom they would vote if the election were held the day of the interview, and commented on whether they supported a candidate because they liked him or because they didn't like the other candidates. Perot supporters were asked whether they would vote for Bush or Clinton if Perot did not run, and whether they would switch their support from Perot to one of the two major-party candidates in November. All respondents were asked if they thought the candidates were qualified, whether there was a candidate for whom they would definitely not vote under any circumstances, and whether they would be better off financially under Bush, Clinton, or Perot. Those surveyed were also asked which candidate would do the best job of dealing with a variety of problems including race relations, unemployment, foreign affairs, the economy, the environment, health care, and protecting the Social Security system. Respondents indicated the applicability of various characteristics to each of the candidates, including strong leadership, vision for the future, trustworthiness in a crisis, understanding the needs of average Americans, honesty, the right temperament to serve as president, and high moral standards. In addition, those surveyed indicated whether the views of Bush, Clinton, and Perot were too liberal, too conservative, or just about right; whether they had a good idea of where the three candidates planned to lead the nation in the next four years; and whether they would be more or less likely to support a presidential candidate who had engaged in extramarital affairs, had never run for public office, or had come from a wealthy, privileged background. Other topics included assessments of the Republican and Democratic parties, reelecting representatives in Congress, the role of the federal government, and the Los Angeles riots of 1992. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, most recent presidential vote choice, education, age, religion, social class, area of

residence, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, Hispanic origin, household 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 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: 1,512
Variables: 144
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

WABC-TV

WABC-TV NEW YORK STATE PRIMARY POLL, MARCH 1992 (ICPSR 9943)

SUMMARY: For this survey, residents of New York State were asked to rate the performance of President Bush and the United States Congress and to identify the most important problem that faced New York State from a list that included items such as abortion, AIDS, taxes, health care, and unemployment. Respondents were also asked to describe their feelings about the way the government in New York State worked, to register their approval or disapproval of Governor Mario Cuomo and Senator Alfonse D'Amato, to rate the condition of the state economy, and to indicate whether Cuomo, the state legislature, or the government in Washington was most responsible for the condition of the state's economy. Further questions pertaining to Cuomo and D'Amato asked respondents whether they would vote for Cuomo in 1994 if he ran for governor again, and whether D'Amato had the honesty and integrity to serve effectively as a

United States senator. Regarding the field of New York State candidates in the United States Senate race, respondents were asked if there was anyone they would never consider voting for under any circumstances. Concerning the 1992 presidential race, those surveyed indicated whether they were satisfied with the candidates; whom they would like to see enter the race; whether they had favorable impressions of George Bush, Paul Tsongas, Bill Clinton, Jerry Brown, and Cuomo; and whether Bush, Clinton, and Brown had the honesty and integrity to serve effectively as president. In addition, respondents were asked for whom they would vote if the election were held at the time of the interview. Questions directed at residents of New York City asked respondents if they had noticed an increase in race-related tension in their dealings with people of other races; whether various public figures and institutions such as David Dinkins, Al Sharpton, and the New York City Police Department had helped race relations; and whether Leona Helmsley should go to prison. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, most recent presidential vote choice, age, Hispanic origin, race, household income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in New York State.

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. The poll contains an oversample of New York City residents.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 736
Variables: 55
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

WABC-TV/Newsday

WABC-TV/NEWSDAY NEW YORK STATE POLL #2, JUNE 1992 (ICPSR 9937)

SUMMARY: This survey queried residents of New York State. Respondents were asked to describe their feelings about the way government in New York State worked, to indicate for whom they would vote in a 1992 United States Senate election involving Republican Alfonse D'Amato and various Democratic candidates including Geraldine Ferraro, Robert Abrams, Elizabeth Holtzman, and Al Sharpton, and to comment on whether these candidates had the integrity and honesty to serve effectively. Regarding the 1992 presidential election, respondents were asked whether they would vote for George Bush, Bill Clinton, or Ross Perot; whether Perot supporters would vote for Bush or Clinton if Perot chose not to run; whether the three major candidates were qualified to be president; if they would like to see someone else enter the race; and whether they would be better off financially under Bush, Clinton, or Perot. Respondents also indicated whether they liked Perot more or less the more they heard about him and, if they had heard of Clinton's plan to deal with the nation's economy, whether they approved of it. Additional questions dealt with Clinton's selection of a vice-presidential running mate from a potential field including Bill Bradley, Mario Cuomo, and Jesse Jackson, and Clinton's criticism of rap singer Sister Souljah. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, age, Hispanic origin, household income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in New York State.

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: 755
Variables: 48
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST WEEKEND LEISURE POLL, JUNE 1992 (ICPSR 9938)

SUMMARY: The *Washington Post* conducted this survey to investigate the weekend leisure habits of Washington, DC residents. General questions probed the respondents' level of satisfaction with the way they spent their weekends, whether they had too little or too much to do and wished they had done more or less, whether they were enjoying themselves more on weekends now than five years ago, and whether there were enough things to do on weekends in the Washington area. Specifically, respondents were asked to rate the weekend previous to the interview on a scale of 1 to 10, list what they did on that particular weekend, state the number of hours spent watching television over the weekend, and indicate the day of the week by which their weekend plans were set. Those surveyed were also asked about their sources of information for things happening on the weekend, whether they had cut back on the amount of money spent on weekend activities over the past year or two, and whether there were certain parts of the greater Washington area they had stopped going to for fear of crime. Other subjects addressed included the new stadium for the Baltimore Orioles, the respondent's preference for the location of a new stadium for the Washington Redskins, credit card debt, and personal spending patterns. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, education, marital status, number of children living at home, employment status, unemployment among household members, Hispanic origin, household income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the Washington, DC metropolitan statistical area.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random digit dialing. Within households, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birth-

day 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: 1,009
Variables: 85
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

Revisions/Updates

*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 2B (ICPSR 9848)

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: User Notes 4-10 and Technical Notes 3-7 (August 1992) are now available for this collection

PUMS Data Distribution Temporarily Suspended

At press time, ICPSR had just received notification from the United States Census Bureau that errors had been discovered in the 5-Percent and 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files, **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample** (ICPSR 9952) and **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample** (ICPSR 9951). The Census Bureau had stopped filling orders for PUMS data and had indicated that the files probably would be reissued.

Consequently, ICPSR suspended distribution of the PUMS data pending reissue of the corrected files by the Census Bureau. For up-to-date information on PUMS, users should check CDNet and/or the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486).

as Part 85. Additional data files are also available. 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	Part 85: User Notes 4-10 and Technical Notes 3-7 (August 1992)
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 132
Cases: varies by file	
Variables: 3,420	
Record Length: 7,925	
Records Per Case: 4	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Edward E. Azar

CONFLICT AND PEACE DATA BANK (COPDAB), 1948-1978 (ICPSR 7767)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised data file and machine-readable codebook are now available for this collection. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 431,263
Variables: 9
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jack McCarthy, D. Randall Smith, and William R. Smith

EFFECTS OF SENTENCES ON SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN NEW JERSEY, 1976-1977 (ICPSR 8986)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data for Part 1, Sentence File, have been pro-

vided, and a new file, Part 2, Event File, has been added. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image and Logical Record Length

Part 1: Sentence File	Part 2: Event File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,329	Cases: 349,775
Variables: 1,377	Variables: 41
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 135
Records Per Case: 34	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Judicial Center

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Original Class IV data and documentation for Criminal Terminations/Pending, 1970-1987 (Parts 1-14 and 29-33) are now available. A revised machine-readable codebook (Part 57) is also provided to document Appellate Terminations/Pending, 1971-1987 (Parts 15-28 and 34-37) and Civil Terminations/Pending, 1970-1987 (Parts 38-56). CLASS II (Parts 15-28 and 34-56), and CLASS IV (Parts 1-14, 29-33, and 58-75)

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/NONNUM/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

Parts 1-14, 29-33: Criminal Terminations/Pending, 1970-1987	Part 57: Codebook Listed-to-Tape
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 37,401 to 62,500 per part	
Variables: 39	
Record Length: 122	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Abt Associates, Inc.

FEDERAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROGRAM DATA, 1978-1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9296)

COLLECTION CHANGES: New data and SAS Control Cards (Parts 18-35, 37-38, and 40-41) have been provided for (1) Federal Prisoner Data, 1984-1991, (2) Federal Pretrial Services Data, 1987-1990, (3) Federal Cases Terminated, Calendar Years 1987-1990, (4) Federal Docket and Reporting System Data, Fiscal Years 1986-1990, and (5) Offenders Under Supervision Data, Fiscal Years 1987-1988, 1990. CLASS IV

RESTRICTIONS: Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 26 data files + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 18, 20: Federal Prisoner Data, 1984-1991	Parts 19, 21: SAS Control Cards for Federal Prisoner Data, 1984-1991
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 316,310 and 360,226	
Variables: 94	
Record Length: 277	
Records Per Case: 1	
Part 22: Federal Pretrial Services Data, 1987-1990	Parts 23, 24: SAS Control Cards for Federal Pretrial Services Data, 1987-1990
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 130,094	
Variables: approx. 175	
Record Length: 486	
Records Per Case: 1	
Parts 25-28: Federal Cases Terminated, Calendar Years 1987-1990	Parts 29-30: SAS Control Cards for Federal Cases Terminated, Calendar Years 1987-1990
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 53,156 to 61,413 per part	
Variables: 49	
Record Length: 142	
Records Per Case: 1	
Part 31: SAS Control Cards for Federal Docket and Reporting System Data, Fiscal Years 1986-1990	Part 32: SAS Control Cards for Federal Docket and Reporting System Data, Fiscal Years 1986-1990
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 143,157 to 169,511 per part	
Variables: 89	
Record Length: 340	
Records Per Case: 1	

Parts 37–38, 40:
Offenders Under
Supervision Data,
Fiscal Years
1987–1988, 1990
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 181,434 to
207,920 per part
Variables: approx. 150
Record Length: 796
Records Per Case: 1

Part 41: SAS Control
Cards for Offenders
Under Supervision
Data, Fiscal Years
1987–1988, 1990
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$14

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The School
Data file and SAS and SPSS Control Cards
have been added to this collection as
Parts 3 and 4. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 3: School Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 17,663
Variables: approx. 820
Record Length: 1,124
Records Per Case: 1

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

Documentation: \$11

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal
investigator has supplied revised data for
this collection. Minor changes were made
to the data, including revisions to the re-
spondent identification number. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Core Micro-
data files for Waves IV and VI have been
added to this collection as Parts 7 and 11.
Machine-readable database dictionaries
for these files will be provided at a later
date. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files +
database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 7: Wave IV Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 221,997 Variables: approx. 740 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 11: Wave VI Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 216,499 Variables: approx. 740 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1
---	--

Documentation: \$9 (Part 7), \$11 (Part 11)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 5, the
Wave 2 Topical Module Microdata File,

and Part 7, the Wave 3 Core Microdata
File, have been added to this collection.
Machine-readable database dictionaries
for these files will be provided at a later
date. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files +
database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 5: Wave 2 Topical Module Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 38,562 Variables: approx. 310 Record Length: 1,360 Records Per Case: 1	Part 7: Wave 3 Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 142,155 Variables: approx. 745 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1
--	--

Documentation: \$9 (Part 5), \$10 (Part 7)

Harold J. Spaeth

**UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
JUDICIAL DATABASE, 1953–1991
TERMS (ICPSR 9422)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal
investigator has updated the data file,
database dictionary, SPSS Export File, and
machine-readable codebook to include in-
formation on the 1991 term. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SPSS Export File

Part 1: Court Raw Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,719 Variables: 224 Record Length: 622 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File Record Length: 80
--	---

Documentation: machine-readable only

"ICPSR and the 21st Century": Official Representatives to Meet in October

As previously announced, 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. The theme of the meeting is "ICPSR and the 21st Century."

The dinner speaker for Saturday night's banquet will be Matilda White Riley, Senior Social Scientist at the National Institute on Aging, who will speak on "Data for Analysis of Age-Related Structural Change."

All sessions for the 1993 meeting, as well as breakfasts and lunches, will be held in the Michigan Union; dinners will take place at the Michigan League.

Note: The Consortium will provide a limited amount of space at the meeting for demonstrations of innovative software. Individuals who would like to demonstrate their software products (e.g., database management, statistical package, teaching package, information retrieval, cataloging) should contact ICPSR promptly. The technical demonstrations are scheduled for late Friday and Saturday afternoons.

Members of the Program Committee for the meeting include Ilona Einowski, University of California, Berkeley; Norval D. Glenn, University of Texas, Austin; James Q. Graham, Jr., Bowling Green State University; William H. Flanagan, ex officio, University of Minnesota; and Samuel C. Patterson, Chair, Ohio State University.

The 1993 Meeting is 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.

The schedule for the meeting appears below. Note that bracketed sessions run concurrently.

Thursday, October 14— Preconference Workshops

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

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

Roundtable: The Cutting Edge in Data Archiving, Methodology, and Networking

Roundtable: The World of Data: Comparative Analysis

Roundtable: Computers and Instructional Use of Data

Roundtable: ANES 1992: The Richest of the Election Studies

Business Meeting

Forum: Paying the Piper for ICPSR Membership or Buying Data

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

Roundtable: Historical Data and Analysis

Roundtable: Archiving Ethnicity Data

Forum: The Role of the Data Librarian

Roundtable: The Case of the Missing Data

Machine-Readable Version of the 1992 Summer Program Bibliography Now Available

A machine-readable ASCII version of the *ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods: 1992 Bibliography*, containing course descriptions and syllabi provided by instructors from last summer's Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research, has been prepared. Interested users can order the file (ICPSR 4002) on magnetic tape or on diskette (Diskette D00061).

Bulk Mailing Sent to ORs

Two bulk mailings were sent to ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs) in March. The first included the following items:

- *Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice*
- "1990 Census Data Now Available from ICPSR" (flier)
- The University of Essex *ESRC Data Archive Bulletin*
- The Institute for Social Research *ISR Newsletter*

Included in the second mailing were the *ICPSR Annual Report, 1991-1992* and *Appendices*.

Forthcoming...

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

- **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** (and Supplements)
- **Study of Consumer Purchases in the United States, 1935-1936** (Additional cases from rural areas and expenditure data)
- **National Survey of Families and Households, March 1987-May 1988**
- **Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities of the United States, 1987-1991**
- **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986-1992 [Near-Term Data]**
- **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data, 1991**
- **Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, 1991**

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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 30 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's 370 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; non-affiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times during each academic year to inform Official Representatives at the member campuses, ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of the data collections most recently released or updated by ICPSR and to keep readers informed of activities occurring at ICPSR and other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.



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