

Explore and Extract: Services to Facilitate Analysis of U.S. Census Data

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Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

Two new services, now available to all ICPSR members, offer greatly improved access to the **U.S. 1990 Census Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) 5-Percent and 1-Percent Samples** (ICPSR 9952 and 9951).

Previously, the large size of these datasets, filling up to 24 reels of magnetic tape, made it difficult for researchers, even those with access to powerful computing systems, to work effectively with these data. That barrier to use is starting to come down.

The Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), working in partnership with the University of Michigan Population Studies Center, is providing two capabilities to facilitate use of the PUMS data:

- **Explore**, a tool for exploratory data analysis, rectangularizes the hierarchical household and person records in the 1980 and 1990 PUMS files, and allows the user to prepare custom crosstabulations and descriptive statistics from the rectangularized data. Explore answers queries of the 2.5 million PUMS records in less than ten seconds real time under normal operating circumstances.
- **Extract** creates rectangularized extractions from either PUMS datasets or the Current Population Surveys (CPS) Annual Demographic (March) Files. Extract can be used with the March CPS files for 1968–1992, the PUMS 5-Percent Samples for 1980 and 1990, and the PUMS 1-Percent Samples for 1960–1990.

Explore

Users of Explore can generate crosstabulations and percentages of vari-

ables as well as means and medians. Query results are available in one- or two-variable tables. Users can also specify as many as ten filter variables to narrow an analysis to a subset of the records in the dataset.

A user could employ Explore, for example, to investigate income differences between men and women in the United States. The researcher might begin with a query of mean incomes for men and women. However, the results of such a query would include the unemployed, underaged, and retired, which might skew the findings. Explore would allow the user to filter out these categories by controlling for the number of hours per week worked and the number of weeks in the year employed. The query still might not be satisfactory since it does not control for education, race, or state, or a whole set of other variables. But because Explore queries are interactive and generally take less than ten seconds, a researcher can rapidly examine the effects of adding and subtracting any variable from the over 200 variables in the PUMS dataset.

Extract

Extract makes it possible to prepare subsets of either PUMS or CPS datasets. Extract rectangularizes the data file to facilitate importation into a statistical package for further analysis. Explore can be used to identify the variables and records of choice, and Extract can then be employed to generate a dataset for analysis. (Note that this Extract utility is not the same as the utility provided on the U.S. Census PUMS CD-ROM.)

As an example of the use of Extract, let's continue the income and gender research question from above. Once the researcher has identified the variables and subset of records of interest using Explore, Extract can be used to create a new dataset with those variables and records that can be used with a statistical package for more sophisticated analysis. For example, a researcher may want to perform a multivariate regression analysis using age, gender, and education as independent variables with income as a dependent variable. While Explore lacks the analytic capabilities for this type of analysis, Extract can be used to facilitate such an analysis using the researcher's statistical software of choice.

CIESIN and the Population Studies Center

CIESIN is a nonprofit organization with the mission of facilitating use of and access to data on human dimensions of global change. Demographic data play an important role in this mission, so a partnership with the University of Michigan Population Studies Center, a research and training institution focusing on demographic processes, was a natural pairing. (The University of Michigan was a founding member of the CIESIN Consortium.) A discussion of CIESIN will kick off the 1993 meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives this October.

Often, demographic datasets such as PUMS are large and difficult to work with, a feature shared by many of the datasets within CIESIN's purview. Greg Marks, Director of Information Technology for CIESIN, and Dr. Al Anderson, Assistant Research Scientist at the Population Studies Center, have been working together to

The Technology of Explore

Explore queries involve the analysis of over 2.5 million records, generally in less than ten seconds. This speed is accomplished through the use of a loosely-coupled parallel processing computing system. The CIESIN computing system includes eight HP-735 UNIX workstations networked with high-speed fiber optics. The task of analyzing an Explore query is divided among these eight processors equally. One of the advantages of this configuration is that faster processing can be accomplished by adding more processors to the existing configuration.

Performance is further enhanced by keeping the data in the high-speed memory of the workstations. This is made possible by the use of compression and data handling routines developed by Paul Anderson and licensed by CIESIN for use with Explore. The initial loading of the data, from disk to high-speed memory, is typically within two minutes.

find new solutions to this problem and to meet other needs of the research community. With CIESIN sponsorship, Anderson refined Explore for use on the CIESIN computing system. CIESIN provided the partnership with a powerful and flexible computing system (see sidebar) along with the institutional infrastructure to further develop, support, and provide access to Explore and Extract.

In February, the Population Studies Center hosted a conference in Ann Arbor for the authors of the Russell Sage Foundation monograph series on the 1990 Census. The researchers at the conference used Explore to begin to look at the data and Extract to take manageable subsets of the data back to their home institutions for further analysis.

In March, CIESIN and the Population Studies Center demonstrated Explore at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America in Cincinnati and invited researchers to participate in a beta test of Explore. As of late August 1993, over 50 sites with more than 60 users were participating in the CIESIN beta test program.

Future Directions

CIESIN is considering a variety of ways to simplify further use of rich data resources such as PUMS. One identified need is to facilitate working with the Census codebooks. Several users of Explore have found that mastering the codes in the codebook is often a considerable obstacle to working with the data. In response to this problem, CIESIN and ICPSR are investigating the feasibility of offering the codebook on-line, potentially with a hypertext interface. ICPSR has provided to CIESIN machine-readable documentation for PUMS.

CIESIN and the Population Studies Center are planning further development of the Explore and Extract software. CIESIN is in the early stages of looking at alternative interfaces to the software, including a graphical user interface and linkages to a geographic information system query and display

capability. CIESIN is working with the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis at the University of California, Santa Barbara, to explore this latter development. In addition to these long-range plans, CIESIN and the Population Studies Center are also working on many incremental enhancements to the Explore and Extract software based on user feedback from the beta test program.

Applying the technology behind Explore to other datasets, more specifically to those related to the human dimensions of global change, is another objective of CIESIN. CIESIN and its Consortium members, in particular Polytechnic University in Brooklyn, New York, are working on developing Analysis Services to enhance researchers' ability to analyze these data. Explore and Extract are the first services to be offered as part of this program, and the experiences gained from this first initiative will guide development of similar services.

How to Access Explore and Extract

The Explore and Extract beta test program is ongoing, and researchers are encouraged to participate. Access to Explore is provided via an account on the CIESIN computing system that can be accessed over the Internet. Extracts are performed by CIESIN staff on a request basis and can be retrieved over the Internet using the Internet's File Transfer Protocol (FTP). For further information about Explore, Extract, CIESIN, or becoming part of the Explore beta test program, contact CIESIN Customer Service by sending electronic mail to ciesin.info@ciesin.org or by calling (517) 797-2727. □

Note: For more detailed information on the PUMS 5-Percent and 1-Percent Samples, see the following article:

Campbell, Carmen. "1990 Census Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)." *ICPSR Bulletin* 13 (February 1993), 1-4.

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ICPSR Announces New Gopher and Listserver

ICPSR extends an invitation to users to try out two new services. Please let us know if you find these services useful, or if you have suggestions for improvement.

The ICPSR Gopher

ICPSR has completed the installation of the University of Minnesota Internet Gopher software. The ICPSR Gopher features

- Full-text, searchable versions of the *ICPSR Guide-on-Line* and the *Bibliographic Citations Database*

as well as information on

- Membership in ICPSR and services offered
- ICPSR data on alternative media
- Updates to ICPSR's serial data collections
- Recent data releases (the "Hotline" list of collections)

There are also links to other services that might be of interest to ICPSR members.

The ICPSR gopher can be reached at **<gopher.icpsr.umich.edu>**. The full reference is:

Name=Inter-university Consortium
for Political & Social Research
Port=70
Host=gopher.icpsr.umich.edu

Please address any comments or suggestions regarding the ICPSR gopher to

Peter Jofitis
pmj@icpsr.umich.edu

The ICPSR Listserver (SERIES-L)

The listserver provides an easy way to check on the status of studies that are parts of serial data collections, includ-

ing those studies that have not yet been released by ICPSR.

The address for ICPSR's listserver is **listserv@icpsr.umich.edu**. Information on ICPSR series is contained in an archive called SERIES-L. To subscribe to the list which contains the archive SERIES-L, send mail to

listserv@icpsr.umich.edu

using the text

subscribe SERIES-L <your name>

(Note that this should be just your regular name, e.g., John Doe, not your email name/address.)

Then exit as you normally would from email. In a few minutes you should get mail back from the listserver; it will consist of a welcome message for new users. Once you have subscribed to SERIES-L, you can look at an index that provides the names of the files in that archive. To get the index, send mail to listserv@icpsr.umich.edu with the text

index SERIES-L

Once you have the index, you can select the files you would like to order. The index is set up so that the first part of the line tells you the name of the file, the second segment indicates how many parts the file is mailed in, the third part gives the name of the series that the file describes, and the fourth part tells the date the file was created/updated.

To order a file from SERIES-L, send a message to listserv@icpsr.umich.edu

get SERIES-L <filename>

This command may be repeated as many times as you wish within one message if you want to receive multiple files.

Each SERIES-L file contains information identifying the series by title and principal investigator. The ICPSR

study number is given if multiple versions of the same study have been released under one number. Current ICPSR holdings for the series are listed. Information is also provided on studies that ICPSR is in the process of acquiring. Included is the date the study was ordered by ICPSR from the principal investigator, the date it was received by ICPSR, an approximate date for release by ICPSR, and any comments or notes about the study, e.g., problems that might delay the study's release. The listserver administrator will post a message to all participants whenever there are updates to files on SERIES-L, or when a new file is added to the list.

You may send messages to every participant on SERIES-L by using the following address:

SERIES-L@icpsr.umich.edu

Remember, any such message goes to *everyone* on the list! If you want to send a private message, simply use the normal email procedures. If you want to respond privately to a message that has gone out to everyone on the list, you will need to manually change the return address so that it is directed to that individual. The default is for replies to go to everyone.

SERIES-L is not yet complete, but the majority of the active series listed in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services* now have files on SERIES-L. Files will continue to be added to the SERIES-L archive until all ICPSR series are included. Users should be aware that files may be unavailable for very short periods while they are being rewritten with new information.

Note that the focus of the listserver is on the acquisition and release of updates to ICPSR serial data collections. The listserver is not intended to replace the Hotline, nor does it attempt to provide the kind of detailed file information on released collections found in CDNet. Rather, its function is to provide a quick way for users to

check on the status of new updates to ICPSR series. Additionally, users are encouraged to inform the listserver administrator if they believe a new version of a series is publicly available and it is not shown as having been ordered by ICPSR.

If you have information about a series that you would like to communicate to the listserver administrator, or if you have questions about information in any of the SERIES-L files, please contact

Rachel Shaw
rachel@icpsr.umich.edu

If you have problems using ICPSR's listserver, please consult your local system administrator, or contact

Peter Joftis
pmj@icpsr.umich.edu

Alternative Media

ICPSR Data on Alternative Media

A number of ICPSR data collections are now being distributed on three forms of alternate 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 alternate media are ordered by and supplied to the ICPSR Official Representative at each member institution, through whom users must request data. All policies regarding the use of ICPSR data at member institutions apply to data provided on alternative media.

The diskettes listed below are now available for distribution. See the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1993-1994* for a list of other collections released on alternative media.

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 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.

Impact of the Court Process on Sexually Abused Children in North Carolina, 1983-1986 (ICPSR 9985). Card image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00062]

American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release] (ICPSR 6067). Logical record length data, OSIRIS Type 5 dictionary [Diskette D00063]

American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release] (ICPSR 6067). Documentation files in WordPerfect 5.1 format [Diskette D00064]

Management of Death Row Inmates, 1986-1987: [United States] (ICPSR 9917). Card image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00066]

American National Election Study: Pooled Senate Election Study, 1988, 1990, 1992 (3rd release) (ICPSR 9580). Documentation files in WordPerfect 5.1 format [Diskette D00069]

National Assessment Program Survey of Criminal Justice Personnel in the

United States, 1986 (ICPSR 9923). Logical record length data, documentation [Diskette D00070]

Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey, June-July 1989 (ICPSR 9360). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00071]

Deterring Drug Use With Intensive Probation in New Jersey, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9919). Card image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00074]

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 6038). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00078]

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample (2nd release) (ICPSR 9951). Documentation, database dictionary, SAS and SPSS control statements [Diskette D00083]

SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1992 Election (ICPSR 6125). Logical record length data, SPSS export file, frequencies, and SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00086]

Status of 1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR

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

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 1-6, Technical Notes 1-27
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 2-7, Technical Notes 1-18
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 2-7, Technical Notes 1-18
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 2-7, Technical Notes 1-18
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1D</i>	<i>50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)</i>	<i>Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards User Notes 2-7, Technical Notes 1-18</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B	<i>50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)</i>	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SPSS and SAS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-2 User Notes 4-17, Technical Notes 3-7
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3C	1 file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards User Notes 2-17, Technical Notes 1-7
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3D	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards User Notes 2-17, Technical Notes 1-7
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards Geographic Equivalency File PUMAs Crossing State Lines
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards Geographic Equivalency File
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample	1 file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards Geographic Equivalency File
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
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

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.

*United States Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census, and
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research*

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 1/10,000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 6150)

SUMMARY: This dataset, prepared by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, comprises 1 percent of the cases in the second release of **Census of Population and Housing, 1990**

[United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample (ICPSR 9951).

As 1 percent of the 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), the file constitutes a 1-in-10,000 sample, and contains all housing and population variables in the original 1-Percent PUMS. Housing variables include area type, state and area of residence; farm/nonfarm status; type of structure; year structure was built; vacancy and boarded-up status; number of rooms and bedrooms; presence or absence of a telephone; presence or absence of complete kitchen and plumbing facilities; type of sewage; water source and heating fuel used; property value; tenure; year moved into house/apartment; type of household/family; type of group quarters; language spoken in household; number of persons, related children, own/adopted children, and stepchildren in the household; number of persons and workers in the family; status of mortgage, second mortgage, and home equity loan; number of vehicles available; household income; sales of agricultural products; payments for rent, mortgage, and property tax; condominium

fees; mobile home costs; and costs for electricity, water, heating fuel, and flood/fire/hazard insurance. Person variables cover age, sex, and relationship to householder; educational attainment; school enrollment; race; Hispanic origin; ancestry; language spoken at home; citizenship; place of birth; year of immigration; place of residence in 1985; marital status; number of children ever born; presence and age of own children; military service; mobility and personal care limitations; work limitation status; employment status; employment status of parents; occupation, industry, and class of worker; hours worked last week; weeks worked in 1989; usual hours worked per week; temporary absences from work; place of work; time of departure for work; travel time to work; means of transportation to work; number of occupants in vehicle during ride to work; total earnings; total income, wages, and salary income; farm and nonfarm self-employment income; Social Security income; public assistance income; retirement income; and rent, dividend, and net rental income.
CLASS III

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.

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

SAMPLING: The 1-in-10,000 sample, extracted from the 1-Percent PUMS by ICPSR using a systematic selection procedure, contains all housing records in the 1-Percent PUMS coded 16 for the subsample variable, SUBSAMPL, plus all person records associated with these housing records. The number 16 was randomly chosen among the 100 possible codes for SUBSAMPL, 00 to 99. (See Chapter 4 of the codebook for an explanation of how SUBSAMPL may be used to select PUMS subsamples.) The 1-Percent PUMS, derived from responses to the 1990 Census long-form questionnaire, is a 1-percent stratified sample of persons and housing units enumerated in the 1990 Census (housing units and their occupants, vacant housing units, and persons in group quarters). The long-form questionnaire was administered to approximately 15.9 percent of households counted by the Census.

NOTE: (1) To approximate weighted frequencies given by the original 1-Percent PUMS, users should multiply the weight variables, HOUWGT and PWGT1, by 100. (2) This dataset has the same hierarchical structure as the original 1-Percent PUMS. There is a separate record type for each of the two levels in the hierarchy: the housing level is represented by a housing

record comprising 112 housing variables, the person level by a person record comprising 123 person variables. (These variable counts do not include the housing serial number, SERIALNO, and the variable denoting the record type, RECTYPE. These two variables appear on both the housing and person records.) Each occupied housing unit is represented by a single housing record followed by one or more person records, one for each person in the household. Housing records representing vacant housing units are not followed by any person records. Each person residing in group quarters is represented by a housing record followed by a person record. In all, this dataset contains 36,179 records: 11,074 housing records and 25,105 person records. Every housing and person record has a logical record length of 231. (3) Appendix G of the codebook (PUMS maps) is available only in hard copy form upon request from ICPSR. (4) Code 5, which denotes this 1/10,000 sample, has been added to the variable SAMPLE.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/NONNUM

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: hierarchical Record Length: 231	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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Part 3: Data Dictionary Record Length: 80	Part 4: Geographic Equivalency File Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

James S. Jackson

NATIONAL BLACK ELECTION PANEL STUDY, 1984 and 1988 (ICPSR 9954)

SUMMARY: This survey focuses on the attitudes and political preferences of the Black electorate during the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections. Questions regarding party identification, political interest, and preferences and choices for president were asked. In addition, respondents were asked about their feelings concerning Jesse Jackson's campaigns for the presidency in 1984 and 1988 and the effect his campaigns had

on the elections. Information on race and gender issues, economic matters, quality of life, government spending, political participation, and religion and church politics is also included. Demographic information on respondents includes sex, age, education, marital status, income, and occupation and industry codes. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All Black households in the United States with telephones.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. More information about the sampling methodology is contained in the article "Telephone Sample Designs for the U.S. Black Household Population" by Kathryn M. Inglis et al., which is provided within the study documentation.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,150 Variables: 852 Record Length: 1,400 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Jackson, J.S., R.E. Brown, M. Dawson, K. Tate, and S.J. Hatchett. *The 1984-1988 National Black Election Panel Study: A Sourcebook*, forthcoming.

Tate, K. *From Protest to Politics: The New Black Voters in American Elections*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1993.

Gurin, P., S.J. Hatchett, and J.S. Jackson. *Hope and Independence: Blacks' Response to Electoral and Party Politics*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Charles Prysby and Carmine Scavo

SETUPS: VOTING BEHAVIOR: THE 1992 ELECTION (ICPSR 6125)

SUMMARY: This Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) module is designed as an introduction to

the study of elections, voting behavior, and survey data through the analysis of the 1992 United States general election. The data are taken from the **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey** (ICPSR 6067), conducted by Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies. A subset of items including behavioral, attitudinal, and sociodemographic data were drawn from the full election survey.

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 3, 1992, residing in housing units other than on military reservations in the 48 coterminous states.

SAMPLING: National multistage area probability sample.

NOTE: The data for this instructional subset are distributed by ICPSR through an arrangement with the American Political Science Association (APSA). Manuals for use with the data are available from the APSA Division of Educational Affairs. Arrangements have been made for individuals at ICPSR member institutions to obtain a bulk order discount on the price of the manuals supplied by the APSA. Faculty should notify the APSA of eligibility for the discount and insure that the bookstore order form also indicates ICPSR membership.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,255 Variables: 141 Record Length: 152 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80	Part 3: SPSS Export File Record Length: 80	Part 4: Frequencies File Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

Prysby, Charles, and Carmine Scavo. *SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1992 Election*. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association, 1993.

Documentation: N/A

**EURO-BAROMETER 34.0:
PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY, AND EMPLOYMENT
PATTERNS AND CHILD REARING,
OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 1990
(ICPSR 9576)**

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys focused on how current social and cultural conditions affected the lives of individuals and households. Respondents were asked to assess general economic conditions and the current and future financial situations of their own households. They were also asked to comment on the degree of satisfaction they perceived in their lives and to describe personal interests and the types of voluntary associations to which they belonged. Related queries investigated knowledge of European Community policies and perceptions of how such policies might affect the lives of respondents. Assessments were sought on the pace of European unification, the prospective establishment of a Single European Market in 1992, the possible formation of a European Community police force for combatting terrorism and drug trafficking, which areas of policy should be decided by national governments and which by the Community, the rights of noncitizens in Community countries, the role of the Community in cultural matters, and the position that the Community should assume in reacting to upheavals in Central and Eastern Europe and in the Persian Gulf. An additional set of questions focused on major problems facing European youth, the qualities parents should try to encourage in their children, knowledge and use of different languages in the home, and the importance of foreign languages in general. Another section of the survey probed individual employment patterns. Respondents were asked to describe their employment histories, how changes in their family lives affected their working lives, times of unemployment, reasons other than money for starting work again after a period of unemployment, and occupation. The role of child-rearing in family employment patterns was also probed: respondents were asked to describe their experiences with child care, the distribution of household duties within the family, and their attitudes toward raising children in general. As in previous Euro-Barometers, questions on political party preference queried respondents about which party they 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, trade union membership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement. **CLASS II**

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.

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

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was done at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,872
Variables: 504
Record Length: 646
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Reif, Karlheinz, and Ronald Inglehart (eds.). *Euro-Barometer: The Dynamics of European Opinion*. London: MacMillan, 1991.

Documentation: \$4

Voter Research and Surveys

**VOTER RESEARCH AND SURVEYS
GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLLS,
1992 (ICPSR 6102)**

SUMMARY: For this data collection, voters in all 50 states and the District of Columbia were interviewed as they left their polling places after voting in the 1992 presidential

election. Respondents were asked a series of questions covering their presidential choices for 1992 and 1988, their opinions of the most important issues and candidate qualities, feelings about the government, level of commitment to the candidate for whom they voted, political spectrum self-identification, and family financial situation. Other topics covered in individual states included opinions of candidates and approval ratings, party platforms, current news topics such as urban unrest and the state of the economy, and "hot-button" topics unique to each state such as sexual orientation, religious identification, employment issues, law enforcement issues, environmental positions, abortion limitations, and term of office limitations. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, marital status, region of birth, family income range, religion, education, and party identification. In some instances a state geographic code was supplied. In addition to the state surveys, a national survey was also conducted. This survey focused on important issues in the campaign and candidate qualities. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters in the 1992 presidential election in the United States and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: The election day surveys were conducted at polling places among a sample of voters immediately after they cast their votes. The precincts were a random subsample of those used for estimating election outcome. Sample precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the total vote cast in a recent past election. The sampling frame consisted of all precincts in a state, stratified by party vote and geography. Within precincts, respondents were selected on a systematic random basis. The interviewer had no control over respondent selection. A subsample of these precincts were selected to be part of the national sample.

NOTE: In the state of California, two different state polls were utilized and data were later combined into one file. Participants in the national survey were administered one of four versions of the national questionnaire. Data were then combined into one file, Part 52.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 52 data files + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-51: State Files Part 52: National File
 File Structure: File Structure:
 rectangular rectangular
 Cases: varies by file Cases: 15,490
 Variables: approx. 26 Variables: approx. 104
 to 79 per part Record Length: 138
 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
 (102 for California)
 Records Per Case: 1

Note: This data collection was released in June 1993 via the ICPSR Hotline. Errors in the data were subsequently discovered and corrected. Users who received this collection prior to August 13 should reorder the 2nd release of the data, which is described here.

Documentation: \$4

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JUNE 1991: IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (ICPSR 6056)

SUMMARY: This collection contains standard 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 15 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Spanish origin. Supplemental questions pertaining to immigration were asked of all household members. Questions include country of birth, father's and mother's country of birth, and citizenship. In addition, emigration screening questions were asked to determine if any household member had relatives living abroad. **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 + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PI/
 BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 161,938
 Variables: approx. 374
 Record Length: 428
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, OCTOBER 1991: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 6055)

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

UNIVERSE: All persons in the noninstitutional population of the United States.

SAMPLING: Monthly probability sample based on a stratified sampling scheme. The sample consists of approximately 57,000 households.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 162,138
 Variables: approx. 320
 Record Length: 452
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

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

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY: MSA CORE AND SUPPLEMENT FILES 1986 (ICPSR 6129) 1987 (ICPSR 6131) 1988 (ICPSR 6130)

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

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

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

NOTE: The Census Bureau has made substantial revisions to the MSA data since the release of the core files for each year (see **American Housing Survey, 1986: MSA Core File** [ICPSR 9334], **American Housing Survey, 1987: MSA Core Questions File** [ICPSR 9380], and **American Housing Survey, 1988: MSA Core Questions File** [ICPSR 9509]). While ICPSR will continue to make those files available, users are urged to replace them with the data from these studies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files per collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/BLANKS (ICPSR 6131)/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

1986 (ICPSR 6129):

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: 3,185 to 3,411 per part
Variables: approx. 1,180
Record Length: 1,980
Records Per Case: 1

1987 (ICPSR 6131):

Part 1: Atlanta, Georgia
Part 2: Baltimore, Maryland
Part 3: Chicago, Illinois
Part 4: Columbus, Ohio
Part 5: Hartford, Connecticut
Part 6: Houston, Texas
Part 7: New York-Nassau-Suffolk, New York
Part 8: Northern New Jersey
Part 9: San Diego, California
Part 10: Seattle, Washington
Part 11: St. Louis, Missouri

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,085 to 3,514 per part
Variables: approx. 1,180
Record Length: 1,980
Records Per Case: 1

1988 (ICPSR 6130):

Part 1: Birmingham, Alabama
Part 2: Buffalo, New York
Part 3: Cleveland, Ohio
Part 4: Indianapolis, Indiana
Part 5: Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi
Part 6: Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Part 7: Norfolk, Virginia
Part 8: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Part 9: Providence, Rhode Island-Massachusetts
Part 10: Salt Lake City, Utah
Part 11: San Jose, California

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,744 to 4,321 per part
Variables: approx. 1,180
Record Length: 1,980
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 per collection

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

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE, 1991 (ICPSR 6128)

SUMMARY: This data collection measures the prevalence and correlates of drug use in the United States. Information is provided on the use of illicit drugs, alcohol, anabolic steroids, and tobacco among members of the United States household population aged 12 and older. Data are also provided on treatment for drug use and on illegal activities related to drug use. Questions include age at first use as well as lifetime, annual, and past month usage for the following drug classes: cannabis, inhalants, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, alcohol, tobacco, and nonmedical use of psychotherapeutics. Standard demographic data are also supplied, along with information on problems resulting from the use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, and respondents' perceptions of the risks involved. Demographic data include sex, race, ethnicity, educational level, job status, income level, household composition, and population density. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States, aged 12 and older.

SAMPLING: Multistage area sample design with oversampling of six Metropolitan Statistical Areas of special interest: Washington, DC; New York; Miami; Chicago; Denver; and Los Angeles. Minorities and youth aged 12-17 were also oversampled.

NOTE: The Appendices are available in hardcopy form only.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure: Record Length: 73
 rectangular
Cases: 32,594
Variables: 1,283
Record Length: 2,615
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8 (partially machine-readable)

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Health Care Financing Administration

MEDICARE CURRENT BENEFICIARY SURVEY, CALENDAR YEAR 1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6118)

SUMMARY: This data collection is the first in a series of data releases planned from the ongoing Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS). The MCBS is a continuous, multipurpose survey of a representative sample of the Medicare population. Sample persons are interviewed three times a year over several years to form a continuous profile of their health care experience. Field work for Round 1 began in September of 1991 and was completed in December. New rounds, which involve reinterviewing the same sample persons (or other appropriate respondents), begin every four months. Interviews are conducted regardless of whether the sample person resides at home or in a long-term care facility, using the questionnaire version appropriate to the setting. This first-round interview captured baseline information about the Medicare population, including their demographic characteristics (date of birth,

sex, race, education, military service, and marital status), health status and functioning, insurance coverage, financial resources, and family support. Round 1 of the community interview, which questioned respondents living at home, also included a topical supplement on access to medical care, sources of medical care, and satisfaction with medical care. In addition, full-year 1991 Medicare utilization and other administrative data for the sample persons are included in this data collection (Parts 1, 3, and 19-24). These files supply Medicare billing records for hospital, skilled nursing facility, hospice, home health, outpatient, and physician/supplier services. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Medicare beneficiaries.

SAMPLING: Respondents were sampled from the Medicare enrollment file to be representative of the Medicare population as a whole and by age group: under 45, 45-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, and 85 and over. Because of interest in their special health care needs, the oldest old (85 and over) and the disabled (64 and under) were oversampled to permit detailed analysis of these subpopulations. The sample was drawn from 107 primary sampling units (PSUs) chosen to represent the nation, including 41 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with a second stage of 1,163 geographic clusters randomly drawn within those PSUs. The sample is replenished annually for attrition, as well as for newly eligible persons. The Round 1 MCBS sample consisted of 14,530 Medicare beneficiaries, for whom 12,677 interviews were completed. The response rate for the first round was 87 percent, yielding 11,735 community interviews and 942 facility interviews.

NOTE: Some data in the billing record files (Parts 19-24) are stored in packed-decimal format. Also, the National Claims History dictionary elements are available in hard-copy form only.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data for this collection, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has removed all direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, HCFA requires, under section 1105(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C., Section 1306(a)) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C., Section 552a(1)(3)), that data collected by the HCFA not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting.

HCFA further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that HCFA 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: 15 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Key Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,677
Variables: approx. 13
Record Length: 49
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Survey ID Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,677
Variables: approx. 58
Record Length: 201
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Access to Care Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,735
Variables: approx. 151
Record Length: 313
Records Per Case: 1

Part 13: Enumeration Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,735
Variables: approx. 11
Record Length: 28
Records Per Case: 1

Part 17: Facility ID Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 942
Variables: approx. 49
Record Length: 114
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Administrative ID Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,677
Variables: approx. 102
Record Length: 388
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Health Status and Functioning Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,677
Variables: approx. 144
Record Length: 286
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: Health Insurance Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,677
Variables: approx. 73
Record Length: 225
Records Per Case: 1

Part 15: Facility Residence History Record File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 942
Variables: approx. 37
Record Length: 107
Records Per Case: 1

Part 19: Hospital Bills
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,926
Variables: approx. 415
Record Length: 3,504
Records Per Case: 1

Part 20: Skilled Nursing Facility Bills
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 493
Variables: approx. 415
Record Length: 3,504
Records Per Case: 1

Part 22: Home Health Bills
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,531
Variables: approx. 314
Record Length: 3,504
Records Per Case: 1

Part 24: Physician/Supplier Bills
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 186,173
Variables: approx. 640
Record Length: 3,504
Records Per Case: 1

Part 21: Hospice Bills
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 74
Variables: approx. 328
Record Length: 3,504
Records Per Case: 1

Part 23: Outpatient Bills
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 24,626
Variables: approx. 360
Record Length: 3,504
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2-18 (even), 25: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Part 26: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$8 (partially machine-readable)

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991: DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6132)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. This supplement includes variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include respondents' use of alcohol, sedatives, tranquilizers, painkillers, inhalants, stimulants, heroin, hallucinogens, marijuana, and cocaine. Respondents were also asked if they ever used a controlled substance, how often they used it, when they last used it, and at what age they first used it. Questions about personal and legal problems due to drug and/or alcohol use were asked as well. In addition, respondents were queried about activities performed while under

the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, and if they had tried to cut down on the use of these substances. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a stratified multistage probability sampling design. The NHIS Drug and Alcohol Use Supplement was given to all sample persons 18–44 years of age.

NOTE: Item nonresponse was handled differently than in many NHIS special topic questionnaires. Because the questionnaire was self-administered and "Don't know" was not listed as a valid response, all missing or out-of-range codes were combined into a single "unknown" category (code = 9). Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI/
BLANKS/ NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,174
Variables: approx. 256
Record Length: 512
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From

the National Health Interview Survey, 1991." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 184. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 93-1512. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1992.

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991: HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6053)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. This supplement includes variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The variables unique to this supplement cover 12 topic areas that relate to the United States Department of Health and Human Services' "Healthy Year 2000" objectives: environmental health (radon, smoking in the home, and lead paint), tobacco (smoking history, use of tobacco, and health), nutrition (weight control and exercise), immunization and infectious disease (vaccinations and foreign travel), occupational safety and health (seatbelt use, smoking in the workplace, and wellness programs), heart disease and stroke (blood pressure and cholesterol concerns), other chronic and disabling conditions (diabetes, glaucoma, asthma, and mobility problems), clinical and preventive services (seatbelt usage and complete physical exam), physical activity and fitness (types and frequency of physical activity), alcohol (drinking history in past year), mental health (feelings of anger, depression, and boredom recently), and

oral health (dental visits in past year). CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older randomly sampled from each household in the 1991 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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

RESTRICTIONS: See the restrictions statement for ICPSR 6132, this page.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 43,732
Variables: approx. 575
Record Length: 975
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS: See the publications listed for ICPSR 6132, this page.

Documentation: \$8

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991: PREGNANCY AND SMOKING SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6138)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. This supplement includes variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. The variables unique to this supplement, which surveyed women aged 18–49, cover two

major areas: pregnancy and smoking. Each respondent was asked about whether she had had a live birth in the last five years, and the month and year of the child's birth. Questions were also asked on breastfeeding, including length of time the child was breastfed, period when breast milk was the child's only food, and age of the child when breastfeeding stopped. With respect to smoking, respondents were asked about the number of cigarettes they had smoked during their lifetime, whether they smoked last year, whether they currently smoked, and whether they smoked daily. In addition, respondents were queried about whether they had ever quit smoking for one day or more, whether they had quit smoking during the last 12 months, the number of times they had quit smoking during the last 12 months, and why they had stopped smoking. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Females aged 18-49 from the 1991 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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

RESTRICTIONS: See the restrictions statement for ICPSR 6132, page 13.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 29,239
Variables: approx. 154
Record Length: 428
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:
See the publications listed for ICPSR 6132, page 13.

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991: UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6137)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. This supplement includes variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to the supplement cover two major areas: head injuries and falls. Regarding head injuries, questions were asked about loss of consciousness, number of head injuries in the past, medical care received for the most recent injury, overnight stay in the hospital as a result of this injury, number of nights in the hospital, and whether transfer to a rehabilitation center was necessary. In addition, questions were asked about where the injury occurred, whether it occurred at work, what caused the injury, and whether it happened while participating in a sports activity or physical exercise. With respect to falls, questions were asked about the number of falls in the last 12 months, whether a hip had been broken in a fall, the number of falls that had kept the respondent in bed for at least a half-day, and whether medical care had been received for injuries resulting from a fall. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1991 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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

RESTRICTIONS: See the restrictions statement for ICPSR 6132, page 13.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 120,032
Variables: approx. 141
Record Length: 357
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:
See the publications listed for ICPSR 6132, page 13.

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY, 1969 (ICPSR 9780)

SUMMARY: This data collection is one of the earlier "resident places" surveys in the National Nursing Home Survey series. Basic information about nursing homes, their residents, and their staff is included in this survey. The Facility Questionnaire contains variables on number of patients, number receiving nursing care, inpatient days of care, admissions, live discharges, place of discharge, deceased discharges, number of beds, total number of employees, and services provided. The Resident Questionnaire includes information about the resident's age, sex, race, marital status, date of admission, diagnoses, services received, aids used, mobility, hearing, vision, charges for care, and sources of payment. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Nursing homes and their residents in the coterminous United States.

SAMPLING: Two-stage, stratified probability sample. The first stage was a selection of facilities and the second stage was a selection of residents of the sampled facilities.

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Facility Questionnaire	Part 2: Resident Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,854	Cases: 19,163
Variables: approx. 51	Variables: approx. 118
Record Length: 240	Record Length: 405
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Brown, Bernice G. "Administrators of Nursing and Personal Care Homes: Education and Training, United States: June-August 1969." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 12, No. 18. Rockville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 1973.

Mathis, Evelyn S. "Characteristics of Residents of Nursing and Personal Care Homes, United States: June-August 1969." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 12, No. 19. Rockville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 1973.

Van Nostrand, Joan Fedell. "Charges for Care and Sources of Payment for Residents in Nursing Homes, United States: June-August 1969." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 12, No. 21. Rockville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 1973.

Documentation: \$3

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY FOLLOW-UP: WAVE III, 1990 (ICPSR 6142)

SUMMARY: The 1990 National Nursing Home Survey Follow-Up (NNHSF) is part of a longitudinal study that followed the cohort of current residents and discharged residents sampled in the **National Nursing Home Survey, 1985** (ICPSR 8914). The NNHSF extends the period of observation of these utilization patterns by approximately five years after the baseline nursing home interview. The primary purpose is to provide data on the flow of persons in and out of long-term care facilities and hospitals. The NNHSF was conducted in three waves. Wave I (ICPSR 9813) was conducted between August and December 1987, Wave II (ICPSR 9838) between July and November 1988, and Wave III between January and April 1990. For Wave III, information was collected on vital status, nursing home and hospital utilization since the last contact, current living arrangements, Medicare number, and source of payment. Information concerning the disposition of the subject's home was collected in Section J. Since these questions were only asked in Wave III, the information is not available for subjects who were known to be deceased at the time of the facility contact, the Next Of Kin survey, or Wave I or II of the follow-up. Those eligible for Section J represent a very select subgroup of the original cohort. In addition, 187 residents who were eligible for Section J did not receive the questionnaire because an appropriate respondent could not be identified. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: The Wave III cohort is identified as Wave II subjects for whom a complete interview was obtained and who were alive at the time of the interview. A total of 3,121 subjects were eligible for Wave III and interviews were completed for 3,041 subjects.

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 sub-

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/FREQ.PI/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,041
Variables: approx. 220
Record Length: 611
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS, 1979-1989 (ICPSR 6065)

SUMMARY: This data collection, which focuses on military spending and arms transfers, supplies information on 144 developed and developing countries of the world. Data are provided in five tables. Table I (Part 1) consists of military expenditures, armed forces, Gross National Product, central government expenditures, and population by region, organization, and country for 1979-1989. Table II (Part 2) includes arms transfer deliveries and total trade by region, organization, and country for 1979-1989. Table III (Part 3) provides cumulative information for 1985-1989 on arms transfer deliveries by major supplier and recipient country. Table IV (Part 4) contains arms transfer deliveries and agreements for 1979-1989 by supplier and recipient region. Table V (Part 5) supplies cumulative information for 1985-1989 on number of arms delivered by selected supplier, recipient developing region, and major weapon type. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: Data are provided in tabular form. Monetary values are expressed in United States dollars.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, 1979-1989 Record Length: 116	Part 2: Value of Arms Transfers and Total Imports and Exports, 1979-1989 Record Length: 145
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Part 3: Value of Arms Transfer Deliveries, Cumulative, 1985-1989 Record Length: 131	Part 4: Arms Transfer Deliveries and Agreements, 1979-1989 Record Length: 118
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Part 5: Number of Arms Delivered, 1985-1989 Record Length: 80	Part 6: Documentation for All Parts Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1990*. Washing-

ton, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1990 (ICPSR 9908)

SUMMARY: This census is the fourth enumeration of state adult correctional institutions and the first of federal institutions sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Earlier censuses were completed in 1974 (ICPSR 7811), 1979 (ICPSR 7852), and 1984 (ICPSR 8444). Separate questionnaires were devised for confinement facilities and for community-based facilities. Variables describing the facilities include physical security, age, functions, capacity, confinement space, available medical facilities, programs, inmate/resident work assignments, staff employment, facilities under court order/consent decree for conditions of confinement, capital and operating expenditures, custody level of inmates/residents, one-day count and average daily population, race/ethnicity of inmates/residents, inmate/resident deaths, special inmate/resident counts, and assaults and incidents by inmates. An addendum on drug control activities in state and federal facilities was included for the first time in the 1990 census. Facilities were asked to provide information on the following: procedures used with inmates/residents, visitors, and staff to keep out illegal drugs and drug paraphernalia; inmate/resident drug-testing practices, including the criteria for testing inmates/residents; the number of inmates/residents tested in total and by specific drug and the number positive; staff drug testing, including groups and basis for testing, number tested, and procedures when tests were positive and capacity and enrollment in various types of drug treatment and intervention programs. **CLASS II**

UNIVERSE: The facility universe was developed from the Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities conducted in 1984. This list was revised using the 1990 American Correctional Association Directory and information obtained from state correctional administrators and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The census included prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and

classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; correctional drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and state-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

SAMPLING: Data were collected from 957 state prison facilities, 250 state community-based facilities, and 80 federal prisons operating on June 29, 1990.

NOTE: When all prisons in the census did not provide data on particular variables, estimated figures were used where indicated. Total figures were estimated by multiplying the known or reported numbers by the ratio of the total relevant population to the reported population. All figures were estimated independently and total estimates were therefore larger than the sum of all subgroup estimates. The total population figure used in the projections varied, depending upon which figure was most appropriate. The two available population figures are the average daily population and the prison count on the reference day for the census, June 29, 1990. For drug testing, the basis for estimation was the average daily population, and for drug treatment capacity and enrollment, the basis was the one-day count.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,287 Variables: 841 Record Length: 2,218 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 68
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, July 1992.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**CENSUS OF PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE JUVENILE DETENTION,
CORRECTIONAL, AND SHELTER
FACILITIES, 1990-1991:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9824)**

SUMMARY: These data provide information on the population and characteristics of public and private juvenile facilities in operation in the United States on February 15, 1991. Annual data for the 1990 calendar year are included as well. Questions designed to categorize each facility were asked concerning the number of adults held, the juvenile majority's custodial authority, reason for custody, and access to the community, as well as the facility's security arrangements, capacity, age, plans for renovation, type of administration, and setting. Extensive data on the total juvenile residential population of each facility was also gathered. The total population is broken down by admission type, legal status, type of offense, race, and age. The collection also contains information on the population's movement and average length of stay, as well as each facility's average daily population; personnel by race, number, and staff position; educational, treatment, and medical programs available; annual expenditures; court orders and consent decrees; and number of juvenile deaths that year. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities in operation in the United States on February 15, 1991.

SAMPLING: Residential programs and group homes in operation on February 15, 1991, were included in the census if they housed three or more residents, if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders constituted at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority Facilities were included in the census. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or nonoffenders, and federal juvenile correctional facilities.

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

SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

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

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

Part 1: Public Facilities Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,082 Variables: 516 Record Length: 1,082 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Private Facilities Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,346 Variables: 516 Record Length: 1,082 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 4: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80
Part 5: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**MURDER CASES IN 33 LARGE
URBAN COUNTIES IN THE
UNITED STATES, 1988 (ICPSR 9907)**

SUMMARY: This study was conducted in an effort to better understand the circumstances surrounding murder cases in large urban areas. To evaluate the 75 largest counties in the nation, 33 counties were chosen. The ranking of these counties was based on a combination of crime data and population data. The criteria for including a case on a roster from which cases would be sampled was that (1) one or more defendants must have been arrested for murder and (2) the case must have been adjudicated during 1988. A total of 2,539 murder cases were studied, which yielded data on 3,119 defendants and 2,655 victims. These cases were a sample of about half of all those in the 33 counties studied that had a murder charge brought to the prosecutors in 1988, or earlier, and that were disposed during 1988. When statistically weighted, the sample cases represent a total of 9,576 murder defendants in the nation's 75 largest counties. Demographic information on victims and defendants includes sex, date of birth, area of residence, and occupation. Variables are also provided on the circumstances of the crime, such as the relation-

ship between the victim and the defendant, the type of weapon used, the time of death, and the number of victims. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Murder cases adjudicated in 1988 in the 75 largest counties of the United States.

SAMPLING: The 33 counties included in this collection were chosen by stratified sampling to represent the 75 largest counties in the nation. In counties with less than 200 murder cases adjudicated in 1988, all cases were chosen. In counties with more than 200 murder cases, random sampling was used to select 200 cases.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

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

Part 1: Incident Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,547 Variables: 21 Record Length: 27 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Defendant Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,144 Variables: 58 Record Length: 174 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Victim Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,666 Variables: 38 Record Length: 94 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Offense Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,309 Variables: 22 Record Length: 50 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 79	Parts 6-9: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 76

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Dawson, John N., and Barbara Boland. "Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, May 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Sharon L. Lohr and Mark R. Conaway

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS LONGITUDINAL FILE, 1988-1989: [SELECTED VARIABLES] (ICPSR 6063)

SUMMARY: This longitudinal file for the National Crime Surveys (NCS) contains selected variables related to whether a crime was reported to the police for households that responded to the NCS on three consecutive interviews between July 1988 and December 1989 and had experienced at least one criminal victimization during that time period. Variable names, for the most part, are identical to those used in the hierarchical files currently available for the National Crime Surveys (see **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986-1991 [Near-Term Data]** [ICPSR 8864]). Three new variables were created, and one existing variable was altered. The TIME variable describes whether the interview was the first, second, or third for the household in the period between July 1988 and December 1989. V4410 was recoded to give the most important reason the crime was not reported to the police for all households that responded to questions V4390-V4410. RELNOFF was created from variables V4209-V4267 to reflect the closest relation any offender had to the victim, and INJURE was created from variables V4100-V4107 to indicate minor injury, serious injury, or none at all. The file is sorted by households. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The universe for the NCS is all persons aged 12 and older living in households and group quarters in the United States.

SAMPLING: For the NCS, a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling design was employed. For this longitudinal file, households participating in three NCS interviews and having at least one victimization during the time period July 1988-December 1989 were selected.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure:	Record Length: 76
rectangular	
Cases: 48,884	
Variables: 118	
Record Length: 191	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6068)

SUMMARY: This survey provides nationally representative data on persons held in state prisons and is similar to surveys conducted in 1974 (ICPSR 7811), 1979 (ICPSR 7856), and 1986 (ICPSR 8711). The survey was designed to provide information on individual characteristics of prison inmates, their current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, gun possession and use, gang membership, family background, and prison activities, programs, and services. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All adult inmates in the United States housed in correctional facilities operated by a state government.

SAMPLING: The sample design used was a stratified, two-stage selection. In the first stage, correctional facilities were separated into two sampling frames: prisons with male inmates and prisons with female inmates. Prisons holding both sexes were included on both lists and treated independently in sample selection based on their population of male or female prisoners as relevant. Within each frame, facilities were stratified by census region and facility type (confinement and community-based). The male frame was further stratified by security level (maximum, medium, minimum, and unclassified). A systematic sample of prisons was then selected within strata on each frame with probabilities proportional to the size of each prison. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures, with the selection process allowing for an oversample of females. In 1991, 272 facilities were selected, yielding a sample size of 15,011 in-

mates. A total of 13,986 inmate interviews were completed.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure:	Record Length: 79
rectangular	
Cases: 13,986	
Variables: 1,338	
Record Length: 2,515	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLLS DECEMBER 1991 (ICPSR 9890) JANUARY 1992 (ICPSR 9887)

SUMMARY: These polls are parts of a continuing series of monthly surveys that evaluate the Bush presidency and solicit opinions on a variety of political and social issues. Background information on respondents includes political alignment, voter registration status, most recent presidential vote choice, education, age, race, income, economic class, religion, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, urban/suburban/rural residence, and sex. CLASS IV

December 1991: Respondents were asked whether they approved or disapproved of Bush's handling of the presidency and why; whether the nation's economy could be described as excellent, good, not so good, or poor; whether they were better off financially than in 1989 when Bush became president; and whether Bush cared equally about serving people of all income levels. Concerning political parties, respondents were asked whether the Democrats or Republicans could do a better job of coping with the main problems the nation would face in the coming years and which party could better handle issues such as the economy, crime, foreign affairs, education, defense, and health care. Concerning Congress, respondents were asked whether they approved of the way their own United

States Representative was handling his or her job, whether they approved of the way Congress in general was doing its job and why, and whether they approved of the way the Democrats in Congress were handling the nation's economy. In addition, those surveyed were asked whether Bush or the Democrats in Congress could be trusted to do a better job on the economy, whether Bush and the Democrats in Congress were more interested in doing what's best for the economy or what's best for themselves politically, and whether the United States needed a new president that would set the nation in another direction. Respondents were also asked whether cutting taxes or increasing domestic spending was more important at the present time; whether their biggest problem was high taxes, slow income growth, or too much debt; whether it had become more difficult to get a promotion or a better job in the past year; whether their hours and overtime had been reduced in the past year; and if their latest pay raise had been higher or lower than usual. Concerning the 1992 presidential election, respondents were asked for whom they would vote if their state held a Democratic or Republican primary/caucus for president, toward whom they were leaning for the primary/caucus at the time of the interview, what the chances were that they would vote in the 1992 presidential election, whether they would vote for Bush or various other prospective candidates/nominees were the national election held at the time of the interview, and toward whom they were leaning for the national election at the time of the interview. Additionally, respondents were asked whether they would consider voting for David Duke, whether they would like to see the 1992 national elections result in a Republican president with a Democratic majority in Congress or various other combinations and how important that was, and how much a candidate's position on health care influenced the respondent's vote. Other topics included living wills, the cost and availability of health care, approaches to financing health care, and health benefits provided by employers.

January 1992: Respondents were asked to identify the most important problem facing the country, to indicate whether they approved or disapproved of Bush's handling of the presidency in general and of his handling of foreign affairs and the economy in particular, and to offer opinions on whether Bush was able to deal with the big issues that faced the country. Those surveyed were also asked if they approved of

the way their own United States Representative was handling his or her job, and whether they approved of the way Congress was doing its job. Concerning economic matters, respondents were asked how the money from potential cuts in military spending should be used, whether they were better off financially than in 1989 when Bush became president, and whether Bush or the Democrats in Congress could be trusted to do a better job on the economy. Concerning political parties, respondents were asked whether the Democrats or Republicans better represented the interests of various groups of people, and whether the Democrats or Republicans could do a better job of coping with the main problems the nation would face in the coming years. Focusing on health care, respondents were asked whether they trusted Bush or the Democrats in Congress to do a better job of improving the health care system in this country, whether they could vote for a candidate whose position on health care was different from theirs, and if a candidate's position on health care was the most important issue to consider in deciding whether to support that candidate. With respect to Bush's 1992 State of the Union address, those surveyed were asked if they approved of most of the proposals made in the speech, how much Bush's economic proposals would help the economy and the respondent's own financial situation, and whether Bush would be able to accomplish most of the goals he outlined in his speech. Concerning the Persian Gulf War, the survey asked respondents whether the war had been worth fighting considering its cost to the United States versus its benefit, and whether the respondent was more likely to support Bush for a second term as a result of the Gulf War. Regarding the issue of extramarital affairs involving a presidential candidate, respondents were asked if they could vote for a candidate who had had an affair, whether the allegation that Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton had had an affair would have an effect on their vote, and if that should be an issue in the presidential election. Respondents were also asked whether Clinton should withdraw from the race if it turned out that he did have an affair with Gennifer Flowers, whether his withdrawal should be based on having had an affair or having denied it, and whether Clinton or Flowers had told the truth. Concerning the 1992 presidential election, respondents were asked for whom they would vote if their state held a Democratic or Republican primary/caucus for president, toward

whom they were leaning at the time of the interview, whether they would vote for Bush or various other prospective candidates/nominees if the national election were held at the time of the interview, and toward whom they were leaning at the time of the interview. Those surveyed were also asked their views concerning presidential primaries and caucuses, and about their expectations for the 1992 presidential campaign. Additional campaign questions asked respondents if who is elected in 1992 really made any difference, and whether they thought that they were being referred to when Republican and Democratic candidates for political office talked about the middle class. Other questions dealt with the respondent's impression of various candidates involved in the 1992 presidential election, the reelection of the respondent's representative in Congress, and the chances of the respondent's voting in the 1992 presidential election.

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,512
Variables: 99 and 116
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/ Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST REPUBLICAN DELEGATE POLL, AUGUST 1992 (ICPSR 6015)

SUMMARY: This survey polled delegates to the 1992 Republican National Convention. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements covering a variety of issues, including raising taxes to deal with the federal budget deficit, outlawing abortion via Constitutional amendment, and cutting defense spending in half over the next five years. Those surveyed were also asked how they viewed the government's role in providing employment, whether they favored a smaller government with fewer services or a larger government with many services, and whether they believed the breakdown in family values and government neglect of the cities were possible causes of the Los Angeles riots of 1992. The survey also posed questions regarding a tax cut for middle-income Americans and a program of national health insurance funded by tax increases. A major portion of the survey was devoted to the issues of whether George Bush should keep Dan Quayle on the ticket, whom Bush should choose to replace Quayle, whether the respondent would approve of a decision to replace Quayle, and whether having Quayle on the ticket helped or hurt Bush's chances for reelection. Assuming the nomination of Bush in 1992, delegates were asked whether they would work enthusiastically for Bush after his nomination, whether Bush's nomination would help Republican candidates in the respondent's state, whether Bush had helped Republican chances of becoming the majority party, and whether Bush or Clinton would win the election in November. Respondents were also asked to identify Bush's biggest accomplishment and biggest failure during his first term in office, and to indicate what they would most like to see Bush accomplish during his second term. Background information on respondents includes whether they held a Republican party or public position and whether that position was elected or appointed, political orientation, education, age, religion, marital status, labor union membership, employment status, race and Hispanic origin, household income, and sex. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Delegates to the 1992 Republican National Convention.

SAMPLING: Random sample.

NOTE: These data are not weighted.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 511
Variables: 59
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION POLL, AUGUST 1992 (ICPSR 6016)

SUMMARY: This poll, taken during the 1992 Republican National Convention, surveyed respondents about their current voting intentions in the presidential race involving George Bush and Bill Clinton, asked how the presence of Ross Perot would have influenced voting intentions and whether Perot should have returned to the presidential race, and solicited respondents' impressions of all the presidential and vice-presidential candidates and their wives. Those surveyed also indicated whether Bush or Clinton could better deal with problems such as the breakdown of family values, foreign affairs, and holding taxes down, if either candidate could be trusted in a crisis, and whether we needed to elect a president that could set the nation in a new direction, or keep the country moving in the direction that Bush had been taking it. Questions pertaining solely to President Bush focused on the amount of time he spent on foreign versus domestic problems, his ability to deal with the big issues facing the country, where he planned to lead the nation in the next four years, his understanding of the problems of the average American, whether he was to blame for the country's economic problems, and

whether he cared equally about serving all people. Additional questions concerned the influence of the Republican Convention on respondents' presidential votes, and whether respondents were inclined to vote to reelect their representatives in Congress. Background information on respondents includes party affiliation, education, age, race and 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.

NOTE: These data are not weighted.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,017
Variables: 54
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS POST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION POLL, AUGUST 1992 (ICPSR 6018)

SUMMARY: This poll is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of political, social, and economic issues. Conducted by ABC News in August of 1992, the poll focused on topics such as the effect of Ross Perot's withdrawal from the presidential race on voting preferences, evaluations of the current presidential and vice-presidential candidates, perceived responsibility for current economic conditions, and the federal government's lack of action on major problems facing the nation, the economy, and the budget deficit. Respondents were asked to rate the likelihood of their voting in the upcoming presi-

dential election in light of their personal daily schedules and to indicate their voting preferences and strength of support for Bush, Clinton, and Perot. The poll also assessed how favorably respondents viewed the current presidential and vice-presidential candidates, and whether the respondent was satisfied that each candidate had the honesty, integrity, and ability to understand the problems of the average American and to serve effectively as president. Respondents were also asked to indicate which candidate would do the best job of dealing with family values, foreign affairs, the economy, the budget deficit, bringing needed change to government, and taxes. Bush and Clinton were also evaluated with regard to whether they had a vision for the future of the country, would get things done, and could be trusted in a crisis. Respondents were asked whether Bush or the Democrats in Congress were most responsible for the current economic conditions and the federal government's failure to act on major problems. With respect to the economy, respondents were asked whether they would be willing to contribute a percentage of their tax returns if it lowered the deficit by the same percent, whether the economy was getting better or worse, and which was more important: cutting federal taxes or spending more on domestic problems. Other items included respondents' assessments of the economic level of people Bush cared most about, and whether the United States should bomb Iraq if it believed Iraq was not in compliance with the terms of the cease-fire agreement. Demographic information includes political affiliation, political conservatism/liberalism, education, age, race, and gender. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Households were selected through 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.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,006
Variables: 53
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE POLLS, OCTOBER 1992 #1 (ICPSR 6022) #2 (ICPSR 6024)

SUMMARY: In these polls, taken after the two presidential debates involving George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot, respondents were queried regarding how much of the debate they had watched, who they felt had won the debate, for whom they intended to vote, and, if not sure of their vote intention, which candidate they were leaning toward at the time of the interview. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: These data are not weighted.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 724 and 771
Variables: 14
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS VICE-PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE POLL, OCTOBER 1992 (ICPSR 6023)

SUMMARY: In this poll, taken after the vice-presidential debate involving Dan Quayle, Al Gore, and James Stockdale, respondents were queried regarding how much of the debate they had watched, who they felt had won the debate, for whom they intended to vote, and, if not sure of their vote intention, which candidate they were leaning toward at the time of the interview. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: These data are not weighted.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 738
Variables: 14
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLLS, 1992 JUNE (ICPSR 6079) #1, JULY (ICPSR 6080)

SUMMARY: These polls are 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. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, marital status, employment status, education, family income, political orientation, party preference, and religious preference. CLASS IV

June 1992: Respondents were asked to comment on what they thought was the most important problem facing the country, and to give their approval rating of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy. Questions were also posed regarding respondents' vote intentions for the 1992 presidential election and their opinions of potential 1992 presidential candidates. Respondents polled for the June survey were asked the likelihood of their voting in either a Republican or Democratic presidential primary or caucus, their candidate preferences for the Democratic and Republican presidential nominations, and issues presidential candidates should emphasize. They were also asked about the amount of attention they had paid to the 1992 presidential campaign, policy development in the Bush Administration, how well the political system worked, and the necessity of political parties. Questions about Bush focused on how he handled the environment and relations with Russia, and his progress in improving education and reducing poverty. Additional questions about Bush dealt with whether he had kept his campaign promises, how he had dealt with illegal drugs, and how much improvement there had been in the country since his election in 1988. Respondents were asked how they felt about a woman's serving in a higher government position, abortion, the situation in Iraq, medical care, United States military intervention in trouble spots, family values, Social Security, balancing the budget, improving education, labor unions, and tax increases. Those surveyed were also asked about Ross Perot and his effect on the two-party system, aid to the former Soviet Union, the responsibility of the government to provide jobs, and the restriction of foreign imports. Additional questions pertained to the qualities of leadership demonstrated by Bush, Bill Clinton, and Perot, and their stands on the issues, respondents' sources of news on the presidential candidates, whether they had ever watched call-in programs on television, and whether there was a connection between what a candidate says before an election and what he does after being elected. The poll also posed a series of questions about Elvis Presley and his fans.

July 1992: Respondents were asked about the amount of attention they had paid to the 1992 presidential campaign, media coverage of the candidates, and the importance of a candidate's party affiliation. Those surveyed were asked whether George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot

had strong qualities of leadership, whether they had said enough about where they stood on the issues, whether they really said what they believed most of the time, and how much they cared about the needs and problems of the people. The poll also posed questions pertaining to whether the candidates exhibited good judgment under pressure, whether they were likely to raise taxes, if they shared the moral values of other Americans, and whether they had offered specific ideas to solve important problems. Additional questions dealt with national health insurance, abortion, gasoline taxes, family finances, selling Mexican goods in the United States, the national economy, buying a new car or house, how well congressional representatives were handling their jobs, and how the United States House of Representatives should vote if none of the candidates wins an Electoral College majority.

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

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

NOTE: A weight variable has been included and must be used for any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,315 and 1,346
Variables: 128 and 131
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES STATE OF THE UNION POLL, JANUARY 1992 (ICPSR 6072)

SUMMARY: This poll, conducted after President George Bush's 1992 State of the Union address, asked respondents to rate the way things were going in the United States; indicate whether the future for the next generation of Americans would be better; give their approval rating of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy; and give their approval rating of Congress. The survey posed questions pertaining to the 1992 presidential campaign, the national economy, tax cuts, improving education, making health care affordable, reducing the federal budget deficit, ending the recession, protecting family values, defense spending, the Persian Gulf War, priorities in federal spending, and the financial situation of respondents compared to four years ago. Respondents were also asked whether Bush or a Democratic president would do a better job dealing with issues such as trade with Japan, abortion, the needs of the middle class, race relations, and gaining respect for the United States from other countries. Additional questions covered topics including federal loans to college students, national health insurance, Bill Clinton, job discrimination against women and Blacks, the impact of the collapse of the Soviet Union and continued threats from Iran and Iraq on defense spending, welfare, the assassination of John Kennedy, Social Security, marital infidelity among presidential candidates, handguns, assault weapons, the National Rifle Association, the Super Bowl, and whether the respondent had seen the film "JFK." Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, marital status, parental status, employment, education, religious preference, family income, political orientation, party preference, 1988 presidential vote choice, and gun ownership. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households, respondents

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

NOTE: A weight variable has been included and must be used for 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: 1,281
Variables: 126
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS SPECIAL RECRUITMENT POLL, JANUARY 1992 (ICPSR 6071)

SUMMARY: In this poll, respondents were asked to give their approval ratings of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy; to indicate the amount of attention they had paid to the 1992 presidential campaign; and to reveal their vote intentions for the 1992 presidential election. Those surveyed fielded questions concerning the likelihood of voting for Bush, the condition of the national economy, and whether they were currently better off than they were four years ago. In addition, respondents were asked to identify how money saved from defense spending should be used, to comment on the most important problem the United States government should spend tax dollars on, and to indicate their willingness to pay more in taxes so that the government could increase spending on items such as health care, education, and homelessness. Respondents were also recruited to participate in an experimental survey on January 28 to assess immediate viewer reaction to President Bush's State of the Union address during a CBS News special following the speech. Those recruited for this survey were asked to call back after the president's message and give their approval rating of Bush. They were also asked whether Bush's proposed tax cut would help end

the recession, whether the speech influenced their confidence in Bush's ability to improve the economy, whether they were better off than four years ago, whether they were worried about losing their jobs, and whether they would be willing to pay more taxes if the federal government paid everybody's health care costs. Additional questions concerned Bush's understanding of the problems of the middle class, Clinton's explanation about his personal life, the media's exaggeration of poor economic conditions, where to place the blame for the United States' economic problems, paying more taxes to improve education, and the future for the next generation of Americans. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, education, family income, political orientation, party preference, voter registration status, most recent presidential vote choice, employment status, labor union membership, health insurance status, and socioeconomic self-placement. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the United States aged 18 and over having telephones at home. The universe for the experimental call-back survey taken January 28 consists of respondents to an initial recruitment poll taken January 14-19.

SAMPLING: Households were selected using a variation of random-digit dialing employing Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]). The experimental call-back survey taken January 28 used a random sample of 1,000.

NOTE: A weight variable has been included and must be used for 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: 2,897
Variables: 75
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Office of Personnel Management

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ATTITUDE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1983 (ICPSR 6034)

SUMMARY: This survey was undertaken to obtain information on the attitudes and perceptions of federal employees on a broad range of topics related to their jobs, government personnel programs, and legislation. Questions covered employees' attitudes towards job satisfaction, satisfaction with their organizations, awareness of a new performance appraisal system and opinions on its effectiveness and fairness, the link between performance and reward, merit pay, pay and benefit comparability with the private sector, civil service retirement, health benefits, and relations between career and noncareer executives. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All executive branch employees in the group of federal agencies participating in the survey.

SAMPLING: This study employed a stratified random sample. Stratification was by agency and pay category. The sample was drawn from the Central Personnel Data File using employee Social Security numbers and excluding employees of the following executive branch agencies: the Smithsonian Institution, the White House Office, the Federal Reserve, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency. The sample was designed and drawn so that valid comparisons could be made among 6 grade/pay categories on both a government-wide basis and within each of the 16 agency groupings.

NOTE: The weighting command, included in the SPSS Control Cards, must be invoked before analyzing the data to ensure that results are representative of the universe (i.e., population).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20,152
Variables: 153
Record Length: 168
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Office of Personnel Management. "Federal Employee Attitude Survey Preliminary Report," 1984.

Documentation: \$3

*United States House of Representatives.
Committee on House Administration.
House Information Systems*

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS: [UNITED STATES] FISCAL YEAR 1981 (ICPSR 6043) FISCAL YEAR 1982 (ICPSR 6064)

SUMMARY: These data collections report the distribution of federal funds of the executive branch of the federal government by agency, program, and inference spending for every county of the United States and for each city where the population exceeds 25,000. Two tables provide codes and the names associated with those codes for program, appropriation, function, agency, and geographic variables used in the data. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files per collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Geographic
Distribution
of Federal Funds
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 475,744
and 453,330
Variables: 19
Record Length: 89
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Name Tables
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,771 and 2,879
Variables: 14
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Geographic Tables
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,469
Variables: 11
Record Length: 109
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3 per collection

Richard T. Curtin

SURVEY OF PENSION PROVIDERS, 1983: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9949)

SUMMARY: A major objective of this study was to identify and to quantify pension plan provisions and benefit formulas using a standard format. The overall research design for the study was based on the **Survey of Consumer Finances, 1983** (ICPSR 9751), which assessed the financial status of American households using a "balance-sheet" approach. This approach permits a systematic investigation of the various types of assets and liabilities held by households, with each component monetized at its current market value. Detailed information was collected on household savings and wealth, including the amount and types of financial and nonfinancial investments and liabilities, as well as entitlements to private and public pension benefits. Pension plan providers were identified and then contacted for information about their plans. Pension plan variables include actual service years, potential service years, final average pay, Social Security offset, mandatory contributions by participants, employer matching of mandatory contributions, potential voluntary contributions by participants, employer matching of voluntary contributions, employer contributions to pension plan, employer contributions to participants, and lump-sum contributions at retirement. Pension eligibility requirement variables include required age and service, other requirements, date restrictions, when payments begin, and length of payment period. Household and individual variables cover date of birth, date hired, age hired, date terminated employment, age terminated employment, date retirement benefits begin, age retire-

ment benefits begin, date at death, age at death, probability of retirement circumstance, participant's special qualifications, hours worked per year, rate of pay per year, and participant's voluntary contributions. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Multistage area probability sample (stratified by the four major geographic regions—Northeast, North Central, South, and West—so that each region received representation in proportion to its population) with an oversample of wealthier households using tax data to identify which households were covered by employer-sponsored pensions, which pension these employees chose, and which benefit formulas and requirements governed these pension entitlements.

NOTE: This study originally utilized a "pension formula generator program" which was written in a version of Pascal found only on the Michigan Terminal System (MTS) at the University of Michigan. This program is not included with the ICPSR release of these data. Users wanting further information about the program should contact the principal investigator.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,011
Variables: 4,457
Record Length: 18,470
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$23

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and documentation for all PUMS files have been provided by the Census Bureau. Users should check CDNet for currently available data files. Part 84, Geographic Equivalency File for the Entire Nation, and Part 99, Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) Crossing State Lines, also have been added. PUMA maps, Appendix G of the codebook, are being released on a flow basis by the Census Bureau. These are available in hard copy from ICPSR. CLASS IV

NOTE: (1) All PUMS files were resupplied by the Census Bureau during the summer of 1993. ICPSR has incorporated extensive user notes into the machine-readable codebook. (2) Although all records are 231 characters in length, each file is hierarchical in structure, containing a housing unit record followed by a variable number of person records. Both record types contain approximately 120 variables. Two improvements over the 1980 PUMS files have been incorporated. First, the housing unit serial number is identified on both the housing unit record and on the person record, allowing the file to be processed as a rectangular file. In addition, each person record is assigned an individual weight, allowing users to more closely approximate published reports. Unlike previous years, the 1990 PUMS 1-Percent and 5-Percent Samples have not been released in separate geographic series (known as "A," "B," etc. records). Instead, each sample has its own set of geographies, known as "Public Use Microdata Areas" (PUMAs), established by the Census Bureau with assistance from each State Data Center. The PUMAs in the 1-Percent Sample are based on a distinction between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas encompass whole central cities, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs), Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), or groups thereof, except where the city or metropolitan area contains more than 200,000 inhabitants. In that case, the city or metropolitan area is divided into several PUMAs. Nonmetropolitan PUMAs are based on areas or groups of areas outside the central city, PMSA, or MSA. PUMAs in this 1-Percent Sample may cross state lines.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/NONNUM

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

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states	Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts Record Length: 80
File Structure: hierarchical	Part 81: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
Record Length: 231	
Part 82: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 83: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80
Part 84: Geographic Equivalency File for the Entire Nation Record Length: 80	Part 99: Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) Crossing State Lines Record Length: 231

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]:
PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE:
5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9952)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and documentation for all PUMS files have been provided by the Census Bureau. Users should check CDNet for currently available data files. Part 84, Geographic Equivalency File for the Entire Nation, also has been added. PUMA maps, Appendix G of codebook, are being released on a flow basis by the Census Bureau. These are available in hard copy from ICPSR. CLASS IV

NOTE: (1) All PUMS files were resupplied by the Census Bureau during the summer of 1993. ICPSR has incorporated extensive user notes into the machine-readable codebook. (2) Although all records are 231 characters in length, each file is hierarchical in structure, containing a housing unit record followed by a variable number of person records. Both record types contain approximately 120 variables. Two improvements over the 1980 PUMS files have been incorporated. First, the housing unit serial num-

ber is identified on both the housing unit record and on the person record, allowing the file to be processed as a rectangular file. In addition, each person record is assigned an individual weight, allowing users to more closely approximate published reports. Unlike previous years, the 1990 PUMS 1-Percent and 5-Percent Samples have not been released in separate geographic series (known as "A," "B," etc. records). Instead, each sample has its own set of geographies, known as "Public Use Microdata Areas" (PUMAs), established by the Census Bureau with assistance from each State Data Center. The PUMAs in the 5-Percent Sample are based on counties and places within states. Each PUMA is a county or place, or groups thereof, except when the county or place contains more than 200,000 inhabitants. In that case, the county or place is divided into several PUMAs. PUMAs in this 5-Percent Sample do not cross state lines.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/NONNUM

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

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states	Part 81: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
File Structure: hierarchical	Part 84: Geographic Equivalency File for the Entire Nation Record Length: 80
Record Length: 231	

Documentation: machine-readable only

*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: Additional data files have been added to 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: New data files
have been added to this collection. Users
should check CDNet for currently avail-
able 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: The SAS and
SPSS Control Cards have been revised to
correct errors relating to the following vari-
ables: P31_6; P31_7 to P34_37; the last

nine H69 variables and the last six H71
variables; FILEID; P122_111 to P112_119;
H50A_1; H58A_1; and H58A_2. Also,
User Notes 11-15 (March 1993) (Part 86)
and User Notes 16-17 (April 1993) (Part
87) have been added to this collection. Ad-
ditional data files are also available. Users
should check CDNet for currently avail-
able 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 83: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80
File Structure: rectangular	Part 86: User Notes 11-15 (March 1993)
Cases: varies by file	Record Length: 132
Record Length: 7,925	
Records Per Case: 4	

Part 87: User Notes 16-17 (April 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3C (ICPSR 6054)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 7, User
Notes 11-15 (March 1993), and Part 8,
User Notes 16-17 (April 1993), have been
added to this collection. See the Additions
to the *Guide* section of this *Bulletin* for a
full description of this data collection.
CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
database dictionaries + 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 7: User Notes 11-15 (March 1993) Record Length: 132	Part 8: User Notes 16-17 (April 1993) Record Length: 132
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3D (ICPSR 6012)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 86, User
Notes 11-15 (March 1993), and Part 87,
User Notes 16-17 (April 1993), have been
added to this collection. See the Additions
to the *Guide* section of this *Bulletin* for a
full description of this data collection.
CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 86: User Notes 11-15 (March 1993) Record Length: 132	Part 87: User Notes 16-17 (April 1993) Record Length: 132
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: New data files,
SAS Control Cards, and documentation for
1991 data are available as Parts 34-46. In
addition, data for 1991 have been added to
Parts 15 and 33, and Part 16 has been up-
dated to document all 1991 data except for
the Longitudinal File, Part 40, which has its
own codebook. Checks for undocumented
codes and missing data were also per-
formed on all the data. CLASS I

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

SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/MDATA

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

Part 15: 1987–1991 Incident-Level Concatenated File, With 1980 Census Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 89,324
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Part 34: 1991 Full File, With 1980 Census Weights
File Structure: hierarchical

Part 36: 1991 Incident File, With 1980 Census Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,710
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Part 40: 1986–1990 Longitudinal File
File Structure: hierarchical

Part 43: 1991 Incident File, With 1990 Census Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,710
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Part 45: 1987–1991 Incident-Level Concatenated File, 1987–1990 Data With 1980 Census Weights and 1991 Data With 1990 Census Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 89,324
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Part 16: Codebook Listed-to-Tape for All Parts Except the 1986–1990 Longitudinal File
Record Length: 79

Part 33: 1987–1991 Incident-Level Rape Subset, With 1980 Census Weights
Cases: 330
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Part 38: 1991 Person, All Victims for Up to Four Incidents, 10 Percent Sample, Non-Victims, With 1980 Census Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 31,695
Variables: 2,137
Record Length: 2,677
Records Per Case: 1

Part 42: 1991 Full File, With 1990 Census Weights
File Structure: hierarchical

Part 44: 1991 Person, All Victims for Up to Four Incidents, 10 Percent Sample, Non-Victims, With 1990 Census Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 31,695
Variables: 2,137
Record Length: 2,677
Records Per Case: 1

Part 46: 1987–1991 Incident-Level Rape Subset, 1987–1990 Data With 1980 Census Weights and 1991 Data With 1990 Census Weights
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 330
Variables: 640
Record Length: 856
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 35, 37, 39, 41: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 76 to 78 per part

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)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Several pages of variable information have been added to the codebook, and SAS and SPSS Control Cards have been prepared. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 2: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 73

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and SAS Control Cards for the Dropout and Teacher components of the study have been added to this collection as Parts 5–8. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + 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 5: Dropout Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,043
Variables: approx. 625
Record Length: 832
Records Per Case: 1

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

Part 7: Teacher Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 27,994
Variables: approx. 445
Record Length: 598
Records Per Case: 1

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

Documentation: \$16 (Part 5), \$12 (Part 7)

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Wave III Topical Module has been added to this collection as Part 19. Data dictionaries for Waves IV and VI Core Microdata Files, Parts 8 and 12, have also been made available. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 8: Data Dictionary for Wave IV Core Microdata File
Record Length: 80

Part 19: Wave III Topical Module Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular

Part 12: Data Dictionary for Wave VI Core Microdata File
Record Length: 80

Cases: 60,721
Variables: approx. 450
Record Length: 1,052
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$10 (Part 19)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 6, Data Dictionary for Wave 2 Topical Module File, has been added to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 6: Data Dictionary for
Wave 2 Topical Module File
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

Kyriakos S. Markides

SURVEY OF THREE GENERATIONS OF MEXICAN AMERICANS, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 9413)

COLLECTION CHANGES: SPSS Control Cards for the card image version of the data have been corrected, and SAS Control Cards have been added. CLASS II

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure:	for Logical Record
rectangular	Length Data
Cases: 1,125	Record Length: 27
Variables: 678	
Record Length: 1,075	Part 3: SAS Control Cards
Records Per Case: 16	for Card Image Data
	Record Length: 27

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Thomas Virag, Brenda Cox, and
J. Valley Rachal*

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE, 1988 (ICPSR 9522)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator has supplied revised data for this collection, and SAS and SPSS Control Cards have been prepared. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure:	Record Length: 76
rectangular	
Cases: 8,814	
Variables: 949	
Record Length: 1,796	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 16, Measurement and Interpretation of Electrocardiograms, Ages 20-74 Years, has been added. CLASS IV

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. All parts for this collection are available in Logical Record Length format only. The age distribution is 6 months-64 years (N = 11,327), 65-74 (N = 326).

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: 16 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 16: Measurement and Interpretation
of Electrocardiograms
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,815
Variables: approx. 300
Record Length: 1,017
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$44

*United States Department of
Transportation. Federal Highway
Administration*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 1.1-5.1 have been added to this collection as Part 7. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 7: User Notes 1.1-5.1
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$10

The following new data collections were released in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services*, 1993-1994, published in August 1993. Descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous *Bulletins*. Updates to the *Guide* follow this section.

Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder,
Steven J. Rosenstone, and the
National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1992: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 6067)

SUMMARY: This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The election studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. In addition to the standard or core content items, respondents were asked their positions on social issues such as altruism, abortion, the death penalty, prayer in the schools, the rights of homosexuals, sexual harassment, women's rights, and feminist consciousness. Other substantive themes included racial and ethnic stereotypes, opinions on school integration and affirmative action, attitudes towards immigrants (particularly Hispanics and Asians), opinions on immigration policy and bilingual education, assessments of United States foreign policy goals, and United States involvement in the Persian Gulf War. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 3, 1992, residing in housing units other than on military reservations in the 48 coterminous states.

SAMPLING: National multistage area probability sample.

NOTE: Approximately half of the cases are empaneled respondents who were first interviewed in *American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey* (ICPSR 9548) and later in *American National Election Study: 1990-1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of War/1991 Pilot Study* (ICPSR 9673). The other half of the cases are a freshly drawn cross-section sample. The panel component to the study design provides an opportunity to trace the changing fortunes of the

Bush presidency, from the high levels of approval at the start of the Gulf War, through the decline after the onset of a recession, and how they affected voting in the November 1992 presidential election. It also permits analysts to investigate the origins of the Clinton and Perot coalitions as well as changes in the public's political preferences over the two years preceding the 1992 election. In coming weeks users can expect to see two additional files: the 1990-1991-1992 Full Panel dataset, which will include all the data for the panel respondents, and a final ICPSR version of the 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Survey which will contain all 1992 respondents (panel and fresh cross-section). The ICPSR version will include: (1) variables from 1990 and 1991 for the 1,361 panel respondents reinterviewed in 1992 (cross-section respondents' data will be padded with missing data for these variables), (2) a codebook that is both machine-readable and hard copy, and (3) SAS and SPSS Control Cards.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + OSIRIS dictionary

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,487
Variables: 1,127
Record Length: 1,880
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$18

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1D (ICPSR 6011)

SUMMARY: This collection provides 100-percent data for the congressional districts of the 103rd Congress. The geographical hierarchy in this file is state, congressional district, county (or county part), place (or place part), consolidated city (or consolidated city part), and American Indian reservation. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Population items are crosstabulated by age, race, Hispanic origin, or sex. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy

status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Housing data are crosstabulated by race or Hispanic origin of householder or by tenure. Selected aggregates and medians are also provided. Data are presented in 37 population tables and 63 housing tables. CLASS IV

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

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

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

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

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: varies by file
Variables: 1,050
Record Length: 4,805
Records Per Case: 2

Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 81: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 132	Part 82: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 83: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 84: User Notes 2-3 and Technical Notes 1-6 (April-May 1991) Record Length: 85	Part 85: Technical Notes 7-8 (May 1991) Record Length: 85	Part 86: User Notes 4-7 and Technical Notes 9-18 (August 1992) Record Length: 85
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3C (ICPSR 6054)

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File 3C contains summaries for the entire United States. The collection provides sample data weighted to represent the total population and also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Additional population and housing variables include age, ances-

try, disability, citizenship, education, income, marital status, race, sex, travel time to work, rent, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. The collection provides 178 population tables and 99 housing tables. The geographic hierarchy includes the following levels: United States, region, division, state, county, county subdivision, place with 10,000 or more persons, consolidated city, Alaska Native Regional Corporation, Metropolitan Statistical Area, and Urbanized Area. CLASS IV

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

NOTE: Additional User Notes are now available. See the Revisions/Updates section of this *Bulletin*.

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 1: Main Data File File Structure: Cases: 124,292 Variables: 3,420 Record Length: 7,925 Records Per Case: 4	Part 2: Data Dictionary for All States Record Length: 80
Part 4: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80	Part 3: Data Dictionary for Puerto Rico Record Length: 80

Part 6: User Notes 4-10 and Technical Notes 3-7 (August 1992) Record Length: 85	Part 5: User Notes 2-3 and Technical Notes 1-2 (March 1992) Record Length: 132
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3D (ICPSR 6012)

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File 3D provides data by state for the congressional districts of the 103rd Congress. The collection contains sample data weighted to represent the total population and also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Additional population and housing variables include age, ancestry, disability, citizenship, education, income,

marital status, race, sex, travel time to work, rent, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. The collection provides 178 population tables and 99 housing tables. The geographical hierarchy includes the following levels: state, congressional district, county (or part), county subdivision with 10,000 or more persons (or part) for 12 states, place with 10,000 or more persons (or part), consolidated city with 10,000 or more persons (or part), American Indian reservation/Alaska Native area (or part), and Alaska Native Regional Corporation (or part). CLASS IV

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

NOTE: Additional User Notes are now available. See the Revisions/Updates section of this *Bulletin*.

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: Cases: 148 Variables: 3,420 Record Length: 7,925 Records Per Case: 4	Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts Record Length: 80
Part 82: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 81: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 132

Part 84: User Notes 2-3 and Technical Notes 1-2 (March 1992) Record Length: 132	Part 83: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80
Part 85: User Notes 4-10 and Technical Notes 3-7 (August 1992) Record Length: 85	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991 (ICPSR 6049)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to

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

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

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

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. Part II of the documentation, the Field Representative's Manual, is provided in hard copy only. The age distribution for the Person file is: 0-44 (N = 82,309), 45-54 (N = 12,772), 55-64 (N = 10,235), 65-74 (N = 8,932), and 75+ (N = 5,784).

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Household File Structure: rectangular Cases: 48,853 Variables: approx. 49 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Person File Structure: rectangular Cases: 120,032 Variables: approx. 104 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Condition File Structure: rectangular Cases: 88,074 Variables: approx. 106 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Doctor Visit File Structure: rectangular Cases: 26,559 Variables: approx. 103 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Hospital Record File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,261 Variables: approx. 100 Record Length: 335 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 85

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 1991." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 184. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 93-1512. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1992.

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991: AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6050)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1991 AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Supplement includes variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview**

Survey, 1991 [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement cover attitudes toward and knowledge of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), the effects of the disease, how it is spread, where to obtain information on AIDS, blood tests, how to avoid getting the disease, and personal knowledge of anyone who had had the test for AIDS, had tested positively for the virus, or had the disease. In addition, questions were asked concerning awareness of the drug AZT, perceptions of the effectiveness of condoms, and knowledge of condom use. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1991 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 42,725
Variables: approx. 136
Record Length: 474
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 1991." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 184. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 93-1512. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1992.

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

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991: CHILD HEALTH SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6052)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1991 Child Health Supplement provides variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]) including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement cover childhood immunizations and whether children were vaccinated for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, mumps, and rubella. Additionally, questions were asked about occurrences of diarrhea and ear infections, other possible physical and mental conditions, and whether the children were in day care with other children. Questions about seat belt usage and organized sports participation were asked as well. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: Information was provided on one child (17 years and younger) from

each randomly selected family that participated in the 1991 National Health Interview Survey.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,102
Variables: approx. 198
Record Length: 700
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 1991." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 184. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 93-1512. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1992.

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

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1991: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6051)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1991 Environmental Health Supplement provides variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement cover exposure to smoke in the household and lead content of paint in the home. **CLASS IV**

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

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1991 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 120,032
Variables: approx. 95
Record Length: 340
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 1991." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 184. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 93-1512. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1992.

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

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1989: DIABETES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6048)

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Each year, the National Center for Health Statistics conducts the NHIS, a personal interview household survey that uses a nationwide sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The NHIS includes a core set of questions that remains virtually unchanged across years on a variety of sociodemographic and health-related concerns. In addition, one or more current health topics is selected for special emphasis annually. In 1989, the NHIS included an extensive set of questions, asked of each identified and self-confirmed adult diabetic in an interviewed family, on dietary practices, health care usage, use of medication, and other related subjects. In addition, in half of the responding families, an adult sample per-

son was randomly selected to respond to a series of questions on diabetes risk factors. If the selected sample person was a diabetic, the questions were asked within the context of the detailed questions on diabetes health practices and knowledge mentioned above. This collection also contains data from the basic questionnaire (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1989** [ICPSR 9583]), including age, sex, race, marital status, education, veteran status, income, family relationship, self-reported health status, and activity limitations, and the number of bed days, doctor visits, and hospital stays in the previous year. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution for this file is: 18-24 (N = 11,362), 25-44 (N = 36,688), 45-64 (N = 22,277), 65-69 (N = 4,788), 70-74 (N = 3,830), and 75+ (N = 5,627).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 84,572
Variables: approx. 270
Record Length: 600
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW
SURVEY, 1988: OCCUPATIONAL
HEALTH SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6047)**

SUMMARY: The basic purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Each year, the National Center for Health Statistics conducts the NHIS, a personal interview household survey that uses a nationwide sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The NHIS includes a core set of questions that remains virtually unchanged across years on a variety of sociodemographic and health-related concerns. In addition, one or more current health topics is selected for special emphasis annually. For this supplement on occupational health, adult sample persons were asked questions regarding their lifetime working status and their work experience in the year prior to the interview. The primary focus of the supplement was on those individuals who had worked at civilian jobs in the prior year. These persons were asked about work-related injuries; back pain; hand discomfort; skin conditions; eye, nose, and throat irritations; health conditions; and smoking. Those who had previously worked, but not in the prior year, were asked questions about lifetime work experience, and then skipped to the questions on chronic conditions and smoking. Sample persons whose work during the prior year was active military duty also followed this sequence of questions. Those who had never worked were only asked about smoking. This collection also contains data from the basic questionnaire (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1988** [ICPSR 9412]), including age, sex, race, marital status, education, veteran status, income, family relationship, self-reported health status, and activity limitations, and the number of bed days, doctor visits, and hospital stays in the previous year. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their

original form as prepared by NCHS. The age distribution for this file is: 18-24 (N = 5,337), 25-44 (N = 19,166), 45-64 (N = 10,747), 65-69 (N = 2,867), 70-74 (N = 2,434), and 75+ (N = 3,682).

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 44,233
Variables: approx. 800
Record Length: 1,540
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

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

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL REPORTING
PROGRAM, 1990: [UNITED STATES]
(ICPSR 6038)**

SUMMARY: This data collection tabulates the number of persons convicted of felonies in state courts and describes their sentences. Data were collected from state courts and state prosecutors in 100 counties of the United States. The collection contains sociodemographic information such as age, race, and sex of the felon. Types of offenses committed include homicide, rape, and robbery. Adjudication variables referring to the process between arrest and sentencing are also a part of this dataset. Data can be analyzed at the na-

tional level or by the individual counties.
CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Sentenced felons in the United States.

SAMPLING: A two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was employed. At the first stage, 300 counties were selected from the 3,109 total counties in the nation. At the second stage, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses were selected from each county's official records.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure:	Record Length: 78
rectangular	
Cases: 106,237	
Variables: 71	
Record Length: 266	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Langan, Patrick A., and John N. Dawson. "Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, March 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James Alan Fox

ARSON MEASUREMENT, ANALYSIS, AND PREVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1983-1985 (ICPSR 9972)

SUMMARY: These data were gathered to test a model of the socioeconomic and demographic determinants of the crime of arson. Datasets for this analysis were developed by the investigator from records of the Massachusetts Fire Incident Reporting System and from population and housing data from the 1980 Census of Massachusetts. The three identically-structured data files include variables such as population size, fire incident reports, employment, in-

come, family structure, housing type, housing quality, housing occupancy, housing availability, race, and age. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Arson incidents in metropolitan areas in the United States.

SAMPLING: All residential and vehicular arson incident reports in Massachusetts for the years 1983-1985.

NOTE: Data are aggregated to the census-tract level in the city files, Parts 2 and 3, and to the ZIP-code level in Part 1, the state file.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Massachusetts ZIP Code Data	Part 2: Massachusetts Urban Census Tract Data
File Structure:	File Structure:
rectangular	rectangular
Cases: 592	Cases: 389
Variables: 135	Variables: 135
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 17	Records Per Case: 17

Part 3: Boston Census Tract Data	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
File Structure:	Record Length: 80
rectangular	
Cases: 161	
Variables: 135	
Record Length: 80	
Records Per Case: 17	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Fox, J.A. *Arson Measurement, Analysis, and Prevention* (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James M. Byrne and Linda M. Kelly

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION PROJECT, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9970)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of an Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) program on high-risk offenders. The IPS program was characterized by four changes in usual procedures: (1) increased

supervision, (2) risk/needs assessment for substance abuse, employment, and marital/family relationships, (3) stricter enforcement of probation, and (4) a four-stage revocation procedure for technical violations. The investigators also studied whether the additional caseload of the probation officers who implemented the IPS program reduced the number of supervision contacts with non-IPS probationers under normal minimum, moderate, and maximum supervision regimens. Offenders put on IPS probation in 1985 from 13 experimental courts were compared to high-risk offenders put on regular probation in the experimental courts in 1984, and to high-risk offenders on regular probation from 13 control courts for both 1984 and 1985. Data were derived from risk assessment forms, needs/strengths assessment forms, probation supervision records, and criminal history data obtained from the state's probation central field. For each offender, a full range of data were collected on (1) offender risk characteristics at initial, four-month, ten-month, and termination assessments, (2) offender needs characteristics at the same intervals, (3) probation officer/offender contact chronologies for the entire one-year follow-up period, and (4) offender prior criminal history and recidivism during a one-year follow-up period. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All offenders placed on probation in Massachusetts in 1984 and 1985.

SAMPLING: Fifteen courts were originally selected for the experimental program, but two were subsequently dropped from the study. The 13 remaining pilot sites provided a cross-section of the state's probation system, including courts covering urban, suburban, rural, and mixed (urban/suburban/rural) areas of the state. IPS eligibility was determined by a score of less than 10 on the state's risk/needs assessment form. The experimental group comprised all offenders who met this criterion and were included in the IPS program between April 1 and December 31, 1985 (N = 277). All IPS-eligible offenders who were placed on regular probation between April 1 and December 31, 1984, were used for pre/post comparisons within the experimental courts (N = 242). The total population of IPS-eligible offenders in the 13 control courts for the periods of April 1 to December 31, 1984, and April 1 to December 31, 1985, were included in the control group (N = 365). Finally, a random sample of all other offenders in experimental and control courts who were placed on

probation during the same time periods of 1984 and 1985 was drawn (N = 2,534).

NOTE: The two data files are identically structured and contain the same set of variables.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Pre-Test Group	Part 2: Post-Test Group
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,581	Cases: 1,787
Variables: 637	Variables: 637
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 19	Records Per Case: 19

Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Byrne, J.M., and L.M. Kelly. "Restructuring Probation As an Intermediate Sanction: An Evaluation of the Implementation and Impact of the Massachusetts Intensive Probation Supervision Program" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James J. Collins et al.

MODELING THE CRIME REDUCTION EFFECTS AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT, 1979-1981: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9991)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on the effectiveness of drug treatment in reducing crime, the differences in criminal behaviors of clients coming from the criminal justice system and those who did not, and the economic costs of client criminal activities before, during, and after drug treatment. The study used secondary data derived from the Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS). TOPS is a longitudinal survey with data on over 11,000 drug users admitted to 41 different treatment programs in 10 different cities across the United States for the years 1979-1981. For each wave of data collection, all clients who made contact with selected TOPS treatment programs completed intake interviews. A subsample of

these clients were then interviewed during treatment at one- and three-month intervals after admission to treatment. Finally, follow-up interviews were conducted with these clients one and two years following treatment or three to five years following treatment. Complete data from two waves, 1979 and 1980, and partial data from the third wave, 1981, are available in this collection. Part 1, Analysis Data, contains selected intake, in-treatment, and follow-up data available for all respondents in the 1979 and 1980 TOPS cohorts who completed one-year follow-up interviews. Variables pertain to demographic characteristics of clients; drug treatment programs enrolled in; activities and behaviors of clients during in-treatments, particularly those related to drug involvement, criminal involvement, employment, and income; and activities and behaviors during the three- and twelve-month follow-ups. Part 2, Cost Analysis Data, contains cost analysis data about all respondents in the 1979 and 1980 cohorts. Variables describe the criminal activities of drug treatment clients up to one year before treatment, during treatment, and after treatment and also estimate the cost of crime as a result of the respondent's activities (victim cost, criminal justice system cost, and crime career/productivity cost). Part 3, Supplementary Cost Analysis Data, 1981, contains supplementary follow-up data for all respondents in the 1981 cohort. Information is included on the criminal activities of drug treatment clients three to five years after treatment and the estimated resulting cost of these activities. Part 4, Full Sample of Initial Intake Interview Data, consists of intake interview data for all the samples in the TOPS study. The file contains interview reference variables, demographic and background characteristics of clients, and drug treatment center admission variables, as well as items on clients' living arrangements, alcohol and drug use, drug treatment history, illegal activities, employment, and income and expenditures. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All drug treatment clients in the United States.

SAMPLING: The 10 cities and 41 treatment program sites were purposely selected (1) to represent large- and medium-sized urban areas with certain types of drug problems, (2) to include programs that offered all the major treatment modalities, and (3) to represent what were believed to be effective approaches to treatment. Intake interviews for Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS) clients employed a cen-

sus rather than a sample, except for one detoxification program. Some Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes Programs (TASC) clients not referred to TOPS also completed intake interviews. Of those who completed the intake interview, subsequent in-treatment interviews were scheduled and conducted until a client refused, missed two consecutive appointments, died or was rendered incapable of participation, or left the program. Stratified sampling was used to select sample cohorts for the follow-up interviews among TOPS clients. All TASC clients who were assigned to one of the outpatient drug-free and residential modalities and who completed an intake interview were selected to be interviewed for the follow-up study. The primary sample selection strata were treatment modalities for all three cohorts. Secondary strata for the 1979 cohort were treatment programs by time-in-program categories, while for the 1980 and 1981 cohort samples the secondary strata were the treatment programs.

NOTE: There are forty 95-character records per case in Part 1, fifteen 164-character records per case in Part 2, nine 81-character records per case in Part 3, and twenty-nine 83-character records per case in Part 4. In-treatment data were not available for the 1981 cohort.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Analysis Data	Part 2: Cost Analysis Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,794	Cases: 2,812
Variables: 1,146	Variables: 266
Record Length: 95	Record Length: 164
Records Per Case: 40	Records Per Case: 15

Part 3: Supplementary Cost Analysis Data, 1981	Part 4: Full Sample of Initial Intake Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 594	Cases: 11,750
Variables: 154	Variables: 805
Record Length: 81	Record Length: 83
Records Per Case: 9	Records Per Case: 29

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Collins, J.J., et al. "Crime Control and Economic Benefits of Drug Abuse Treatment" (Summary Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Harwood, H.J. "The Costs of Crime and Benefits of Drug Abuse Treatment: A Cost Benefit Analysis" (Summary Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1987.

Hubbard, R.L., et al. "Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS): Client Characteristics and Behaviors Before, During, and After Treatment." In F.M. Tims and J.P. Ludford (eds.), *Drug Abuse Treatment Evaluation: Strategies, Progress and Prospects*. Research Monograph 51. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1984.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Neal Shover

PERCEPTUAL DETERRENCE AND DESISTANCE FROM CRIME: A STUDY OF REPETITIVE SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENDERS IN TENNESSEE, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 9971)

SUMMARY: For this data collection, offenders confined to prison were surveyed to examine the utility of deterrence theory variables as predictors of differential desistance from serious property crimes. The investigators also examined subjects' "criminal calculus," that is, their expectations of the likely gains and losses of further criminal behavior and the conditions under which they likely would commit further crimes. Specifically, the data explored whether decisions to commit crime are based on assessment of potential returns from alternate courses of action and the risk of legal sanctions. Sixty repeat offenders who had served one or more prison sentences were asked about their history of criminal activity, reasons for committing crimes, expectations of future criminal activities, and likely consequences of committing crimes. Data were collected in pre-release interviews in 1987 and 1988 as part of a larger study. Variables include age, education, age at first arrest, alcohol and drug use as a juvenile, as a young adult, and as a mature adult, past crimes, willingness to commit specific property crimes, reasons for being willing or unwilling to commit specific property crimes, expectations of arrest subsequent to actual crimes committed, and the likelihood of future criminal activity. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Jail and prison inmates in Tennessee with a demonstrated preference for property crimes.

SAMPLING: All members of the sample were nearing completion of a jail or prison sentence, and were selected for their demonstrated preference for property crimes. Of 75 inmates asked to participate in the study, 60 agreed to answer questionnaires. Fifty-eight of the subjects had served at least one prison sentence, while the other two had served one or more jail sentences.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 60
Variables: 229
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 5

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Honaker, D.W. "Aging, Peers, and the Propensity for Crime: A Contextual Analysis of Criminal Decision-Making." Unpublished master's thesis, University of Tennessee (1990).

Shover, N., and Honaker, D. "The Socially Bounded Decision-Making of Persistent Property Offenders." *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, in press.

Tunnel, K.D. "Choosing Crime: Close Your Eyes and Take Your Chances." *Justice Quarterly* 7 (1990), 673-690.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jacqueline Cohen, Sherwood Zimmerman, and Stephen King

TECHNIQUES FOR ASSESSING THE ACCURACY OF RECIDIVISM PREDICTION SCALES, 1960-1980: [MIAMI, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW YORK CITY, ALAMEDA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA] (ICPSR 9988)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to measure the validity or accuracy of four recidivism prediction instruments: the INSLAW, RAND, SFS81, and CGR scales. These scales estimate the probability that criminals will commit subsequent crimes quickly, that individuals will commit crime frequently, that inmates who are eligible for release on parole will

commit subsequent crimes, and that defendants awaiting trial will commit crimes while on pretrial arrest or detention. The investigators used longitudinal data from five existing independent studies to assess the validity of the four predictive measures in question. The first data file was originally collected by the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City and was derived from an experimental evaluation of a jobs training program called the Alternative Youth Employment Strategies Project implemented in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City. The second file contains data from a RAND Corporation study, **Effects of Prison Versus Probation in California, 1980-1982** (ICPSR 8700). Parts 3 through 5 pertain to serious juvenile offenders who were incarcerated during the 1960s and 1970s in three institutions of the California Youth Authority. A portion of the original data for these parts was taken from **Early Identification of the Chronic Offender, [1978-1980: California]** (ICPSR 8226). All files present demographic and socioeconomic variables such as birth information, race and ethnicity, education background, work and military experience, and criminal history, including involvement in criminal activities, drug addiction, and incarceration episodes. From the variables in each data file, standard variables across all data files were constructed. Constructed variables included those on background (such as drug use, arrest, conviction, employment, and education history), which were used to construct the four predictive scales, and follow-up variables concerning arrest and incarceration history. Scores on the four predictive scales were estimated. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Part 1: All youths in the Department of Labor job training programs in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City. Part 2: All convicted felons. Parts 3-5: All young males arrested in the State of California who had spent time as juveniles in one of the three California Youth Authority facilities.

SAMPLING: For Part 1, the investigators selected individuals from the Department of Labor job training program identified as "high risk youths," aged 16 to 21, in Albuquerque, Miami, and New York City, who had arrests prior to their participation in the jobs training program. The arrest preceding participation in the jobs training program was marked as the target event for the application of the prediction scales. For Part 2, the sample consisted of matched samples of convicted felons who were sentenced either to prison or felony probation.

The arrest associated with a 1980 conviction was used as the target for applying the prediction scales. The California Youth Authority samples, Parts 3–5, were male juveniles from an earlier study who were subsequently arrested after their 18th birthdays. The first arrest as an adult was the target event for the prediction scales.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Job Training Evaluation Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 771 Variables: 522 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 22	Part 2: Prison and Probation Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,022 Variables: 450 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 22
Part 3: Fricot Ranch Youth Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 177 Variables: 554 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 32	Part 4: Preston School of Industry Youth Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,602 Variables: 573 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 32
Part 5: Youth Center Research Project File Structure: rectangular Cases: 911 Variables: 574 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 32	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Greenwood, P., and A. Abrahamse. *Selective Incapacitation*. Santa Monica, CA: The RAND Corporation, 1982.

Haapanen, R., and C.F. Jesness. *Early Identification of the Chronic Offender*. Report prepared for the United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, by the California Youth Authority, 1982.

Cohen, J., S. Zimmerman, and S. King. "Improved Techniques for Assessing the Accuracy of Recidivism Prediction Scales." Unpublished manuscript, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

W. Hardy Rauch et al. and the
American Correctional Association

MANAGEMENT OF DEATH ROW INMATES, 1986–1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9917)

SUMMARY: These data offer objective and subjective information about current death row inmates and the management policies and procedures related to their incarceration. The major objectives of the study were to gather data about the inmate population and current management policies and procedures, to identify issues facing correctional administrators in supervising the growing number of condemned inmates, and to offer options for improved management. Four survey instruments were developed: (1) a form for the Department of Corrections in each of the 37 states that had a capital punishment statute as of March 1986, (2) a form for each warden of an institution that housed death-sentenced inmates, (3) a form for staff members who worked with such inmates, and (4) a form for a sample of the inmates. The surveys included questions about inmate demographics (e.g., date of birth, sex, race, Hispanic origin, level of education, marital status, and number of children); the institutional facilities available to death row inmates; state laws pertaining to them; training for staff who deal with them; the usefulness of various counseling, medical, and recreational programs; whether the inmates expected to be executed; and the challenges in managing the death row population. The surveys did not probe legal, moral, or political arguments about the death penalty itself.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Directors of state Departments of Corrections, wardens and staff who dealt with death-sentenced inmates, and death-sentenced inmates in the United States.

SAMPLING: Surveys were sent to directors of the Departments of Corrections in the 37 states that had a death penalty as of March 31, 1986. Subsequently, the other three types of survey forms were packaged for 40 of the 50 United States institutions which housed death row inmates. Five to 10 staff surveys were sent to each institution. In institutions housing 20 or fewer death row inmates, surveys were sent to all inmates. For those institutions with larger death row populations, male death row inmates were randomly sampled, but all female death-sentenced inmates were surveyed.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Department of Corrections Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 36 Variables: 95 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 5	Part 2: Warden Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 40 Variables: 134 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 6
Part 3: Staff Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 254 Variables: 68 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 4: Inmate Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 237 Variables: 179 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 6
Part 5: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 79	Part 6: SAS Control Cards for Department of Corrections Data Record Length: 48
Part 7: SAS Control Cards for Warden Data Record Length: 48	Part 8: SAS Control Cards for Staff Data Record Length: 48
Part 9: SAS Control Cards for Inmate Data Record Length: 48	Part 10: User Guide Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATION:

American Correctional Association. *Managing Death-Sentenced Inmates: A Survey of Practices*. Washington, DC: St. Mary's Press, 1989.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Frank S. Pearson

DETERRING DRUG USE WITH INTENSIVE PROBATION IN NEW JERSEY, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 9919)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to measure the degree to which subjective deterrence and rational choice are effective in reducing drug-use recidivism rates. Base-line interviews were conducted with participants upon entering a drug rehabilitation program in New Jersey. Under the terms of this program, which was an alternative to prison, any incident of drug use occurring during the rehabilitation period

would result in the participant's returning to prison. Follow-up interviews were conducted when the participant either had a drug/alcohol use relapse or successfully completed a year in the program without a drug-use incident. Baseline interviews included questions about alcohol and drug-use history, as well as initial reactions to the drug rehabilitation program. Follow-up interviews probed for participants' feelings about the drug rehabilitation program experience. Further questions concerned participants' failure or success at staying away from drugs or alcohol. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Individuals in the Intensive Supervision Program in New Jersey.

SAMPLING: All individuals (546) who entered the Intensive Supervision Program in New Jersey between January 1, 1989, and April 30, 1990, of which 516 were interviewed.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 546 Variables: 694 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 23	Part 2: User Guide Record Length: 80	Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

Pearson, Frank S. *Detering Drug Use With Intensive Supervision*. New Brunswick, NJ: Institute for Criminological Research, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

J.T. McEwen, Barbara Webster, and Edward Connors

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES, 1986 (ICPSR 9923)

SUMMARY: This survey probed the needs and problems facing local criminal justice practitioners. Within each sampled county,

survey questionnaires were distributed to the police chief of the largest city, the sheriff, the jail administrator, the prosecutor, the chief trial court judge, the trial court administrator (where applicable), and probation and parole agency heads. Although the general topics covered in the questionnaires are similar, specific items are not repeated across the questionnaires, except for those given to the sheriffs and the police chiefs. The sheriffs surveyed were those with law enforcement responsibilities, so the questions asked of the police chiefs and the sheriffs were identical. The questionnaires were tailored to each group of respondents, and dealt with five general areas: (1) background characteristics, including staff size, budget totals, and facility age, (2) criminal justice system problems, (3) prison crowding, (4) personnel issues such as training needs and programs, and (5) operations and procedures including management, management information, and the specific operations in which the respondents were involved. In some cases, sets of question items were grouped into question batteries that dealt with specific topic areas (e.g., staff recruitment, judicial training, and number of personnel). For example, the Staff Recruitment battery items in the Probation and Parole Questionnaire asked respondents to use a 4-point scale to indicate the seriousness of each of the following problems: low salaries, poor image of corrections work, high entrance requirements, location of qualified staff, shortage of qualified minority applicants, and hiring freezes. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: County and city law enforcement agencies (police forces, courts, jails, and probation and parole offices) in the 50 states.

SAMPLING: From a sample of 375 counties across the United States, 2,500 respondents were selected for inclusion in the assessment study. All 175 counties having populations greater than 250,000 were sampled with certainty. The remaining 200 counties were sampled from those having populations less than 250,000. Within each sampled county, the heads of law enforcement agencies were requested to complete questionnaires about their agencies' needs, problems, and resources. All of the sheriffs included in the sample had law enforcement responsibilities. Care should be taken in interpreting the responses: many of the question items pertain to agency needs and requirements, while others ask for the respondent's own opinions.

NOTE: The data files in this collection contain free format data. In all of the files, the data values are separated with blanks and missing data are represented by "-1". The machine-readable documentation includes questionnaires corresponding to each of the data files. In some cases, the documentation does not specify value label codes. Users should proceed with due caution under the assumption that in the case of binary variables, 1 is equal to "yes" and 2 is equal to "no". Response data for open-ended question items are not included in the dataset.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Adult Probation and Parole Agency Heads Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 339 Variables: 138 Record Length: 376 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Trial Court Judges Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 164 Variables: 203 Record Length: 524 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Police Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 281 Variables: 164 Record Length: 389 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Sheriffs Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 207 Variables: 164 Record Length: 423 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Jail Administrators Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 268 Variables: 196 Record Length: 474 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Prosecutors Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 226 Variables: 196 Record Length: 433 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Trial Court Administrators Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 137 Variables: 203 Record Length: 507 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
	Part 9: User Guide Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

**CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON SOCIAL
REALITY [SPAIN] SURVEYS**

**OCTOBER 1992: ECOLOGY AND
ENVIRONMENT (ICPSR 6059)**

**NOVEMBER 1992: SOCIAL ETHICS
(ICPSR 6058)**

**DECEMBER 1992: MASS MEDIA
(ICPSR 6060)**

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

October 1992: Among the issues investigated are the size, population, and climate of the respondent's ideal place of residence, and the respondent's attitudes toward population issues, the depletion of natural resources in Spain and around the world, the earth's environmental problems, the relative importance of environmental problems versus social problems and overpopulation, the promotion of economic development versus environmental protection, possible solutions to environmental problems and who should be responsible for their implementation, and potential measures to protect the environment. Also included is information on the respondent's level of participation in recycling programs and efforts to buy ecologically safe packaging and organically-produced foods.

November 1992: Among the issues investigated are the respondent's attitude toward personal/family situations such as marital infidelity, homosexuality, abortion, contraception, pregnancy out of wedlock, and divorce. Also explored are issues relating to

ethics in the workplace, such as work habits and degree of dedication to one's job, and issues relating to civic cooperation with the justice system, including attitudes toward minorities, the death penalty, and government corruption.

December 1992: This section includes an inventory of the respondent's media-related household appliances, such as television sets, stereo equipment, and video cassette recorders. Among the issues investigated are the frequency and amount of time spent watching television; listening to radio; reading newspapers, magazines, and books; and attending concert and theater events. Information is also provided on respondents' preferences in programming or content and whether different media are experienced alone, in the company of others, or in conjunction with some other activity. In addition, the respondents' attitudes toward mass media in general and the perceived consequences on daily life are measured.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in Spain.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per survey + SPSS Control Cards + machine-readable frequencies

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS
Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: Frequencies
File Structure:	Record Length: 71
rectangular	
Cases: 1,200	
Variables: 195 to 233 per survey	
Record Length: 80	
Records Per Case: 4 to 5 per survey	

Documentation: \$4 per survey

**ABC NEWS REPUBLICAN
CONVENTION QUICK POLL,
AUGUST 1992 (ICPSR 6014)**

SUMMARY: This poll, taken during the 1992 Republican National Convention, provides a snapshot of voter sentiment regarding the 1992 presidential race. Respondents were asked to rate their chances of voting in the election, to indicate for whom they would vote if the election were held at the time of the interview and for whom they would vote if Perot had stayed in the race, and to identify either Bush or Clinton as the candidate who would do a better job of dealing with the breakdown of family values and the economy. 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 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: 770
Variables: 24
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder,
Steven J. Rosenstone, and the
National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: POOLED SENATE ELECTION STUDY, 1988, 1990, 1992 (ICPSR 9580)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1992
are now available. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file +
OSIRIS dictionary

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,253
Variables: 1,899
Record Length: 4,881
Records Per Case: 1

**Note: Users who received these data be-
tween May 1 and June 16, 1993, should
reorder the corrected 3rd release of the
collection.**

Documentation: \$15

Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1991 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Files for the
Youth Cohort (Parts 5-28, 38-44, 46-50,
75-90, 91-93, 100-101, 118-119, 176-177,
and 193-195) and Youth Workhistory
(Part 94) have been revised and updated to
include data for 1991. SAS Control Cards
(Parts 120-175, 178-179, and 191-192)
are available for each Youth Cohort data
file. The Attachments section of the Youth
documentation, formerly provided on mi-
crofiche, is now available as a machine-
readable file, Part 195. The Appendices,
also formerly on microfiche, are now hard
copy. Other Youth documentation remains
available as a combination of microfiche
and machine-readable files. The Merged
Child-Mother files (Parts 51 and 52) have
been updated to include 1989-1990 data,
and Child Assessment Supplements for
1986, 1988, and 1990 (Parts 180-182) are
now available, along with a Codebook

(Part 183) and Index (Part 184) for All Child
Assessment Supplements. In addition, flow-
charts for the Mature Men are available in
machine-readable form as Parts 185-190.
CLASS IV

NOTE: Due to the consolidation of files or
removal of obsolete errata files, there are
no Parts 45, 66, 114, 115, or 117 in this col-
lection. These data occupy over 22 reels of
tape when written at 6,250 bpi, and over
80 reels when written at 1,600 bpi. Due to
the magnitude of this collection, interested
users should initially request the introduc-
tory report that describes the file structure
and content prior to submitting their or-
ders. Codebooks are machine-readable, al-
though some supplementary materials are
available only on microfiche. Numeric and
KWIC indexes and various attachments are
supplied as machine-readable files. Users
will need to order Numeric and KWIC in-
dexes along with data files to determine
column locations for variables.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 81 data files +
machine-readable documentation (text) +
database dictionaries + SAS Control Cards
+ data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR

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

Parts 5-28, 38-44, 46-50, 75-90, 100-101, 118-119, 176-177, 193-195: Youth, 1979-1991 (Main Files)	Part 51: Child-Mother, 1979-1990 (Merged File)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,686 per part	Cases: 8,513
Variables: 9 to 1,431 per part	Variables: 8,959
Record Length: 23 to 4,248 per part	Record Length: 9,120
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 91: Youth, 1979-1991 (Numeric Index)	Part 52: Merged Child- Mother Data, 1979-1990 (Numeric Index)
Record Length: 133	Record Length: 133
Part 92: Youth, 1979-1991 (KWIC Index)	Part 92: Youth, 1979-1991 (KWIC Index)
Record Length: 133	Record Length: 133
Part 93: Youth, 1979-1991 (Codebook)	Part 94: Youth, 1979-1991 (Workhistory)
Record Length: 133	File Structure: rectangular
Parts 120-175, 178-179, 191-192: SAS Control Cards for Youth, 1979-1991	Cases: 12,686
Record Length: 133	Variables: approx. 4,250
	Record Length: 30,703
	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 180-182: Child Assessment Supplements, 1986, 1988, 1990	Part 183: Codebook for All Child Assessment Supplements
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 133

Cases: 4,971, to 5,803 per part	Part 184: Index for All Child Assessment Supplements
Variables: approx. 1,590 to 1,800 per part	Record Length: 133
Record Length: 3,104 to 3,722 per part	
Records Per Case: 1	

Parts 185-190: Mature Men, 1966-1991
(Flowcharts 1978, 1980-1981, 1983, 1990)
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$19 (Youth Cohort);
\$18 (Youth Workhistory);
\$5 (Merged Child-Mother)*

World Bank. Debt and International
Finance Division

WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1970-1991 (ICPSR 8313)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This collection
has been revised and updated to include
data for 1989 through 1991. CLASS IV

RESTRICTIONS: ICPSR obtained these data
from the World Bank under the terms of a
contract which states that the data are for
the sole use of ICPSR and may not be sold
or provided to third parties outside of
ICPSR. Individuals at institutions that are
not ICPSR members may obtain these data
directly from the World Bank.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,040
Variables: approx. 250
Record Length: 256
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE JUVENILE DETENTION, CORRECTIONAL, AND SHELTER FACILITIES, 1988-1989: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9445)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 2, Private Facilities Data, has been added to this collection and a single, revised, machine-readable codebook is now available for both the public and private datasets. The data have been checked and corrected for wild and invalid codes, and undocumented variables have been resolved. In

addition, SAS and SPSS Control Cards have been prepared. CLASS II

NOTE: This study was originally released as **Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1988-1989: Public Facilities.**

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

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

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

Part 1: Public
Facilities Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 1,100
Variables: 498
Record Length: 1,011
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Private
Facilities Data
File Structure:
rectangular
Cases: 2,167
Variables: 498
Record Length: 1,011
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 4: SAS Control Cards
for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 5: SPSS Control Cards
for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Announcements

ICPSR Official Representatives to Meet in October

The 1993 Biennial Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives will be held October 13-16 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."

IASIST Announces Conference and Call for Papers

The International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASIST) will hold its 20th annual conference May 3-6, 1994, in San Francisco.

The 1994 conference theme is "Building Bridges: Resources, Technology and Global Issues." The Conference will feature a day of workshops followed by three days of paper presentations, panel discussions, and poster sessions. It will cover a wide variety of topics of interest to social scientists, data archivists, librarians, information specialists, researchers, programmers, and government agency administrators, as well as data producers.

The Program Committee is now soliciting papers relating to acquisition, preservation, and dissemination of machine-readable numeric, text, and image data. Papers selected for presentation will focus on data-related issues in areas such as:

- Global warming
- AIDS
- Poverty
- Other comparative social research themes

Technical topics can include:

- Uses of the Internet
- UNIX applications in archives
- Centralized vs. decentralized computing

Library issues will cover:

- Bibliographic access tools
- Indexing standards

Of special interest will be discussions on solutions to the dilemma raised in an arena of expanding opportunities and diminishing resources.

Initial proposals for paper presentations or for poster sessions are invited by December 15, 1993. Each proposal should be accompanied by a brief abstract (circa 150 words). Notification of acceptance of initial proposals will occur by January 15, 1994. A second call for papers will follow.

IASSIST94 Conference Location:

Sheraton at Fisherman's Wharf Hotel
2500 Mason Street
San Francisco, CA 94133

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census85@cmsa.berkeley.edu

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Program Committee Chairs:

Martin Pawlocki
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iyw6pgm@mvs.oac.ucla.edu

Catalogs Available From Steinmetz Archive

The Steinmetz Archive has recently published two new catalogs: the *Steinmetz Archive Data Catalog and Guide* and *Netherlands Institute for Public Opinion and Marketing Research (NIPO) Public Opinion Polls Data Catalog, 1963-1992*. The *Steinmetz Archive Catalog and Guide* comes with a KWIC index on diskette. To order these catalogs, contact:

Steinmetz Archive
Herengracht 410-412 1-17 BX
Amsterdam
The Netherlands

ICPSR Study Numbers Move to 6000s

Alert users have probably noticed that new ICPSR data collections have study numbers in the 6000s. Since all numbers in the 9000-9999 range have been assigned, staff have begun assign-

ing lower numbers that had previously not been used in the numbering scheme. When all four-digit numbers have been exhausted, ICPSR will move to five-digit study numbers.

Mailings Sent to ORs

A bulk mailing was sent out to Official Representatives in June 1993. The mailing contained the following items:

- Codebook for **Euro-Barometer 31A: European Elections, 1989: Post-Election Survey, June-July 1989** (ICPSR 9360)
- *Catalog of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data — Spring 1993 Edition*

In August, copies of the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1993-1994* were mailed.

Forthcoming...

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will be available in coming weeks. Please check the Hotline (313-763-3486) or the CDNet Hotline message for announcements of their availability.

- **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [ICPSR Version]** (ICPSR 6067)
- **CBS News/New York Times Monthly Polls, 1992** (Various ICPSR numbers)
- **Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1992** (ICPSR 6133)

- **National Survey of Families and Households, March 1987-May 1988** (ICPSR 6041)
- **Roster of United States Congressional Officeholders and Biographical Characteristics of Members of the United States Congress, 1789-1993: Merged Data** (ICPSR 7803)

The following data collections appear in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1993-1994* but were not available for ordering at the time this *Bulletin* went to press. These studies will also be released in coming weeks. Full descriptions will appear in subsequent issues of the *Bulletin*.

- **Alternative Procedures for Reducing Delays in Criminal Appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983-1984** (ICPSR 9965)
- **Anticipating Community Drug Problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984-1990** (ICPSR 9924)
- **Arrests As Communications to Criminals in St. Louis, 1970, 1972-1982** (ICPSR 9998)
- **Comparison of Drug Control Strategies in San Diego, 1989** (ICPSR 9990)
- **Crime Commission Rates Among Incarcerated Felons in Nebraska, 1986-1990** (ICPSR 9916)
- **Criminal Careers of Juveniles in New York City, 1977-1983** (ICPSR 9986)
- **Criminal Violence and Incapacitation in California, 1962-1988** (ICPSR 9922)
- **Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987-1991** (Data for 1991, 1990, and June-December 1987) (ICPSR 9477)

- **Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Buffalo, 1987** (ICPSR 9984)
- **New Orleans Offender Study, 1973-1986** (ICPSR 6005)
- **Relationship of Mental Disorder to Violent Behavior in the United States, 1983-1984** (ICPSR 9973)
- **Reporting of Drug-Related Crimes: Resident and Police Perspectives in the United States, 1988-1990** (ICPSR 9925)
- **Validating Prison Security Classification Instruments in Hawaii, 1984-1985** (ICPSR 9921)

Notes and Errata

Users of **ABC News/Washington Post Democratic Delegate Poll, July 1992** (ICPSR 9935) should note that statements in the February *Bulletin* and the codebook regarding SAMPLING and UNIVERSE were incorrect. Correct information for these fields is as follows: SAMPLING: Random sample; UNIVERSE: Delegates to the 1992 Democratic National Convention.

Please note that the ICPSR study number for **German Social Survey (ALLBUS) Cumulative File, 1980-1990** has been changed from 9999 to 6101.

September 1993 Vol. XIV, No. 1

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 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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