

The Health and Retirement Survey

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The Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), a nationally representative longitudinal data collection begun in 1992, provides a wealth of information about the population of Americans of pre-retirement age. The first wave of data will be available from ICPSR in the spring of 1994, and additional waves of the study are scheduled to be conducted every two years.

Survey Content

The content of the survey was designed to reflect the analytic and policy interests of researchers working in the area of retirement and aging. Topics addressed by the survey are described briefly below.

Demographics (age, educational attainment, marital status and history, educational attainment of parents)

Physical Health and Functioning (higher-level physical functioning measures as well as baseline Activities of Daily Living [ADL] and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living [IADL] items, disease history and current treatment, utilization of health services, depression scales, quality-of-life measures)

Housing and Mobility (tenure status, house value, housing expenditures, first and second mortgages, home equity loans and lines of credit, second home ownership, mobility plans, measures of neighborhood cohesion)

Family Structure (educational, employment, and marital status of the respondent's children; respondent's parents' economic and health status as well as their living arrangements; and, if there are living parents, location and economic circumstances of sib-

lings; transfers of both money and time to children and parents of HRS respondents)

Current Job (occupation, industry, firm size, earnings, hours, hours flexibility, physical and cognitive job demands, pensions, second jobs, perceived alternative jobs, chances of working full-time at ages 62 and 65, self-employment hours and earnings)

Past Job (asked only if not currently working; similar to Current Job)

Work History (characteristics of the most recent job lasting five years or more, pension characteristics of any such job, any state or local government employment, environmental risk from work, early-out windows)

Disability (disability screen questions, nature of any work limitations, job characteristics before and after disability, employer adaptations to disability, employment history after disability, participation in disability programs, work injuries, labor force participation status)

Retirement Plans (self-reported retirement status, perceived positive and negative features of retirement, specific plans to stop work or to change the kind or amount of work, centrality of work, sources of information about retirement)

Cognition and Expectations (self-reported memory, free-recall test,

delayed-recall test, similarities test; expectations about longevity, future health conditions, changes in Social Security law, and the likelihood of major depressions or inflations in the U.S.)

Net Worth (amount of asset holdings in eight major categories, amounts and dates of inheritances received, amounts and dates of major gifts received)

Income (personal income for both people in a couple household obtained from work, unemployment compensation, veterans' benefits, pensions or annuities, Supplemental Security Income, Workers' Compensation, and Social Security disability or retirement benefits, along with household income from rent, business ownership, interest and dividends, and other income sources, lump-sum settlements received in the baseline year, Food Stamp reciprocity, expenditures on food, major past events that have influenced the economic position of the household, any hours or earnings adjustments associated with recent widowhood)

Insurance (face value and cost of term insurance, along with face value, periodic payment, and duration of life insurance with cash surrender value, Medicare, Medicaid, VA, or CHAMPUS, health insurance coverage provided by an employer, additional health insurance coverage purchased independently)

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Sample Design and Response Rates

Oversampling of Blacks is crucial to the success of a study of retirement, since many of the factors that influence retirement decisions are thought to be quite different for Blacks than for whites. For example, the influence of family structure is thought to be different because of the number of extended family relationships among Blacks. The influence of health conditions is thought to be different because of the substantially greater prevalence of types of disease conditions and functional limitations among Blacks. Blacks are also less likely to have jobs with private pensions, are likely to have fewer economic resources generally as they approach retirement age, and are less likely to be married than whites. HRS oversampled Blacks at the rate of 2:1 relative to whites, and also oversampled both Hispanics and residents of the state of Florida.

Decisions about two other aspects of sample design—the inclusion of both husband and wife in couple households, and the age range—were based on important scientific priorities. One of the weak features of previous retirement studies was the lack of attention paid to women, and the inability to analyze retirement as a joint decision for couples in which both spouses were working. The economy has changed drastically since the last major retirement study in the 1970s, and the prevalence of two-earner families is substantially higher. Thus, it was decided early on to define the sample as including persons who were eligible by virtue of age, and include their spouses regardless of age.

The decision about sample age range was one of the most difficult faced in the planning process. It is desirable to begin collecting data for a retirement study before retirement decisions have been made, but collecting extensive data prior to retirement involves substantial costs. Thus, the problem was to select an age range such that the great majority of the sample had not yet retired, but were not too much younger than retirement age. It was

Table 1 Labor Market Status* (% of respondents)				
	Not Married		Married	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Working	66	65	71	59
Retired	8	7	20	6
Disabled	18	16	9	5
Unemployed	7	4	3	2
Homemaker	1	12	0.5	32

*More than one status is possible, i.e., respondents could be working and homemaker, or working and retired, etc.

decided to include persons aged 51–61, partly on the grounds that a common age at which private pension plans provided strong retirement incentive was around the mid-50s, and it would be advisable to collect several years of data prior to that decision point.

The total sample size for Wave I was 12,654 persons, with 2,064 Blacks, 1,174 Hispanics, and 9,416 whites and others participating. Surveyed men numbered 5,866, women 6,781, with 10,281 married and 2,373 not married. The age distribution was: 9,758 age-eligible; 1,621 younger than 51; and 1,265 older than 61.

Altogether, a little over 6,000 households that met the age-eligibility criteria for the study were identified. In about 14 percent of these cases, both husband and wife refused to be interviewed, leaving 86 percent in which at least one member of the couple participated. Of those households, both spouses participated in about 92 per-

cent of the cases in which either one participated, and of households in which at least one member participated, data were collected from the financially knowledgeable respondent in about 98 percent of the cases. For households with an age-eligible person who was unmarried, in contrast, the overall response rate was about 80 percent.

Administrative Record Linkages

Pensions and Health Insurance. The survey collected detailed information from respondents about private pension incentives, about the extent of health insurance coverage, and about retiree health insurance benefits. However, since individuals often do not know the details of the incentive structures contained in their private pension plans, it was thought desirable to emulate other studies in which the pension plan documents themselves were collected, coded, and made available as part of the overall database.

Table 2
Health Insurance
(% covered by private and public insurance)

	Not Married		Married		
	Covered	Not Cov.	Both Cov.	One Cov.	None Cov.
All HRS Respondents					
Hispanics	65	35	54	22	24
Blacks	77	23	76	13	10
Whites/Others	84	16	84	11	5
Working* Respondents					
Hispanics	65	35	58	18	24
Blacks	76	24	80	12	8
Whites/Others	86	14	85	10	5
Not Working Respondents					
Hispanics	64	36	34	44	22
Blacks	77	23	51	26	23
Whites/Others	74	26	75	19	7

*Households reporting some wage income.

For health insurance coverage, a baseline measurement of the nature, coverage, and costs of private health insurance plans was obtained from employers and included in the database.

Social Security Earnings Linkages. In addition to administrative record data from employers on both private pensions and health insurance, it was clear that there was a great deal of analytic mileage to be obtained if it were possible to collect earnings and benefits data from the Social Security Administration (SSA). There are substantial difficulties in accomplishing such an objective, primarily because of the requirement that such records can only be released externally if there is a statement of informed consent, in which the respondent agrees to have his or her Social Security benefits and earnings data released to an outside organization. And since the earnings data are basically W-2 forms, release of earnings requires approval not only by the SSA but also by the Internal Revenue Service.

After extensive discussion with representatives from the relevant agencies, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in October 1993 that will permit the distribution of a merged SSA-HRS file with appropriate masking and privacy/confidentiality safeguards.

The analytic potential represented by the data merge covered by the agreement is substantial. The relevant Social Security earnings records include not just the records on SSA-covered earnings. Rather, they include, from the year 1978 forward, data on taxable compensation, which is a far richer analytic variable since it includes earnings above the Social Security earnings cap.

The first set of merged data is expected to be available in a public use file sometime in 1994.

Preliminary Findings From the HRS

Table 1 contains a summary of the labor market status of respondents to the HRS. There is a substantial inci-

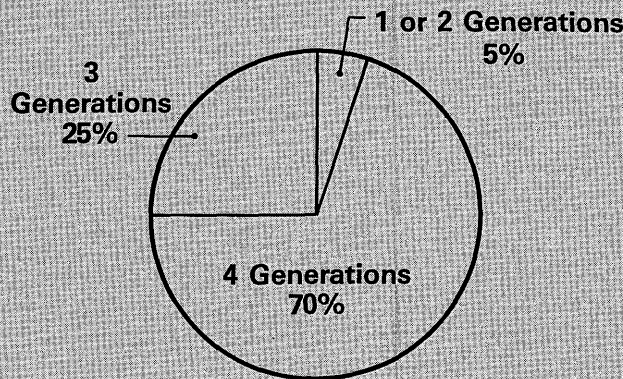
dence of disability, especially among unmarried men and women, and a substantial incidence of retirement. About two-thirds of the sample are currently working, and the labor force participation rates are not that different for men and women, even for those who are married.

Table 2 shows HRS data on the extent of private and public health insurance coverage. In this table, health insurance coverage means that the respondent is covered *either* by public insurance (Medicare, Medicaid, CHAMPUS, etc.), by a private plan associated with an employer or a spouse's employer, or by a private plan purchased individually from an insurance company. By that definition of health insurance coverage, about 14 percent of the HRS sample are not covered, with the noncoverage rates being substantially higher for minorities than for whites, and being somewhat higher for unmarried than for married persons.

The table shows two rather surprising findings. One is the extent of non-coverage among married couples in which either the husband or the wife is covered but the other is not—over 10 percent of whites, and substantially larger proportions of Hispanics and Blacks. Second, there is surprisingly little relationship between health insurance coverage and work status—for Hispanics and whites, virtually the same fraction of working as nonworking married couples show no coverage at all. For Black married couples, working status is associated with substantially higher rates of noncoverage. For single respondents, Hispanics and Blacks show almost identical rates of non-coverage for workers and nonworkers, but whites show substantially higher noncoverage if they are not working.

Tables 3 and 4 contain data on family structure and transfers. One of the innovative features of HRS is the amount of attention paid to extended family structure: extensive data were collected on the economic and demographic circumstances of the respondent's children, parents, and, for those with living parents, on both the husband's and wife's siblings.

Table 3
Family Structure



Married Couples

Table 3 indicates that the great bulk of the HRS sample is part of a four-generation extended family (respondent, parents, children, and grandchildren). Table 4 looks at the extent of transfers to elderly parents who have an ADL limitation, and shows the importance of collecting data on siblings when it comes to assessing who bears the burden of frail, elderly parents. Generally speaking, Table 4 indicates that men are more likely than women to provide financial help to frail parents and less likely to provide time help, and that siblings of HRS respondents play a major role in the provision of care to frail elderly parents. Thus, an assessment of resources available in terms of both income security and personal health care will be seriously incomplete unless there is an accounting of both money and time help from the complete extended family structure.

Income Security and Health Care Issues

The HRS contains a number of features that should make it an exceptionally valuable database with which to examine income security issues. In particular, it contains several measures that should provide a reasonably complete assessment of the distribution of risks to income security in the current pre-retirement population. These risks to income security include:

- Absence or inadequacy of private pension and Social Security income
- Absence or inadequacy of health insurance coverage
- Financial asset holdings, including retirement assets such as IRAs and Keoghs
- Functional health and disability status
- Retiree health insurance coverage and costs

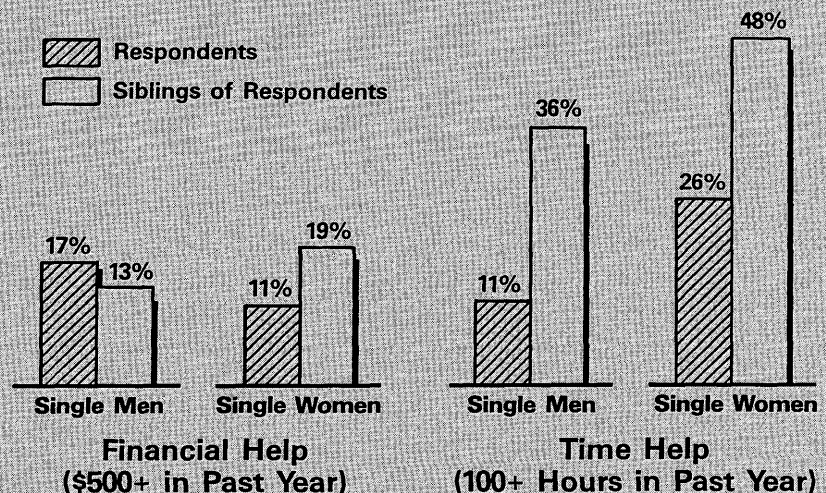
- Transfers of either money or time or both from members of the extended family
- Housing assets and expenditures

In principle, the HRS contained measures of all these risk factors, and if current plans for longitudinal data collections every two years are realized, it should be possible to use HRS to measure changes in these risk factors.

Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD)

Finally, there is an HRS-related database covering people 70 years of age and older that will become available next year. This project, called the Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD), is scheduled to begin data collection in mid-October of 1993 and to complete the first wave by April 1994. Much of the content of AHEAD is derived from HRS, although considerably more attention is paid to functional impairment and to health expenditures. AHEAD is planned as a longitudinal data collection, with observations becoming available every other year. □

Table 4
Transfers to Frail Elderly Parents



ICPSR Official Representatives Meet in Ann Arbor

ICPSR hosted its 21st meeting of Official Representatives (ORs) October 14–17, 1993, on the University of Michigan campus. The meeting centered on the theme "ICPSR and the 21st Century," and participants had ample opportunity to discuss future directions for ICPSR and for social science-research. An innovation for this meeting was the use of "forums," informal group discussions that permitted free exchange of experiences and concerns. Many ORs remarked that the forums were a useful addition to the meeting, prompting a two-way flow of information.

Preconference Workshops

Four preconference workshops were conducted on Thursday, October 14. **Charles Humphrey** (University of Alberta) led a workshop on *Building Customized Data Subsets*. Humphrey emphasized the importance of organizing data so that users can employ the statistical package of their choice to extract data subsets easily. A checklist describing steps in preparing a data subset with a user was also discussed. Finally, Humphrey led participants through an exercise in creating a subset of the General Social Survey.

ICPSR Data and Services was the focus of a workshop conducted by **Diane Geraci** (State University of New York at Binghamton) and **James Jacobs** (University of California, San Diego). Workshop participants represented a diverse group of institutions and local settings for the OR position. Discussion focused on levels of service that an OR can provide to users, ranging from identifying collections of interest to actual data analysis. Other topics addressed included the types of skills ORs may bring to the position and ways to justify and to promote ICPSR membership on member campuses. Participants broke up into small groups to assess their individual local environments and circumstances.

Fred Gey (University of California, Berkeley) and **Colin Campbell** (California State University, Los Angeles) offered a workshop on *Using New Technologies*. Gey compared the capacity, price, advantages, and disadvantages of various storage media. He also discussed accessing data via the Internet and demonstrated the University of California's Census Information System, which permits access via the Internet to CD-ROMs containing Census data. Gey introduced **Charles J. Antonelli** from the Center for Information Technology Integration (CITI) at the University of Michigan, who presented an overview of the file storage system CITI is developing, called the Integrated File System (IFS). Colin Campbell rounded out the workshop by demonstrating California State's Social Science Data Base Archive (SSDBA), which includes data from ICPSR.

Using the 1990 Census: Products and Process was designed to familiarize participants with the machine-readable data files prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Another aim of the workshop was to provide an overview of the SPSS and SAS definitional modules or "control cards" produced by ICPSR to facilitate analyses of these data. **Rodney Ganey** (University of Notre Dame) reviewed the various data products already produced or planned by the Census Bureau, described the content of the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 Census, and explained the geographic breakdowns employed by the files. He discussed at length the content and structure of the Summary Tape Files, which contain areal macrodata derived from the Census, and the Public Use Microdata files (PUMS), which contain records for individual households and persons, and also explained how to use ICPSR's SAS and SPSS control cards with these files. The 1/10,000 PUMS sample produced by ICPSR was another topic of discussion.

Friday, October 15

The OR meeting opened officially with a presentation by **Roberta Balstad Miller**, President of CIESIN, on the mission and structure of the *Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)*. CIESIN was established by congressional mandate three years ago for the purpose of monitoring human aspects of global change. Five federal agencies participate in CIESIN: Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Agriculture, and Office of Science and Technology. CIESIN's constituents are many: social and natural scientists, policy analysts, local and regional planners, environmental groups, educators and students, and the general public. Various services are being developed by CIESIN, including a distributed catalog system, global scale time-series and baseline data on human components of global change, advanced data network computing tools, bridges between the social and natural sciences and the policy and research communities, and cataloging, analysis, and information guides. CIESIN sees its role as providing access to data, in cooperation with existing archives, and expects to work closely and fruitfully with organizations such as ICPSR.

In his Friday afternoon presentation on *Frontiers of Social Science Research: Nonlinear Systems and Scientific Visualization*, **Courtney Brown** (Emory University) offered his vision of where the practice of social science statistics is headed. Brown said he believes that social researchers will begin to complement standard statistical modeling with dynamic model complexities. He also postulated that, in the future, deterministic modeling may supplement probabilistic modeling. One advantage is the simpler mathematics of deterministic models, without having to worry about the variance estimation of stochastic models. Brown predicts that continuous time modeling will prove more fruitful

than discrete time calculations because it more closely approximates social and economic processes. He also discussed modeling systems which employ feedback endogeneity as a key ingredient, stressing the interdependence of all parts of a system. He concluded his remarks by presenting examples of scientific visualization, including graphs of Lorenz attractors that mapped environmental progress in the U.S. based on the effects of successive presidential administrations' policies, and color phase portraits created with Image software from the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

Friday's sessions were followed by technical demonstrations and a tour of the Institute for Social Research, where ICPSR is headquartered. Stations on the tour included the Survey Research Center's automated direct data entry system and computer-assisted telephone interviewing facility. In addition, ICPSR staff demonstrated some key services, such as the CDNet system for data ordering, the ICPSR Gopher and SERIES-L listserver, and optical scanning. Staff were on hand to answer questions about the Summer Training Program and about two topically-oriented archives within ICPSR, the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD).

Saturday, October 16

The first presentation of the day, *The Cutting Edge in Data Archiving, Methodology, and Networking*, focused on technological innovations in the delivery of social science data to researchers. **Richard Rockwell** (ICPSR) described developments in this area at archives in other countries; he emphasized that ICPSR has to strike a balance between developing new services and maintaining traditional services still considered valuable to the membership. He requested information from ORs on the mix of products and services that would be most useful at their institutions. **Paul Anderson** (University of Michigan) demonstrated Extract

and Explore, two new software tools developed in conjunction with CIESIN and the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center which permit online access to the 1-Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) of the 1990 Census. These tools were developed with the goal of limiting or eliminating the need for long-term storage of large datasets and providing rapid analytical access to such collections. **Jason Ng** (National Center for Supercomputing Applications, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana) showed how to explore data resources on the Internet through the use of MOSAIC, a tool developed as a public domain project by the NCSA. MOSAIC provides access in client-server mode to the Internet and has the capability to search and retrieve both text and images from archives throughout the world.

A roundtable on *The World of Data: Comparative Analysis* was conducted by **Duane Alwin** (University of Michigan), **W. Phillips Shively** (University of Minnesota), and **Donald Treiman** (University of California, Los Angeles). Alwin stressed the importance of crossnational surveys in the development and testing of economic, social, and political propositions and principles, and outlined possible strategies or approaches to such studies. A researcher may choose to replicate an entire survey in other countries, replicate single questions, or coordinate in a semi-collaborative way, as is the case with the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). The ISSP, begun in 1982 as a bilateral survey of Germany and the U.S., developed a charter in 1984 and is now conducted in over 20 countries.

Shively focused on why more work in comparative politics has not been done. He theorized that this may be due, in part, to the lag in the diffusion of the field of political science to other countries. Also, most comparative political studies involve comparisons at the state or structural level rather than at the individual level, and there is more variation at the structural level. However, examining factors that mediate between the indi-

vidual and the state (e.g., party identification, the role of the media, the role of groups) may be a fruitful area for study in the future as we try to bridge the gap between individuals and the institutions they are part of.

Treiman discussed the need to use functional equivalents when strict identity in sampling and question wording is not possible. As an example, he noted that in studying labor force behavior across different countries, the lower bound on age is usually 18 years. However, in South Africa, Blacks often start working at 13 or 14 and have been working for several years by the time their counterparts in other countries enter the labor market. There is no easy solution for these types of issues; the researcher must be conscious of the tradeoffs involved when designing the sample. Treiman detailed some practical considerations to bear in mind: (1) Use more rather than less detail in specification and response categories, especially when dealing with education and occupation questions; (2) When there is no reason not to, use identical wording across countries, and also use wording from other studies to facilitate crosstemporal comparisons; (3) Treat comparability as a serious intellectual issue; and (4) Back-translate the entire questionnaire.

Chairing the session on *Computers and Instructional Use*, **Philip Schrodt** (University of Kansas) introduced the topic by remarking that the basic technology of teaching has remained unchanged for centuries; however, recent developments in computing have made possible a variety of innovative techniques and methods of instruction. **Edward Brent** (University of Missouri) demonstrated a hypertext program that he uses to complement his lectures in his introductory sociology course. He pointed out that abstract data and tables become more concrete when visualized as graphs and figures, and the concepts take on more relevance for students. Students are more likely to start thinking and talking about the issues when stimulated in this manner. Another strategy he suggested is polling students in

class on a specific issue and then showing them national data on the same topic.

G. David Garson (North Carolina State University) presented a more pessimistic picture of the use of software technology in instruction. In 1990, a survey at his institution revealed that only 10 percent of the departments were using computers for instructional use. To break beyond the technology barrier, he suggested two strategies: "edumedia" (using multimedia to make the learning process more exciting and more successful); and "killer applications," that is, providing better tools. He went on to describe the characteristics of a "scholar's workstation," a concept that does not currently exist in the social sciences. Ideally, the scholar's workstation should provide (1) data and images, (2) all the relevant research tools, (3) online help and tutorials, and (4) worldwide connectivity. Garson called for ICPSR to explore this concept and to be part of the national dialogue to help advance social science research.

Anne Permaloff (Auburn University of Montgomery) approached the topic from the perspective of preparing students for future employment. In her experience, most students have become used to instant gratification with computers and cannot load their own programs or perform basic computing tasks. She thinks it is crucial for students to begin to grasp the logic underlying computational processes, and she favors hands-on exercises to facilitate this. To get data into the classroom, she suggests having the students develop and administer their own surveys, downloading data from CD-ROMs on campus, using hypertext, making the instructor's own data available for students, and using email.

The three panelists at the roundtable entitled *The American National Election Studies: New Developments in Data Collection and Dissemination* were members of the National Election Studies staff: **Steven Rosenstone**, **Santa Traugott**, and **Tom Ivacko**, all of the University of Michigan. The panel provided an overview of the his-

tory and development of the American National Election Study since its first survey after the presidential election of 1948, and stressed its mission to produce high quality data on political opinion for research and teaching. The panel described data collections that are and will be available from the 1992 election and the status of the 1993 Pilot Study, currently in the field, which assesses the validity of old and new measures for future surveys. The NES staff described new developments in data dissemination and communication with researchers, including plans to produce a CDROM of all NES datasets and the cumulative file, FTP connectivity for data distribution, email conference facilities, and the creation of an anonymous FTP server which would provide information about the project and future funding proposals.

Saturday's banquet featured keynote speaker **Matilda White Riley**, Senior Scientist at the National Institute on Aging, who was introduced by **Richard Campbell**, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago and Resident Scientist at ICPSR. Riley urged ICPSR to become a pioneer in combining quantitative data on aging and structural change with qualitative data that permit more in-depth analysis of the context in which individuals live their lives.

ICPSR Council Chair **William Flanigan** (University of Minnesota) presented **Warren E. Miller Awards for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences** to **Murray Aborn**, formerly with the National Science Foundation; **Sue Dodd**, Data Librarian at the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and **James Dowdy**, Professor of Mathematics at Western Virginia University.

Sunday, October 17

A roundtable on *Historical Data and Analysis*, chaired by **Jerome Clubb** (University of Michigan), focused on three ICPSR data collections that provide information on the lives of individuals at important points in history: Cost of Living of Industrial Workers

in the United States and Europe, 1888-1890; Cost of Living in the United States, 1917-1919; and Study of Consumer Purchases in the United States, 1935-1936. **Patrick Horan** (University of Georgia) noted that these surveys offer rich detail on the social dynamics of households. The first focuses on the period of the Industrial Transformation and provides a wealth of information on topics such as expenditures, schooling, jobs, age, and gender. The second survey covers similar topics for urban households at the end of World War I. The third survey covers the Depression Era and permits the study of household and expenditure patterns that illuminate the individual in context.

Joel Howell (University of Michigan), whose field is medical history, pointed out that history as a discipline has begun to turn away from the study of wars and events to explore instead how individuals lived their lives. Because illness is universal, the social history of medicine and how people received health care is an important area of inquiry. With the 1917-1919 data, the researcher can study larger public health issues as well as individual-level issues and can look at health status, individual expenditures on health care, health and nutrition, expenditures for food, heating and plumbing, and other such topics.

Carole Shammass (University of California, Riverside) spoke about the applicability of these three collections to economic history. The three surveys provide important data points and a bridge to the Consumer Expenditure Surveys implemented in the post-World War II era. The data can be used to study issues such as household allocation of labor and who benefited, effects of children leaving school to work, effects of women in the workforce, re-estimates of Gross National Product that include women's work in the home, savings rates of Americans, and percentages of income spent on food, housing, and transportation.

Archiving Ethnicity Data featured three presenters who described survey projects they have been involved with

in terms of the nature and scope of the surveys, the work carried out, and the findings. **Lawrence Bobo** (University of California, Los Angeles) discussed the Southern California Socialization Survey, an ongoing survey begun in 1986 that was inspired by the Detroit Area Studies in that it involves graduate students in the conduct and administration of the survey. Bobo talked about the challenges of studying a multiethnic population in terms of sampling and language issues.

Katherine Tate (Ohio State University) was part of the study group that worked on the National Black Election Study, a four-wave panel survey modeled after the National Election Studies' pre- and post-election surveys. Data were collected in 1984, 1988, and 1992, and a fourth wave is planned for 1996. Tate discussed the importance of race as a predictor variable in politics and described the National Black Election Study in terms of sample design and weighting.

John Garcia (University of Arizona), who is a principal investigator on the Latino Political Survey, talked about methodological issues involved in studying the Latino population and pointed out that by the year 2050 the total minority population will have become the majority in the U.S. Garcia described the history of the study of the Latino population, which is complex since the Latino umbrella encompasses many groups. He also discussed the Latino Sample, which has recently been incorporated into the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

The roundtable on *The Case of the Missing Data* offered information on the sources of missing data, ways to handle the problem, and possible consequences of the different strategies.

Graham Kalton (Westat, Inc.) began by saying that missing data may be due to noncoverage, total nonresponse, item nonresponse, or partial nonresponse. Weighting is the usual strategy for handling the first two sources of missing data, whereas imputation can compensate for the third. Kalton described how weighting schemes attempt to correct for bias in

the data. However, he noted that the variance of an estimate increases with the size of the weight, so there is a tradeoff between bias and variance to be considered. Tradeoffs can also arise when data are imputed. For example, some methods of imputation can attenuate covariances. Moreover, use of regular standard error formulas will lead to an overestimate of survey precision because sample estimates will appear to be based on a larger number of observations than is the case.

Roderick Little (University of Michigan) expanded upon Kalton's overview of imputation methods by arguing for the multiple imputation of missing values. Imputing a distribution of values retains the advantages of single imputation (e.g., information from incomplete cases is not lost), while representing the uncertainty of the value. Because a distribution of missing values would be generated by the data collector for each missing value, analysts of a dataset would handle the missing data in the same way, rather than each imputing different values. These distributions could be utilized by running an analysis as many times as there are possible values and averaging across the results, with correction factors. Little stressed that the goal of good imputation is to produce good inferences, not necessarily the best estimates of the missing values.

Forums

Forums provided an arena for ORs to discuss concerns freely and openly and to provide suggestions to ICPSR staff. *CIESIN and Global Change* (**Thomas Baerwald**, National Science Foundation, moderator) focused on the ways in which CIESIN and ICPSR can play a role in providing data on human dimensions of global change.

Membership Services (**Carol Kohfeld**, University of Missouri, St. Louis, moderator) discussed ICPSR's moving away from magnetic tape toward online media and FTP.

How to Be an Effective Service Provider (**Ilona Einowski**, University of California, Berkeley, moderator) looked at how ORs can handle com-

peting priorities and fit their OR responsibilities into overloaded schedules. One suggestion was to set limits on services provided.

Quality, Useability, and Timeliness of Data: Priorities and Preferences (**Ann Gray**, Cornell University, moderator) focused on how ICPSR could make data available faster. The possibility of ICPSR's releasing a few selected datasets without preliminary checking by ICPSR was discussed, as was distribution of data on alternative media and which media ICPSR should concentrate on providing.

Paying the Piper for ICPSR Membership or Buying Data (**Michael Baer**, Northeastern University, moderator) looked at issues such as the structure of ICPSR membership and, in particular, whether it was more appropriate or equitable to pay annual dues or to pay a fee for each dataset ordered. ORs seemed to favor continuing the annual dues structure.

Media Migration: When Should ICPSR Abandon Reel-to-Reel Tape? (**Denise Lievesley**, ESRC Archive, moderator) centered on ICPSR's media migration and on the ESRC Archive's successful conversion from magnetic tape distribution to dissemination on a multiplicity of other formats.

The Role of the Data Librarian (**Judith Rowe**, Princeton University, moderator) prompted discussion of the many different activities that data librarians perform for their clientele, including finding data of interest, consulting, data acquisition, cataloging, archiving, and outreach activities.

To permit ORs to suggest topics of their own choice for discussion, an *Open Forum* was also held. Among the issues raised was how ICPSR could keep the membership informed of new advances in technology. Suggestions included running special *Bulletin* articles which could be sent to new ORs; making use of electronic bulletin boards or gophers which might list experts among ORs along with their areas of expertise, plus pointers to articles and discussions on various topics; and maintaining a file of frequently asked questions for new ORs to access. □

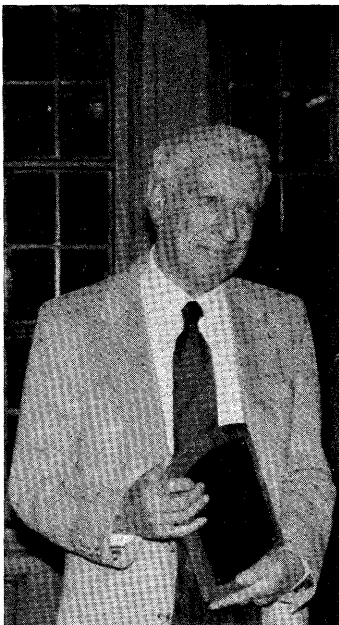
Warren E. Miller Awards for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences

At the 1993 Biennial Meeting, ICPSR introduced a new award named for Warren E. Miller, a founder of ICPSR and its first Executive Director. Throughout his career, Miller demonstrated exemplary service to the social science community and a talent for building institutions that have survived beyond his direct involvement and continue to prosper. ICPSR honored three individuals whose contributions to the social sciences have reflected the same spirit of institution-building and dedication.

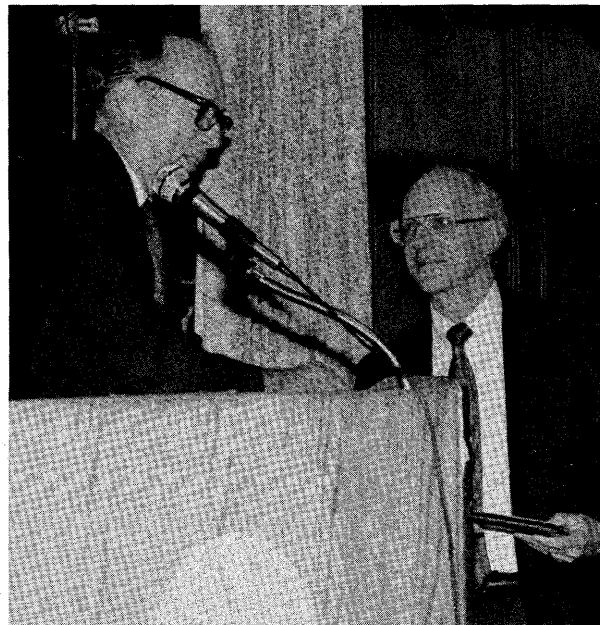
Murray Aborn served the social sciences for three decades from his position as a Program Director for the Social and Economic Science division of the National Science Foundation. To this position he brought knowledge, vision, and rigor, and the understanding that social science advances most effectively when it is built upon sound methodology and a strong institutional infrastructure. When the social sciences were under assault in the early 1980s, he helped to preserve such institutions as the National Election Studies and ICPSR. The social sciences are stronger today because Murray Aborn was at the National Science Foundation during periods of both rapid growth and great challenge.

James Dowdy, professor of mathematics at West Virginia University, serves the social sciences as an instructor in the ICPSR Summer Program. In 14 years of teaching in the Summer Program, he has taught the basics of matrix algebra and calculus to more than 1,700 students. His highly-rated course has made it possible for half a generation of social scientists to progress to more advanced courses in statistics and methods. His course is an international symbol of the Summer Program because of his teaching effectiveness, command of the material, and great enthusiasm. He serves as a model teacher and colleague for the other faculty of the Summer Program.

Sue A. Dodd serves the social sciences from her position as a data librarian in the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She was the originator of the concept of cataloging computer-readable databases. She adapted the MARC record format of the Library of Congress to that end, developed a manual for cataloging datasets, and saw the concept accepted by the American Library Association. Often serving as the Official Representative at Chapel Hill, she connected her interests in cataloging with the practical concerns of a data librarian. She continues to be an intellectual leader in the effort to bring bibliographic order to archival data.



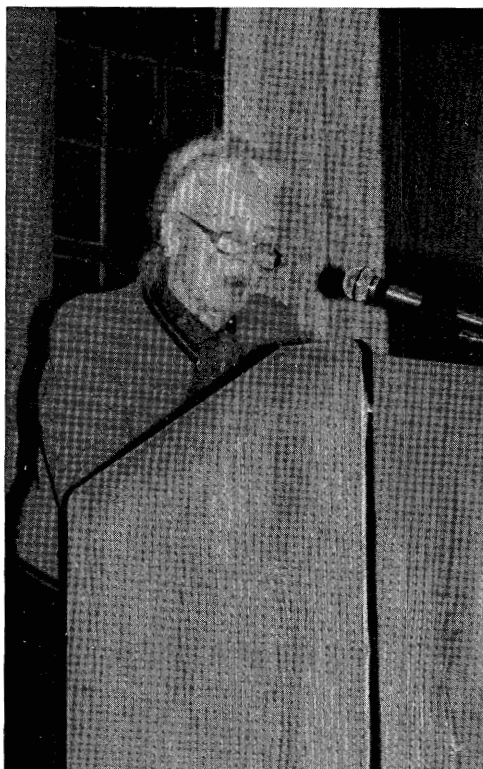
Murray Aborn



James Dowdy (right) with ICPSR Council Chair William Flanigan



Sue A. Dodd



Matilda White Riley (National Institute on Aging) was the Keynote Speaker at Saturday night's banquet.



Roberta Balstad Miller (CIESIN) described CIESIN's role in the social sciences during the opening session of the meeting.



ICPSR Council member Franklin Wilson (University of Wisconsin)

Photos by Rachel Shaw



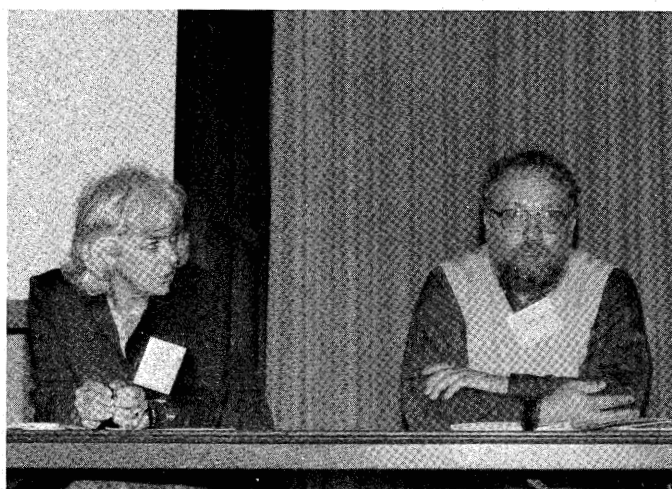
Laura Guy (University of Wisconsin) speaks during the forum on Member Services.



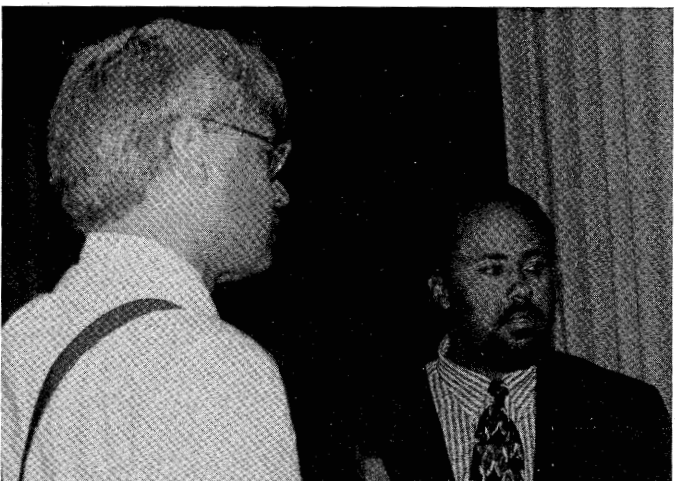
From left, Robert Montgomery (North Carolina Central University), Kenneth Wald (University of Florida), Jacqueline Cunningham (University of South Carolina), and Council member Charles Humphrey (University of Alberta) at the Member Services forum.



Lennart Brantgärde (Swedish Social Science Data Service) demonstrates his interactive documentation system to Council member Donald Treiman (UCLA).



Carole Shammas (University of California, Riverside) and Joel Howell (University of Michigan) at the roundtable on Historical Data and Analysis.



John Garcia (University of Arizona) and Lawrence Bobo (UCLA) at the roundtable on Ethnicity Data.



Rodney Ganey (University of Notre Dame) with ICPSR Assistant Director Carolyn Geda.

ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1994 (Tentative)

First Session

(June 27–July 22)

Lectures

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

Workshops

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

One-Week Workshops

(Dates To Be Announced)

Logit and Log-linear Models
Item Response/Measurement Theory
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis
Network Analysis
"LISREL" Models: Introduction
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information

Second Session

(July 25–August 19)

Lectures

Nonlinear Systems II: Chaos, Catastrophes, and Visualization
Introduction to Computing
Matrix Algebra
Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops

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

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Geographic Information Systems
Data Visualization
Hierarchical Linear Models
Nonparametric Regression

*For a copy of the 1994 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Ph: (313) 764-8392.*

Status of 1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR

The table below lists ICPSR's 1990 Census data holdings at press time and indicates which file series are complete. New collections or documentation products are highlighted in bold italics. Because data are being released continuously, users should routinely check CDNet and the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486) to determine what is currently available. See the Additions to 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)	SAS and SPSS 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 SAS and SPSS 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 SAS and SPSS 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 SAS and SPSS Control Cards User Notes 2-7, Technical Notes 1-18
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1D	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards User Notes 2-7, Technical Notes 1-18
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A	Numerous states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Control Cards User Notes 2-3, Technical Notes 1-2 User Notes 4-17, Technical Notes 3-7

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3B	4 files for all U.S. ZIP codes	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 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	All 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	All 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 SAS and SPSS Control Cards User Notes 2-3
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File	1 file for all U.S. counties	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Comparability File	1 file, 2 formats	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Street Index	550 county files	Machine-Readable Codebook
Geographic Reference File—Names, 1990 (Census Version): [United States]	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico + 8 outlying areas (1 data file per state or area)	Machine-Readable Codebook

ICPSR Data on Alternative Media

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

Copies of ICPSR data on alternative media are ordered by and supplied to the ICPSR Official Representative at each member institution, through whom users must request data. All policies regarding the use of ICPSR data at member institutions apply to data provided on alternative media.

The diskettes listed below are now available for distribution. See the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 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 decompress and transfer the files to their equipment easily and quickly.

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.

Alternative Procedures for Reducing Delays in Criminal Appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9965). Card Image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00073]

Implementation of Quantitative Decision Aids in the Oklahoma Probation and Parole System, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9963). Logical Record Length data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00080]

Charlotte [North Carolina] Spouse Assault Replication Project, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 6114). Logical Record Length data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00081]

Criminal Victimization Among Women in Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on Health Status and Medical Service Usage, 1986 (ICPSR 9920). Logical Record Length data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00082]

Relationship of Mental Disorder to Violent Behavior in the United States, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9973). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00084]

Crime Commission Rates Among Incarcerated Felons in Nebraska, 1986-1990 (ICPSR 9916). Card Image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00085]

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample (2nd ICPSR release) (ICPSR 9952). Documentation, database dictionary, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00087]

Validating Prison Security Classification Instruments in Hawaii, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9921). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00088]

Shock Incarceration in Louisiana, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9926). Logical Record Length data, Card Image data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00089]

Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990 (ICPSR 9908). Card Image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskette D00099]

Bibliographic Citations for All Data Collections Released by ICPSR, 1962-September 30, 1993 (ICPSR 4001, Version 4, October 1993). ASCII text in three parts, and self-extracting file containing all citations [Diskette D00100]

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample (ICPSR 6150). Documentation, database dictionary, Geographic Equivalency Files, SAS and SPSS control cards [Diskettes D00109-D00110]

ICPSR's Serial Data Collections

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and to make available all new waves or versions of a number of data collections that are updated continuously. The following list presents these series alphabetically by title and offers detailed information on the current holdings as of November 1993. Release of updated versions or new waves of these collections will be announced in the quarterly *ICPSR Bulletin*, and through CDNet and the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486).

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan.-Nov.), 1983 (Jan.-July), 1984 (Nov.), 1985-1992
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller et al. and the National Election Studies	1948-1992 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1990
Americans' Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster, et al.	1965-1966, 1975-1976, 1985
Annual/American Housing Surveys [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National: 1973-1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989; National Core: 1978-1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989; SMSA/MSA: 1974-1990; Travel to Work: 1975-1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973-1976, 1978-1990; Employment: 1973-1976, 1978-1991
Balance of Payments Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1993
British National Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969-1970, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976-1992
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
Capital Punishment in the United States	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1973-1990
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790-1970; 1980: STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; STF 5, 60 Years and Over; EEO Special; Journey-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Congress; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 2, 3, 5; 1990: PL 94-171; 1/2 Sample Adjusted Redistricting File; STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D; Public Use Microdata (1%, 5%, 1/10,000 Samples); EEO File; Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File
Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1979, 1984, 1990
Class Structure and Class Consciousness	Erik O. Wright, et al.	Data for the United States (1980), Sweden (1980), Finland (1981), Norway (1982), Canada (1983), Great Britain (1984), West Germany (1985), Denmark (1985), Australia (1986), and Japan (1987)
Cost of Living/Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1888-1890, 1917-1919, 1935-1936, 1960-1961, 1972-1973, 1980-1981, 1982-1983; 1984-1991 annual surveys
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977-1990
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988; City: 1944-1977; County: 1944-1977
Current Population Surveys	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968-1992; May 1969-1981, 1983-1985, 1988-1989, 1991; June 1973-1977, 1979-1988, 1990-1991; Oct. 1968-1991; Nov. 1972-1990 (even years) (ICPSR also has other monthly CPS files)

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953-1984
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948-1993
Election Returns for National and Statewide Offices in the United States	ICPSR	1788-1988
Election Returns for State Legislative Races in the United States	ICPSR	1968-1989
Euro-Barometers and European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, Anna Melich	European Communities Studies: 1970, 1971, 1973; Euro-Barometers 3-32, 34, 37, 38 (1975-1990, 1992); Cumulative File, 1970-1989
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971-1979; Extract: 1982-1990; Longitudinal: 1971-1979
General Social Survey	James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center	Annual files: 1972-1977; Cumulative file: 1972-1993
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1987
Government Finance Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1993
High School and Beyond	National Center for Education Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948-1991
International Social Survey Program	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	Role of Government, 1985-1986; Social Networks and Support Systems, 1986; Social Inequality, 1987; Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988; Work Orientations, 1989; Role of Government II, 1990
Juvenile Court Statistics	National Center for Juvenile Justice	1982-1986
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	1971, 1973-1975, 1977, 1979, 1982-1989
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley	1976-1991
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968-1989; External Cause Extract: 1968-1980
National Assessment of Educational Progress [United States]	Education Commission of the States	1970-1980
National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
National Corrections Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1983-1989
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1972-1975; National: 1973-1991
National Education Longitudinal Study	National Center for Education Statistics	1988; Follow-Up: 1990
National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	NHES I: 1959-1962; NHES II: 1963-1965; NHES III: 1966-1970; NHANES: Cycle I (1971-1975); Cycle II (1976-1980); NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-Ups, 1982-1984, 1986
National Health Interview Surveys and Supplements	National Center for Health Statistics	1970-1991; Cumulative Core File: 1969-1981
National Jail Census	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988
National Judicial Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1986, 1988, 1990
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Education Statistics	1972 + Follow-Ups: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University	Mature Men: 1966-1990; Mature Women: 1967-1989; Young Men: 1966-1981; Young Women: 1968-1988; Youth: 1979-1991; Child-Mother: 1979-1990
National Medical Expenditure Surveys	National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment	1977, 1987
National Nursing Home Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1969, 1973-1974, 1977, 1985; Follow-Ups: 1987, 1988, 1990
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982), Cycle IV (1988)
National Surveys of Jails	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1985-1987, 1989

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1979-1988
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan et al.	Waves 1-25: 1968-1992
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834-1985
Referenda and Primary Election Data [United States]	ICPSR	1968-1988
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969-1979 (odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	12 modules
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	Fall 1953, 1961-1963, 1965, 1973-1977; Spring 1957-1958, 1960-1963, 1967, 1973-1977; Summer 1962-1963, 1966, 1973-1977; Winter 1973-1977; Jan. 1978-Dec. 1990 (monthly)
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1984 Panel: Waves I-IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III-V, VII-VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1985 Panel: Waves I, II, V, VIII Rectangular; Waves III-IV, VI-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1986 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1987 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1988 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II-VI Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1990 Panel: Waves 1-6 Core Microdata; 1991 Panel: Waves 1-3 Core Microdata; Wave 2 Topical Module
Surveys of Inmates of Local Jails	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1972, 1978, 1983, 1989
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1975-1990; SMSA, Cities: 1966-1976
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946-1985
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789-1993
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789-1990
Voter Registration in the United States	ICPSR	1968-1988
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945-1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979-1980, 1983
World Debt Tables	World Bank	1970-1991
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor, et al.	1948-1982 (I, II, III)
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963-1989
World Population	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1950-1981
World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators	World Bank	1950-1992
Youth Studies (various studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965, 1973; Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965; Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965-1973, 1982

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

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1993: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 6217)

SUMMARY: The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges 19 years of the General Social Surveys. In 1993, the topical module focused on culture. Respondents were queried about musical preferences, leisure time activities, television

viewing, desired attributes of friends, important areas of life, the meaning of life, basic values, collective memory, favorite high school course, and college majors. Questions from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module covered scientific and environmental knowledge, pro-environmental activities (e.g., recycling, joining a "green" organization), concern about matters such as air and water pollution, global warming, and nuclear energy, and support for various governmental programs to deal with environmental problems. The National Academy of Sciences' Panel on Poverty and Family Assistance sponsored three items on perceptions of poverty and minimum income. New data for 1993 were added for household structure, ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupation) codes, SEI (Socio-economic Index) occupational codes, and date of interview. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: National Opinion Research Center national probability sample. Block quota sampling was used in 1972-1974 and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982-1991, 1993, and in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 29,388
Variables: 2,173
Record Length: 3,440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$32

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 38.0: EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE, PASSIVE SMOKING, AND CONSUMER ISSUES, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1992 (ICPSR 6044)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys focused on the current status and continuing development of the European Community. Respondents were asked to choose which countries they believed should become part of the Community by the year 2000, to give their opinions on the imminent establishment of the Single European Market and the effectiveness of the European Parliament, and to indicate their knowledge and attitudes about the Maastricht Treaty and the proposed European Monetary Union. Participants in this Euro-Barometer also provided a detailed assessment of the operation of the European Court of Justice situated in Luxembourg. Respondents were asked whether they had a favorable or an unfavorable impression of the Court, how important a part it played in the European Community, how familiar they were with its activities, what role the Court should take on issues such as abortion, and how they viewed the relative importance of European Community law versus the national laws of member countries. Respondents also furnished information concerning their attitudes and behavior toward smoking. Questions focused on the

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.

type of tobacco products used, the number of cigarettes consumed daily, the desire of smokers to limit their consumption, the attitudes of both smokers and nonsmokers toward the use of tobacco products in public, the effects of being exposed to other people's smoke ("passive smoking"), opinions regarding regulations prohibiting smoking in some public places, feelings about smoke in the workplace, the advertising of tobacco products, and knowledge of the "European Code of Cancer" (a set of elementary rules, developed by a committee of cancer experts, for the possible prevention of cancer). An additional section of this survey focused on the safety of consumer products and services. Respondents were asked what was most important to them when purchasing a product, whether enough attention was being paid to consumer product safety, what particular concerns they had regarding product safety, and whether governments, private companies, or consumers themselves were mainly responsible for the safe use of certain products. Other areas of focus on this topic included safety expectations while traveling in other countries and the need to be told about potentially dangerous situations such as nuclear accidents, oil spills, or water contamination; the value of insurance to cover risks while traveling; worries regarding the safety of older adults and children; and the incidence of major domestic accidents among family members. As in previous Euro-Barometers, questions on political party preference asked respondents which party they felt the closest to, how they voted in their country's last general election, and how they would vote if a general election were held the next day. 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, as well as in Norway.

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

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was performed 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: 14,014
Variables: 778
Record Length: 882
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: \$4

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3B (ICPSR 6116)

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File 3B contains sample data weighted to represent the total population. The collection also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Additional population and housing variables include items such as age, ancestry, disability, citizenship, education, income, marital status, race, sex, travel time to work, rent, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. The collection includes 178 population tables and 99 housing tables. Data are provided by 5-digit ZIP code within each state, including county portions of the ZIP codes. **CLASS IV**

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + 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: ZIP Codes Beginning With 0, 1, or 2 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 18,481 Variables: 3,420 Record Length: 7,925 Records Per Case: 4	Part 2: ZIP Codes Beginning With 3 or 4 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 14,832 Variables: 3,420 Record Length: 7,925 Records Per Case: 4
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Part 3: ZIP Codes Beginning With 5, 6, or 7 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 104,255 Variables: 3,420 Record Length: 7,925 Records Per Case: 4	Part 4: ZIP Codes Beginning With 8 or 9 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 9,698 Variables: 3,420 Record Length: 7,925 Records Per Case: 4
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Part 5: Data Dictionary for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 6: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 132
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Part 7: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 8: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80
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Part 9: User Notes 2-3 and Technical Notes 1-2 (March 1992) Record Length: 132	Part 10: User Notes 4-10 and Technical Notes 3-7 (August 1992) Record Length: 132
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Part 11: User Notes 11-15 (March 1993) Record Length: 132	Part 12: 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 S-5, NUMBER OF WORKERS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE BY COUNTY OF WORK (ICPSR 6123)

SUMMARY: This collection contains two types of records. Record 1 provides the number of workers identified by county of residence and county of employment. In the case of the six New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont), cities and towns rather than counties are the unit of geography. Record 2 correlates the metropolitan area codes used in Record 1 with their alphabetic names and Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/PMSA) designations. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons living in the United States who were 16 years old or over and who were employed during the calendar week preceding the date on which they completed their Census questionnaires.

SAMPLING: The Census sample consists of that portion of the population who filled out the more detailed census questionnaire (the "long form"). Data for this collection were compiled from this sample.

NOTE: Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and Appendix E, Questionnaire Pages, are available in hardcopy form only and may be requested from Member Services.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 221,733
Variables: 19
Record Length: 100
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$3 (partially
machine-readable)*

Gary R. Andrews

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
COLLABORATIVE STUDY ON
SOCIAL AND HEALTH ASPECTS OF
AGING IN FIJI, KOREA, MALAYSIA,
AND THE PHILIPPINES, 1983-1985
(ICPSR 6057)**

SUMMARY: These data were gathered to provide information on the elderly in Fiji, Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Questions were asked regarding demographic characteristics (age, race, sex, marital status, religion, household, number of children and siblings, education), economic resources (employment status of respondent and of respondent's spouse, main income source, other income sources, whether house was owned), health (current health status, accidents and/or injuries affecting daily activities, number of times respondent saw a health professional in the previous month, number of days in hospi-

tal, nursing home, or rehabilitation center in the previous month, medications currently used, usage of any devices to assist in getting around), activities of daily living, living habits (smoking or drinking), social activities (club membership, whether respondent had a confidant), housing (satisfaction with current living conditions, accessibility to quarters, safety), and mental state of the respondent. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons 60 years and older in Fiji, Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

SAMPLING: Fiji: Random sampling within districts and provinces. In households that contained more than one person over 60, all were interviewed. Korea: Random sampling. Malaysia: Purposive sampling of five subregions. The Philippines: Three-stage stratified cluster sample.

NOTE: The principal investigator recommends that users consult the publication *Aging in the Western Pacific* (see related publication below) before undertaking any analyses.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument + supplemental SPSS files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
NONNUM/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,571
Variables: approx. 168
Record Length: 72
Records Per Case: 21

RELATED PUBLICATION:
Andrews, Gary R. *Aging in the Western Pacific*. Manila: World Health Organization, Regional Office for the Western Pacific, 1986.

Documentation: \$4

*World Bank. International Economics
Department*

**WORLD TABLES OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL INDICATORS,
1950-1992 (ICPSR 6159)**

SUMMARY: This data collection contains economic and social indicators for 189 countries. Included are economic variables

such as gross national product; gross domestic product; value added in agriculture, industry, manufacturing, and services; value of imports and exports; private consumption; government consumption; gross national savings; gross domestic savings; government deficit or surplus; net direct foreign investment; repayments of long-term loans; public long-term debt; international reserves excluding gold; and gold holdings at London market price. Many variables are expressed both in terms of current prices and in terms of constant 1980 prices. Demographic and social variables include population, total fertility rate, crude birth rate, life expectancy at birth, food production per capita, percent of labor force in agriculture, percent of labor force that is female, and primary and secondary school enrollment rates. CLASS IV

NOTE: Most economic data for Germany refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification, while demographic and social data are for the unified Germany. There was insufficient data to include any information for the newly created countries of Slovenia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic. Data are provided for the former Yugoslavia and the former Czechoslovakia.

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 members of ICPSR may obtain these data directly from the World Bank.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 25,965
Variables: approx. 118
Record Length: 937
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1991: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 6210)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Diary Survey contains consumer information on small, frequently purchased items such as food, beverages, food consumed away from home, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, and personal care products and services. Participants were asked to maintain expense records, or diaries, of all purchases made each day for two consecutive one-week periods. Information was also elicited at the end of the two-week period on work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or profession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. A consumer unit consists of all members of a particular housing unit who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement. Consumer unit determination for unrelated persons is based on financial independence. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. The Detailed Expenditures (EXPN) files present weekly data on expenditures at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level, while the Income (DTAB) files contain weekly data on income at the UCC level. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

SAMPLING: This survey is based on a national probability sample of households. The sampling frame (i.e., the list from which housing units were chosen) for this

survey was generated from the 1980 Census 100-percent detail file. Each selected sample unit is requested to keep two one-week diaries of expenditures over consecutive weeks. The earliest possible day for placing a diary with a household is predesignated so that each day of the week has an equal chance to start the reference week and the diaries are evenly spaced throughout the year. During the last six weeks of the year, the diary sample is supplemented to twice its normal size to increase the reportings of types of expenditures unique to the holiday season.

NOTE: (1) Documentation for the Diary tape has been restructured beginning with the 1991 survey year. (2) Part 11 contains 122,346 records, not 122,340 records as listed in the documentation.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1, 5, 9, 13: Family Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,593 to 3,771 per part Variables: approx. 340 Record Length: 1,535 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2, 6, 10, 14: Member Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,770 to 9,684 per part Variables: approx. 90 Record Length: 263 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 3, 7, 11, 15: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 123,829 to 172,017 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 38 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4, 8, 12, 16: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 41,348 to 59,924 per part Variables: 5 Record Length: 28 Records Per Case: 1
Part 17: 1991 Publication Aggregation Record Length: 132	Part 18: 1991 Publication Labels Record Length: 132
Part 19: 1991 Universal Classification Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 20: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 133

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1991: INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 6209)

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview Survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. The Consumer Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files in this collection contain consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of both the reference person and the spouse. Summary expenditure data are also provided. The Member Characteristics and Income (MEMB) files present selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. Each record in the FMLY and MEMB files consists of three months of data. Detailed Expenditures (MTAB) files provide monthly data at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level. In these files expenditures for each consumer unit are classified according to UCC categories and are specified as gifts or nongifts. There may be more than one record for a UCC in a single month if that is what was reported to the interviewer. The Income (ITAB) files supply monthly data at the UCC level for consumer unit characteristics and income. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: The Consumer Expenditure Survey is based on a national probability

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

NOTE: (1) A new Interview Survey questionnaire was introduced beginning in April 1991, resulting in significant changes to the 1991 Interview Survey data files. Several files, including Purchases of Household Appliances, Inventory of Household Appliances, Inventory and Purchases of Owned Vehicles, Disposal of Owned Vehicles, Trips and Vacations, and Vehicle Make/Model Codes and Titles, have been moved to the Consumer Expenditure Survey: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files for 1991 and subsequent years. (2) Record counts listed in the documentation are incorrect for Parts 7, 11, 15, and 19. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will issue an erratum to the documentation in the future.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 20 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1, 5, 9, 13, 17: Family Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,065 to 5,187 per part Variables: approx. 365 Record Length: 2,303 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2, 6, 10, 14, 18: Member Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 13,198 to 13,473 per part Variables: approx. 90 Record Length: 279 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3, 7, 11, 15, 19: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 451,959 to 494,124 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4, 8, 12, 16, 20: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 271,803 to 279,543 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 21: 1991-1992 Publication Aggregation Record Length: 40	Part 22: 1991-1992 Publication Labels Record Length: 120
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Part 23: 1991-1992 Universal Classification Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 24: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 133
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, MSA CORE AND SUPPLEMENT FILES 1985 (ICPSR 9853) 1989 (ICPSR 6157)

SUMMARY: These data collections contain information from samples of housing units in 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions concerning quality of housing include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, availability of electrical outlets, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice or rats. Data on housing expenses include amount of mortgage or rent payments and costs of utilities, fuel, garbage collection, property insurance, and real estate taxes. Residents were also asked to evaluate the quality of their neighborhoods with respect to issues such as crime, street noise, quality of roads, commercial activities, presence of trash, litter, abandoned structures, or offensive odors, and adequacy of services such as police protection, shopping facilities, and schools. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic information is provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data are available on the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Housing units in 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

SAMPLING: Samples of housing units from 11 MSAs drawn from 1980 Census of Popu-

lation and Housing records, and updated to include a sample of housing units constructed since 1980.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/CONCHK.PI/BLANKS (ICPSR 6157)

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Boston, Massachusetts-New Hampshire
Part 2: Dallas, Texas
Part 3: Detroit, Michigan
Part 4: Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas
Part 5: Los Angeles-Long Beach, California
Part 6: Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota
Part 7: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-New Jersey
Part 8: Phoenix, Arizona
Part 9: San Francisco-Oakland, California
Part 10: Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida
Part 11: Washington, DC-Maryland-Virginia

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,218 to 6,774 per part (ICPSR 9853),
3,662 to 4,001 per part (ICPSR 6157)
Variables: approx. 1,140
Record Length: 2,640 and 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 Commerce.
Bureau of the Census*

CENSUS OF GOVERNMENTS, 1987: EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (ICPSR 6069)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains the October 1987 employment and payroll figures for federal, state, and local governments. Data for full- and part-time employment and payrolls are provided for functions such as air transportation, education, corrections, police, fire protection, utilities, health, public welfare, parks, libraries, sanitation, highways, and transit. Additional data cover labor-management relations, employee organizations, employee benefits, and unemployment, health, and life insurance. Three files comprise this collection. File A provides an individual data record for each of the following governments in the United States: the federal government, 50 state governments, 3,042 county governments, 19,227 municipal

governments, 16,685 township governments, 29,270 special district governments, and 14,710 independent school district governments. In addition, there are 635 records for regional Education Service Districts (ESDs) classified officially as dependent agencies of independent school districts. File B contains summary data records for county geographic areas. The county area summaries supply aggregated data for all local governments within the geographic boundaries of each county or county-type area. File C provides national and state area summaries by level and type of government. For each state area, the following summary records are provided: state and local government total, state government total, local government total, county government total, municipal government total, special district government total, and school district government total. The national summaries include each of the record types provided for state areas plus a single record for the federal government. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The federal government, 50 state governments, and 82,934 counties, municipalities, and school and other districts in existence in the United States as of October 1987.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: File A File Structure: rectangular Cases: 83,620 Variables: approx. 455 Record Length: 14,000 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: File B File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,133 Variables: approx. 455 Record Length: 14,000 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: File C File Structure: rectangular Cases: 417 Variables: approx. 455 Record Length: 14,000 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 132

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS SURVEY DATA, PRIVATE INSURANCE BENEFIT DATABASE AND LINKAGES TO HOUSEHOLD SURVEY POLICYHOLDERS [PUBLIC USE TAPE 16] (ICPSR 6168)

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. Public Use Tape 16 is the second public use data release from the NMES Health Insurance Plans Survey (HIPS). The purpose of the HIPS was to verify information reported by respondents to two components of the NMES, the Household Survey and the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN), about their health insurance coverage. Additional details were also obtained from the employers, unions, and insurance companies through which coverage was provided. Parts 1 and 2 of Public Use Tape 16 are files that can be used to link data to Household Survey policyholders in **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Policyholders of Private Insurance: Premiums, Payment Sources, and Types and Source of Coverage [Public Use Tape 15]** (ICPSR 9901). These link files permit identification of the records in the Private Health Insurance Benefit Database (Parts 3-17 of this collection) that describe the specific benefits held by the policyholders. These files also permit linkage to the personal and socioeconomic characteristics for these policyholders found in **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Population Characteristics and Person-Level Utilization, Rounds 1-4 [Public Use Tape 13]** (ICPSR 9695). Future link files will permit linkage of the Benefit Database to persons in the SAIAN and to dependents of policyholders in the Household Survey. The section files of the Benefit Database, Parts 4-13, contain information on Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), copayments, basic coverage, hospital and medical services, cost-containment provisions, major medical coverage, dental care, prescription drugs, vision and hearing care, and Medicare benefits. The schedule files, Parts 14-17, contain specific deductible amounts, dollar benefits, coinsurance pro-

visions, maximum benefits, and benefit periods. Wherever possible, copies of policies or booklets describing the coverage and benefits were obtained in order to abstract this information. CLASS IV

SAMPLING: The HIPS sample consisted of a subset of the employers, unions, and other sources of health insurance identified by respondents to the 1987 NMES Household Survey and SAIAN and included (1) all employers associated with jobs held by individuals at least 16 years old in Round 4 of the Household Survey, (2) the most recent employer of individuals not employed in Round 4 who were at least 21 years old, and (3) all sources of health insurance that were identified by Household Survey respondents as in force at the end of 1987.

NOTE: The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 16 are released as coded. The benefit data are unedited and the database structure has not been simplified.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 17 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + SAS Control Cards + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Link File to Public Use Tape 15 for Employment-Related Insurance File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,549 Variables: 25 Record Length: 104 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Link File to Public Use Tape 15 for Non-Employment-Related Insurance File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,992 Variables: 23 Record Length: 95 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Header File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,526 Variables: 34 Record Length: 116 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Health Maintenance Organizations File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,295 Variables: 9 Record Length: 26 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Benefits Provided Under Basic Coverage File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,488 Variables: 325 Record Length: 729 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Cost-Containment Provisions Under Basic Coverage File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,548 Variables: 48 Record Length: 122 Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Benefits Provided Under Major Medical Coverage
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,435
Variables: 690
Record Length: 1,485
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Dental Care Benefits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,481
Variables: 133
Record Length: 296
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: Vision Care Benefits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,597
Variables: 61
Record Length: 134
Records Per Case: 1

Part 13: Medigap/Retiree Benefits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,337
Variables: 140
Record Length: 281
Records Per Case: 1

Part 15: Deductible Schedule
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,679
Variables: 13
Record Length: 36
Records Per Case: 1

Part 17: Maximum Schedule
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,639
Variables: 8
Record Length: 26
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Cost-Containment Provisions Under Major Medical Coverage
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,711
Variables: 120
Record Length: 265
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Prescription Drug Benefits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,302
Variables: 35
Record Length: 75
Records Per Case: 1

Part 12: Hearing Care Benefits
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,709
Variables: 49
Record Length: 109
Records Per Case: 1

Part 14: General Benefits Schedule
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 68,482
Variables: 107
Record Length: 302
Records Per Case: 1

Part 16: Coinsurance Schedule
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 25,197
Variables: 34
Record Length: 116
Records Per Case: 1

Part 18: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary
Record Length: 133

Part 19: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$31, partially machine-readable

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT, FACILITY USE AND EXPENDITURE DATA FOR NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOME RESIDENTS [PUBLIC USE TAPE 17] (ICPSR 6158)

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Institutional Population Component (IPC) is a survey of nursing and personal care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded and residents admitted to those facilities. Information was collected on facilities and their residents at several points during 1987. Use and expenditure estimates for institutionalized persons can be combined with those from the Household component for composite estimates covering most of the civilian population. Information on facilities and residents was collected from facility administrators and caregivers, with additional information collected from next of kin or other knowledgeable respondents. These data were supplemented by Medicare claims information for covered sample persons. Public Use Tape 17 is the first release of expenditure and use data from the IPC. It provides demographic information such as race, age, sex, education, veteran status, medical history, income, family, date of admission, vital status, residence history, use of long-term care, insurance coverage, and home ownership. Additional information covers the respondent's institutional stays in 1987, dates and lengths of stays, and characteristics of the institution, including size, type, ownership, and certification status. Also provided are data on expenses and sources of payments for services rendered in nursing and personal care homes. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All persons (other than staff) who spent one or more nights in 1987 as residents of a nursing or personal care home or a facility for the mentally retarded.

SAMPLING: The **Inventory of Long-Term Care Places, 1986** [ICPSR 9169] served as the sampling frame for the 1987 sample of long-term care facilities. Three strata were used for the facility sample: nursing and

personal care homes with three or more beds, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded with 3-15 beds, and all remaining facilities for the mentally retarded with more than 15 beds. A total of 810 nursing and personal care homes and 691 facilities for the mentally retarded were sampled.

NOTE: Records in these files can be linked to all NMES public use tapes from the Institutional Population Component survey by using the person identifier (SPERIDX) and facility identifiers (OFIDX and FIDX).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Person Characteristics File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,726 Variables: 182 Record Length: 390 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Institutional Stays File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,265 Variables: 33 Record Length: 110 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Expenditures and Sources of Payment File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 42,991 Variables: 286 Record Length: 1,100 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133	Part 5: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$28, partially machine-readable

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: SURVEY OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, PRELIMINARY HEALTH STATUS QUESTIONNAIRES AND ACCESS TO CARE SUPPLEMENT [PUBLIC USE TAPE 21P] (ICPSR 6169)

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each

person's use of services. The Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN) was designed in collaboration with the Indian Health Service (IHS), and used the same data collection instruments, interview procedures, and time frame as the NMES Household Survey component. However, the SAIAN differed from the Household Survey in several respects. The SAIAN sample was interviewed only three times and was not given the supplements on long-term care, caregiving, and care-receiving. Also, SAIAN respondents were asked additional questions on topics such as use of IHS facilities and traditional medicine, and were given a modified self-administered questionnaire with separate versions for adults and children. Interviewers for the SAIAN were mainly American Indians or Alaska Natives, and about 20 percent of the interviews were not conducted entirely in English. Of these, approximately 40 percent were conducted entirely in the native language of the respondent. Public Use Tape 21P includes variables on demographic characteristics (age, race, sex), medical conditions, illnesses, limitations on activities, vaccinations, type of medical facility and doctors, and native language. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: The population of American Indians and Alaska Natives living on or near reservations and eligible for health care services from or sponsored by the Indian Health Service.

SAMPLING: The sample is a stratified area probability design with three stages of sample selection: (1) selection of primary sampling units (PSUs), which are counties or groups of contiguous counties (in Alaska, the county equivalents developed by the state of Alaska and the Census Bureau for statistical purposes were employed), (2) selection of segments within PSUs, (3) selection and screening of dwelling units within segments. Based on the results of the screening, all dwelling units including persons eligible for IHS services were selected in the SAIAN. The sample frame included all counties in the United States including or adjacent to reservations of federally-recognized tribes or Alaska Native villages. For cost considerations, the sample frame was truncated to remove counties with the lowest concentrations of eligible persons, and disproportionate sampling was applied to remaining counties with low concentrations of American Indians.

NOTE: The principal investigator notes that the data in Public Use Tape 21P are pre-

liminary in nature and released prior to final cleaning and editing, in order to provide access to information from the SAIAN. Records in these files can be linked to other public use datasets from the SAIAN using the person identifier (PIDX). For user convenience the file also contains, for each person, basic demographic characteristics as established in the SAIAN. These demographic data replace data items previously released in **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Round 1 Person-Level File [Public Use Tape 11]** (ICPSR 9689).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: Technical and
File Structure: rectangular	Programming
Cases: 5,695	Information and
Variables: 195	Data Dictionary
Record Length: 441	Record Length: 133
Records Per Case: 1	

Part 3: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$18, partially machine-readable

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1991 (ICPSR 6156)

SUMMARY: The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) collects medical and demographic information annually from a sample of hospital discharge records. Variables include the patients' demographic characteristics (sex, age, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, final diagnoses, surgical and nonsurgical procedures, dates of surgeries, and sources of payment. Information on hospital characteristics such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country is also included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Patient discharges from nonfederal short-stay hospitals located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: The redesigned (as of 1988) NHDS sample includes with certainty all hospitals with 1,000 or more beds or 40,000 or more discharges annually. The remaining sample of hospitals is based on a stratified three-stage design. The first stage consists of selection of 112 primary sampling units (PSUs) that comprise a probability subsample of PSUs used in the 1985-1994 National Health Interview Surveys. The second stage consists of selection of non-certainty hospitals from the sample PSUs. At the third stage a sample of discharges was selected by a systematic random sampling technique. For 1991, the sample consisted of 528 hospitals. Of these, 7 were found to be ineligible. Of the 521 eligible hospitals, 484 hospitals responded to the 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. In 1988, the NHDS was redesigned to provide geographic sampling comparability with other surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), to update the sample of hospitals selected into the survey, and to maximize the use of data collected through automated systems. Changes in the survey may affect trend data, that is, some of the differences between NHDS statistics based on the 1965-1987 sample and statistics based on the sample drawn for the new design may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 274,311
Variables: approx. 50
Record Length: 205
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW
SURVEY, 1990: ASSISTIVE DEVICES
SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6139)**

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 1990 Assistive Devices Supplement includes variables from the core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1990** [ICPSR 9839]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include questions about braces; special equipment for getting around, such as crutches, canes, walkers, and wheelchairs; assistive devices for hearing and vision; artificial limbs; and communication aids. Additional questions covered where devices were used and how often, how they were paid for, whether or not the home was equipped with special devices and what those devices were, and any equipment the respondent needed but did not have. CLASS IV

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

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

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

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: 117,042
Variables: approx. 160
Record Length: 1,200
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

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

Documentation: \$4

J. David Hirschel et al.

**CHARLOTTE [NORTH CAROLINA]
SPOUSE ASSAULT REPLICATION
PROJECT, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 6114)**

SUMMARY: This study is a replication and extension of an experiment conducted in Minneapolis (**Minneapolis Intervention Project, 1986-1987** [ICPSR 9808]) to test the efficacy of three types of police re-

sponse to spouse abuse. Three experimental treatments were employed: (1) advising and possibly separating the couple, (2) issuing a citation (an order to appear in court to answer specific charges) to the offender, and (3) arresting the offender. The main focus of the project concerned whether arrest is the most effective law enforcement response for deterring recidivism of spouse abusers. Cases were randomly assigned to one of the three treatments and were followed for at least six months to determine whether recidivism occurred. Measures of recidivism were obtained through official police records and victim interviews. Cases that met the following eligibility guidelines were included in the project: a call involving a misdemeanor offense committed by a male offender aged 18 or over against a female victim aged 18 or over who were spouses, ex-spouses, cohabitants, or ex-cohabitants. Also, both suspect and victim had to be present when officers arrived at the scene. Victims were interviewed twice. The first interview occurred shortly after the "presenting incident," the incident which initiated a call for police assistance. This initial interview focused on episodes of abuse which occurred between the time of the presenting incident and the day of the initial interview. In particular, detailed data were gathered on the nature of physical violence directed against the victim, the history of the victim's marital and cohabitating relationships, the nature of the presenting incident prior to the arrival of the police, the actual actions taken by the police at the scene, post-incident separations and reunions of the victim and the offender, recidivism since the presenting incident, the victim's previous abuse history, alcohol and drug use of both the victim and the offender, and the victim's help-seeking actions. Questions were asked regarding whether the offender had threatened to hurt the victim, actually hurt or tried to hurt the victim, threatened to hurt any member of the family, actually hurt or tried to hurt any member of the family, threatened to damage property, or actually damaged any property. In addition, criminal histories and arrest data for the six-month period subsequent to the presenting incident were collected for offenders. A follow-up interview was conducted approximately six months after the presenting incident and focused primarily on recidivism since the initial interview. Arrest recidivism was defined as any arrest for any subsequent offense by the same offender against the same victim committed within six months of the presenting incident. Victims were asked to estimate how often

each type of victimization had occurred and to answer more detailed questions on the first and most recent incidents of victimization. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Calls for assistance received by the Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department from August 1987 through June 1989 regarding domestic disturbances that met predefined eligibility requirements.

SAMPLING: The sample consisted of victims of spouse abuse, as defined by the researchers, which occurred in Charlotte, North Carolina, between August 1987 and June 1989. Randomized treatments were assigned to 686 eligible police calls for assistance. Of these, the researchers identified 646 victims whom they attempted to interview. Initial and follow-up interviews were completed with 419 and 324 victims, respectively. Offender criminal histories were obtained from official police records for a total of 650 different offenders who were involved in the 686 eligible calls for police assistance included in the study. Of the cases for which a citation or arrest was the response, citations were issued in 181 cases, and arrests were made in 271 cases. Records were unavailable in nine cases, making a total of 443 cases for which court records were obtained (court records were not applicable to the cases that received counseling/separation treatment).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
CONCHK.ICPSR/RECODE

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

Part 1: Police Calls Assigned to Randomized Treatments File Structure: rectangular Cases: 686 Variables: 133 Record Length: 239 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Offender Criminal Histories File Structure: rectangular Cases: 650 Variables: 100 Record Length: 319 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Victim Initial Interviews File Structure: rectangular Cases: 419 Variables: 565 Record Length: 888 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Victim Follow-Up Interviews File Structure: rectangular Cases: 324 Variables: 239 Record Length: 367 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Offender Court Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 443 Variables: 28 Record Length: 83 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 79 Parts 7-11: SPSS Export Files Record Length: 80
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Parts 12-16: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80	Part 17: User Guide Record Length: 79
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Mary P. Koss

CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION AMONG WOMEN IN CLEVELAND, OHIO: IMPACT ON HEALTH STATUS AND MEDICAL SERVICE USAGE, 1986 (ICPSR 9920)

SUMMARY: The impact of criminal victimization on the health status of women is the focus of this data collection. The researchers examined the extent to which victimized women differed from nonvictimized women in terms of their physical and psychological well-being and their use of medical services. The sample was drawn from female members of a health maintenance plan at a worksite in Cleveland, Ohio. Questions used to measure criminal victimization were taken from the National Crime Survey and focused on purse snatching, home burglary, attempted robbery, robbery with force, threatened assault, and assault. In addition, specific questions concerning rape and attempted rape were developed for the study. Health status was assessed by using a number of instruments, including the Cornell Medical Index, the Mental Health Index, and the RAND Corporation test battery for their Health Insurance Experiment. Medical service usage was assessed by reference to medical records. Demographic information includes age, race, income, and education. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Adult women who were members of a health maintenance plan at a worksite in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1986.

SAMPLING: Two sampling methods were used. Approximately 20 percent of the female members of the health maintenance plan were contacted by telephone. This resulted in 194 completed personal interviews. To augment the number of victimized women included in the sample, screening surveys were sent to all women health plan members (a total mailing of

5,086 with 2,291 responding), resulting in another 219 completed interviews.

NOTE: SPSS program files, which enable the user to create new variables and to perform statistical calculations, are provided.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

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

Part 1: Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 413 Variables: 514 Record Length: 711 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Mail Survey Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,291 Variables: 61 Record Length: 114 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 4: SAS Control Cards for Interview Data Record Length: 65
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Part 5: SAS Control Cards for Victimization Data Record Length: 63	Part 6: SPSS Compute Statements for Interview Data Record Length: 72
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Part 7: SPSS Statistics Program for Interview Data Record Length: 63	Part 8: SPSS Compute Statements for Victimization Data Record Length: 79
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Part 9: SPSS Statistics Program for Victimization Data Record Length: 56	Part 10: User Guide Record Length: 79
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Koss, Mary P., Paul G. Koss, and W. Joy Woodruff. "Deleterious Effects of Criminal Victimization on Women's Health and Medical Utilization." *Archives of Internal Medicine* 151 (February 1991), 342-347.

Koss, Mary P., Paul G. Koss, and W. Joy Woodruff. "Relation of Criminal Victimization to Health Perceptions Among Women Medical Patients." *Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology* 58, 2 (1990), 147-152.

Koss, Mary P., W. Joy Woodruff, and Paul G. Koss. "Criminal Victimization Among Primary Care Medical Patients: Prevalence, Incidence, and Physician Usage." *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 9 (1991), 1-12.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Doris L. MacKenzie, James W. Shaw,
and Voncile B. Gowdy

SHOCK INCARCERATION IN LOUISIANA, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9926)

SUMMARY: These data describe the results of one component of an evaluation of the "shock incarceration" program in the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections (LDPSC). This program, formally called IMPACT (Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment), began in 1987 and consisted of two phases. In the first phase offenders spent 90 to 180 days in a medium security prison participating in a rigorous boot camp-type program. Offenders who successfully completed the program were released from prison and placed under intensive supervision in the community, the second phase of the program. Changes in offender behavior and attitudes during the prison and community supervision phases of the shock program were examined in a quasi-experimental design to determine the impact of the program on the individual offenders. Comparisons were made with similar offenders who were not in the shock program who had been sentenced to prison and parole/probation. Shock and nonshock incarcerated offenders were asked to complete self-report questionnaires. Information was also collected from LDPSC records and from monthly parole performance evaluations completed by parole and probation officers. Information collected from LDPSC records included demographics, sentence characteristics, release date, offense, criminal history, I.Q. (Beta II) and MMPI scores, and diagnostic personnel evaluations of mental health, substance abuse, general attitude, adjustment, and violence potential. Part 1 of the collection consists of inmate data collected from the incarcerated shock program participants (N = 208) and the incarcerated nonshock offenders (N = 98, with partial records for an additional 46). Information includes police record data, clinical diagnostic data, offender's self-reported demographic data, scales for self-reported attitudes and personality measures, and offender's self-reported criminal and substance abuse history. Part 2 contains demographic data collected for all samples, including police record data and clinical diagnostic data. Part 3 consists of parole and probation data for all inmates. Offenders were followed for 12 months after leaving prison or until they failed community supervision (by absconding, being jailed for a lengthy period of time, or having their

parole/probation revoked). Consequently, there is monthly data for between 1 to 12 months for each offender. Information includes items relating to parolees' performance at work and school, personal adjustment, employment, substance abuse counseling, interpersonal relations, compliance with intensive supervision program requirements, and contacts with the criminal justice system. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Male offenders in six probation and parole districts in Louisiana.

SAMPLING: Five offender samples were selected: (1) shock completers (N = 116), (2) shock dropouts (N = 92), (3) nonshock probationers (N = 108), (4) nonshock parolees (N = 74), and (5) nonshock incarcerated (N = 98, with partial records for an additional 46). All inmates who entered the shock program from October 1987 until October 1988 who were willing to participate in the study were included in the shock samples. The three nonshock samples were matched as closely as possible to the shock samples by only selecting subjects who would have been legally eligible to enter the shock program. The nonshock probation and parole samples were selected from six probation and parole districts in the state of Louisiana: Natchitoches, East Baton Rouge, Shreveport, New Orleans, Thibodaux, and Amite. The probation sample was selected from offenders who had been given primary recommendation for the shock program by a probation agent but who were sentenced to probation instead. The parole sample was selected from first offenders being paroled from the LDPSC. Parolees' records were examined for any data which would have disqualified them from participating in the shock program. For the nonshock incarcerated sample, priority was given to offenders who received a primary recommendation for the shock program from a probation agent but were not recommended to the program by their sentencing judge. Of these, 46 were not available for the entire study, resulting in a completed sample of 98.

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

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

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

Part 1: Inmate Impact Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 351 Variables: 569 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 9	Part 2: Demographic Data for All Samples File Structure: rectangular Cases: 515 Variables: 47 Record Length: 76 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Community Supervision Performance Data for All Samples File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,621 Variables: 77 Record Length: 79 Records Per Case: 2	Parts 4-6: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 78 Part 7: User Guide Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

MacKenzie, Doris L. "The Parole Performance of Offenders Released From Shock Incarceration (Boot Camp Prisons): A Survival Time Analysis." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 7 (1991), 213-216.

MacKenzie, Doris L., and Dale G. Parent. "Shock Incarceration and Prison Crowding in Louisiana." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 19 (1991), 225-237.

Shaw, James W., and Doris L. MacKenzie. "Shock Incarceration and Its Impact on the Lives of Problem Drinkers." *American Journal of Criminal Justice* XVI (1991), 63-96.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Anne L. Schneider, Zoann Snyder-Joy,
and Laurie H. Ervin

IMPLEMENTATION OF QUANTITATIVE DECISION AIDS IN THE OKLAHOMA PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEM, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 9963)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to examine the use of quantitative decision aids in making probation and parole decisions in Oklahoma. The quantitative aids implemented in Oklahoma are modifications of the Wisconsin risks/needs assessment instruments. To determine the uses of and attitudes towards such instruments, Oklahoma probation and parole officers were queried regarding the appropriateness of the instruments in making probation and parole decisions, the specific circumstances in which the instruments were useful, the reasons why the instruments were used, and the extent to which the instruments were manipulated. In addition, data were collected from the officers on job satisfaction and age, length of employment, sex, education, and race. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Probation and parole officers in the state of Oklahoma.

SAMPLING: The sample consists of 180 probation and parole officers who returned completed questionnaires. A total of 296 surveys were distributed.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 180 Variables: 167 Record Length: 326 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File Record Length: 80	Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 66	Part 4: User Guide Record Length: 79
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1989 (ICPSR 9849)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to gather data on prisoners entering and leaving the custody or supervision of state and federal authorities. Data in this collection refer to prisoners admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in the United States in 1989. Variables include incarceration history, current offenses, and total time served. Background information on individuals includes year of birth, sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: All persons incarcerated in 36 state prisons plus federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia in 1989.

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

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

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

Part 1: Prison Admissions File Structure: rectangular Cases: 415,877 Variables: 95 Record Length: 306 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Prison Releases File Structure: rectangular Cases: 363,567 Variables: 95 Record Length: 306 Records Per Case: 1	Part 3: Parole Releases File Structure: rectangular Cases: 174,906 Variables: 95 Record Length: 306 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
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Part 6: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 78	Part 5: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 78
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Pretrial Services Resource Center

NATIONAL PRETRIAL REPORTING PROGRAM, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6136)

SUMMARY: This data collection effort was undertaken to determine whether accurate and comprehensive pretrial data can be collected at the local level and subsequently aggregated at the state and federal levels. The data contained in this collection provide a picture of felony defendants' movements through the criminal courts. Offenses were recoded into 14 broad categories that conform to the Bureau of Justice Statistics' crime definitions. Other variables include sex, race, age, prior record, relationship to criminal justice system at the time of the offense, pretrial release, detention decisions, court appearances, pretrial rearrest, adjudication, and sentencing. The unit of analysis is the defendant. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Felony court filings during May 1990 in the 75 most populous counties in the United States.

SAMPLING: In a two-stage sampling process, the first stage was a stratified sample to select 40 of the 75 most populous counties, and the second stage was a systematic sample of defendants based on felony filings within each selected county.

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

SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 13,597 Variables: 149 Record Length: 479 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

*United States Department of Justice.
Immigration and Naturalization Service*

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES 1989 (ICPSR 6161) 1990 (ICPSR 6164) 1991 (ICPSR 6165)

SUMMARY: These data collections contain information on the characteristics of aliens who became legal permanent residents of the United States. Data are presented by fiscal year (October of the previous year through September) for two types of immigrants. The first category, New Arrivals, arrived from outside the United States with valid immigrant visas issued by the United States Department of State. Those in the second category, Adjustments, were already in the United States with temporary status and were adjusted to legal permanent residence through petition to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Variables include port of entry, month and year of admission, class of admission, and state and area to which immigrants were admitted. Demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, occupation, country of birth, country of last permanent residence, and nationality is also provided. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 612,110 to 704,005 per collection
Variables: 19
Record Length: 43
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4 per collection

ABC News

ABC NEWS DAILY TRACKING POLL, NOVEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6025)

SUMMARY: This survey provides pre-election information regarding the 1992 presidential race. Respondents were asked to comment on how closely they had followed the race, and to rate the chances of their voting in the election. The survey also posed questions regarding the respondent's vote intention, the strength of the respondent's support for his/her preferred candidate, and whether the respondent leaned more toward George Bush, Bill Clinton, or Ross Perot. Background information on respondents includes party preference, most recent presidential vote choice, education, age, Hispanic origin and race, and sex.
CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used in 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: 17,582
Variables: 25
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS PEROT REENTRY POLL, OCTOBER 1992 (ICPSR 6021)

SUMMARY: This election survey covers Ross Perot's reentry into the 1992 presidential race. Respondents were asked if they had heard about Perot's decision to get back into the race, and if they were glad that he had returned. The survey also posed questions concerning the effect of Perot's candidacy on the country, his qualifications, the suitability of his personality and temperament for the presidency, and whether respondents liked him more as they heard more about him. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, party preference, 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 was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: A weight variable with three implied decimal places has been included and must be used in 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: 669
Variables: 21
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST ELECTION POLLS, OCTOBER 1992 #1 (ICPSR 6019) #2 (ICPSR 6020)

SUMMARY: These election polls focus primarily on public perceptions of the 1992

presidential campaign. Respondents were queried concerning the likelihood of their voting in the election, their vote intentions, the strength of their support for a preferred candidate, and the possibility of changing to support a different candidate before the election. Additionally, respondents to Poll #1 were asked to identify any candidates they would definitely not vote for under any circumstances. Poll #1 posed questions regarding the applicability of statements such as "He is a strong leader," and "He can be trusted in a crisis" to George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot, and asked respondents to choose the candidate able to do the best job on issues such as the economy, race relations, and family values. Respondents were also asked to comment on how they felt the federal government was working, whether they felt things in the United States were going in the right direction, and whether the nation's economy was getting better. In Poll #2, additional questions concerned the candidate the respondent might change to before the election, and the respondent's level of satisfaction regarding his/her choice for president. A major portion of Poll #2 evaluated the 1992 campaign in terms of whether, in comparison with other recent presidential campaigns, it had dealt with the biggest problems facing the country, whether issues that the respondent really cared about had been addressed, and whether the campaign had been more positive or negative than past presidential campaigns. Presidential candidates were evaluated along a similar line of questioning. Those surveyed were also asked to describe their level of worry in response to a variety of issues including pollution and environmental problems, the Republicans or Democrats having too much political power, the American education system getting worse, and the federal government running out of money, and to indicate whether these issues had received enough attention during the campaign. In addition, respondents were asked about the helpfulness of the presidential debates in deciding on a candidate, whether Ross Perot's running for president was a good or a bad thing, whether they would have voted for Perot if they thought there was a chance he could have won, whether the next president would take the country in a new direction, whether things in the United States were currently going in the right direction, and whether they would want the job of president for themselves or their children. Background information on respondents to both polls includes voter registration status,

party preference, education, age, race and Hispanic origin, 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 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 in 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: 1,269 and 1,604
Variables: 62 and 85
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3 and 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS SOMALIA POLL, DECEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6097)

SUMMARY: In this special topic poll, respondents were queried regarding United States involvement in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia. Those surveyed were asked if the United States should be sending troops to Somalia to insure that food shipments got through to the people, whether food would get to the Somalians without United States military involvement, whether troops should stay in Somalia only as long as it took to set up supply lines, and whether sending troops to Somalia was worth the possible cost of American lives. Respondents were also asked if they favored the United States using its military forces to keep Serbia from violating the United Nations ban on Serbian flights over Bosnia, whether it was more important for the United States to be involved in Somalia or the former Yugoslavia, and whether helping the homeless and hungry in the United States was more important than trying to get food to the people in Somalia. Background information on respondents includes age, race, education, family income, service in the United States armed forces or reserves, political orientation, and party preference. 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: 835
Variables: 53
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES FLORIDA STATE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6088)

SUMMARY: For this survey, which queried residents of Florida, questions were posed regarding respondents' vote intentions for the 1992 presidential election, their opinions of the 1992 presidential candidates and their running mates, and the likelihood of their voting in the 1992 presidential election. Those surveyed answered questions concerning Hurricane Andrew, Congress, the national economy, the federal budget deficit, the concern of the presidential candidates for the needs and problems of the people, and the one issue that the respondent wished the presidential candidates would talk about. Respondents were also asked to give their approval rating of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign affairs, Hurricane Andrew, and the economy. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, education, religious preference, family income, financial situation, political orientation, party preference, voter registration status, and vote choices in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Residents of Florida 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: 1,112
Variables: 104
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES ILLINOIS STATE SURVEY, OCTOBER 1992 (ICPSR 6093)

SUMMARY: This special survey of Illinois residents queried respondents regarding their vote intentions for the 1992 presidential election, their opinions of the 1992 presidential candidates and their running mates, their vote intentions for the United States Senate election in Illinois, and their

opinions of Senate candidates Rich Williamson and Carol Moseley Braun. Additional questions dealt with whether government paid enough attention to Blacks and minorities, the national economy, and the importance of electing a woman to the Senate. Respondents were also asked to give their approval ratings of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign affairs, and the economy. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, education, family income, religious preference, vote choices in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections, voter registration status, political orientation, and party preference. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adult population of the state of Illinois 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: 1,383
Variables: 69
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES OHIO
STATE SURVEY, SEPTEMBER 1992
(ICPSR 6087)**

SUMMARY: For this survey, which queried residents of Ohio, questions were posed re-

garding respondents' vote intentions for the 1992 presidential election, their opinions of the 1992 presidential candidates and their running mates, and the likelihood of their voting in the 1992 presidential election. Respondents answered questions concerning Congress, the national economy, the federal budget deficit, the presidential candidates' attention to the issues, the Hurricane Andrew disaster, and the needs and problems of the people. Those surveyed were also asked to give their approval rating of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign affairs, Hurricane Andrew, and the economy. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, education, religious preference, family income, financial situation, political orientation, party preference, voter registration status, and vote choices for the 1988 and 1984 presidential elections. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Residents of Ohio 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: 867
Variables: 87
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES TEXAS
STATE SURVEY, OCTOBER 1992
(ICPSR 6090)**

SUMMARY: For this survey of Texas residents, questions were posed regarding respondents' vote intentions for the 1992 presidential election, their opinions of the 1992 presidential candidates and their running mates, and the likelihood of their voting in the 1992 presidential election. Additional questions dealt with the national economy, the United States House of Representatives, and whether George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot could be trusted to deal with all the problems a president has to deal with. Respondents were also asked to give their approval rating of Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy. Background information on respondents includes sex, race, age, education, religious preference, family income, political orientation, party preference, voter registration status, and vote choices in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Residents of Texas 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: 1,566
Variables: 85
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
POST-DEBATE REACTION POLL,
OCTOBER 1992 (ICPSR 6092)**

SUMMARY: This survey posed a series of questions on the first presidential debate concerning whom the respondent viewed as the winner, how the debate affected the respondent's opinion of each candidate, for whom the respondent intended to vote, whether the candidates could be trusted to deal with the problems a president faces, the candidate best able to solve the country's economic problems, the effect of George Bush's attack on Bill Clinton's activities as a student at Oxford during the Vietnam War, and the likelihood of the respondent's watching the next presidential debate. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: A random sample of respondents asked to participate in a post-debate reaction poll when previously interviewed in either (1) *CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, October 1992* (ICPSR 6091), or (2) *CBS News Monthly Poll #2, September 1992* (ICPSR 6089).

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: 854
Variables: 52
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
PRE-ELECTION TRACKING POLL,
OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 1992
(ICPSR 6096)**

SUMMARY: For this pre-election tracking poll, respondents were queried regarding their vote intentions for the 1992 presidential election, their opinions of the 1992 presidential candidates and their running mates, and the likelihood of their voting in the 1992 presidential election. Questions pertaining to the presidential candidates focused on their ability to care about the needs and problems of people and bring about the kind of change the country needs, the likelihood that they would raise taxes, whether they could be trusted to deal with all the problems a president faces, allegations brought against Clinton concerning his draft status, allegations regarding the Bush Administration's dealings with Iraq before the Persian Gulf War, and Perot's reason for dropping out of the presidential race in July. Additional questions probed for respondents' opinions concerning the national economy, the financial situation of the future generation of Americans, and the 1992 presidential campaign as compared with the 1988 campaign. Those surveyed were also asked to give their approval rating of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign affairs, and the economy. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, education, religious preference, family income, political orientation, party preference, vote choices in the 1984 and 1988 presidential elections, and voter registration status. 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: 4,650
Variables: 101
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
MONTHLY POLLS, 1992**

#1, FEBRUARY (ICPSR 6073)

#2, FEBRUARY (ICPSR 6074)

MARCH (ICPSR 6075)

APRIL (ICPSR 6076)

#1, MAY (ICPSR 6077)

#2, MAY (ICPSR 6078)

#2, JULY (ICPSR 6081)

#3, JULY (ICPSR 6082)

#1, AUGUST (ICPSR 6083)

#2, AUGUST (ICPSR 6084)

#3, AUGUST (ICPSR 6085)

#1, SEPTEMBER (ICPSR 6086)

#2, SEPTEMBER (ICPSR 6089)

#1, OCTOBER (ICPSR 6091)

#2, OCTOBER (ICPSR 6094)

#3, OCTOBER (ICPSR 6095)

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. In the polls conducted during February–May, 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, their opinions of potential 1992 presidential candidates, 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. During July–October, respondents were queried regarding their vote intentions for the 1992 presi-

dential election, their opinions of the 1992 presidential candidates and their running mates, the likelihood of their voting in the 1992 presidential election, their vote choices in the 1984 and 1988 elections, and their voter registration status. Background information on respondents for all polls includes sex, age, race, marital status, education, religious preference, family income, political orientation, and party preference. Topics unique to each survey are described below. CLASS IV

February #1: The ability of George Bush and Pat Buchanan to care about the needs and problems of people, to end the recession, and to construct a fair tax plan; whether Paul Tsongas, Bill Clinton, and Buchanan had the ability to serve effectively as president; the influence of Clinton's alleged involvement in an extramarital affair on the respondent's vote; what Bush might accomplish in a second term, his breaking of the "no new taxes" pledge, and whether he was to blame for the recession; the importance of having a president with military experience; the condition of the national economy; the respondent's current financial situation compared to four years ago.

February #2: Relations with Japan; the importance of military service for a presidential candidate; the economy; job discrimination; how well the candidates understood everyday normal people; the way Congress was handling its job; factors that would raise doubts about a candidate; capital gains and gasoline taxes; the presidential vision of George Bush; who among the presidential candidates would be more caring about the needs and problems of people, be best able to construct a fair tax plan, and be more likely to end the recession; allegations concerning Bill Clinton's manipulation of his draft status and his involvement in an extramarital affair.

March: Allegations made about Bill Clinton's character; the treatment Clinton had received by the news media; how well Congress was handling its job; whether the respondent's own representative had done a good enough job to deserve reelection; the ability of Bush and Clinton to deal with an international crisis, their leadership qualities, the likelihood that one of them could end the recession, their concern for the needs and problems of people, their honesty and integrity, and their plans for the next four years; the availability of jobs; various income tax proposals; government help for Blacks; fighting in the Persian

Gulf; abortion; term limits for members of Congress; whether the Bush administration or Congress was more trustworthy in dealing with domestic problems; whether Bush had really tried to work with the Democrats in Congress; the Congressional check-writing scandal; Hillary Clinton; the appointment of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court; the United Nations resolution requiring Saddam Hussein to destroy the sites where he was developing atomic weapons.

April: Whether most members of Congress deserved reelection; whether particular representatives deserved reelection; whether Bill Clinton had told the truth when answering charges about his personal life; the Bush Administration's performance in dealing with illegal drugs, education, the economy, and the development of policies; whether Bush, Clinton, and Ross Perot were liberal, moderate, or conservative; whether they had strong qualities of leadership; who had more honesty and integrity; whether the names of people accused of crimes and those who were victims of crimes should be made public; whether the media had gone too far in disclosing details of presidential candidates' private lives; whether the media had been harder on Bush and Clinton than on the other presidential candidates; whether the government was in such bad shape that it needed a strong leader who would take charge; whether the federal government should run like a business with one person in charge; whether it was better for people to take the law into their own hands rather than wait for the government to act; if there was a connection between what a politician says and what he or she does after being elected; whether who was elected made any difference; whether the government would work better if all new people were elected; whether a politician's methods mattered as long as he or she managed to get the right thing done; the state of the economy; drug testing in the workplace; the respondent's financial situation; organized labor; the national economy; big business; the First Lady's working outside the White House; television news coverage of the presidential campaign; the most important quality the next president should have; call-in polls and programs on radio and television; the amount of attention the government and Congress pay to what people think.

May #1: The concern of the presidential candidates for the needs and problems of Black people; the amount of attention the government had given to Blacks and other

minorities; the best way for Blacks to gain their rights; the impact of government programs in the 1960s on poor people; race relations in the United States; the state of race relations compared to ten years ago; Bush's handling of race relations; the amount of progress that had been made since the 1960s to conquer racial discrimination; the jury's verdict acquitting the Los Angeles policemen in the Rodney King trial; whether the videotape of the beating showed enough for the respondent to make a judgment regarding the guilt of the policemen; who was to blame for the riots in Los Angeles; the effect of the riots on Blacks; the reactions of Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot to the riots; whether Bush, Clinton, or Perot could best handle race relations, improve education, create job opportunities, ensure law and order, bring people of different races together, and increase hope that things could get better; ways to reduce racial tension and prevent riots; the amount of money that should be spent on areas such as improving conditions for Blacks, assisting the poor, and funding welfare.

May #2: Respondents' views on urban unrest and the political system; whether Ross Perot should endorse individual candidates for Congress; whether homosexuals should be allowed to serve in high governmental office and in the United States armed forces; whether Bush, Bill Clinton, and Perot had revealed enough about where they stood on the issues; transportation; laws on recycling and air pollution; Bush's handling of the environment; the problem of pollution in general; whether people were willing to pay additional taxes to have garbage and waste treated; whether jobs would be threatened if stricter environmental regulations were passed; whether it was acceptable to reduce spending on the environment; which presidential candidate would make the right decisions for the environment; the Earth Summit in Brazil; the failure of fathers to pay child support; increasing federal spending on programs for the poor; the political party more likely to reform the welfare system so that waste and cheating were reduced; whether welfare encouraged the poor to stay poor; increasing job training programs for people on welfare; whether people were using welfare for a short period of time or depending on it; whether being on welfare encouraged larger families; whether women on welfare should get more money if they had additional children; whether the welfare system discouraged pregnant women from getting married; the availability

of jobs for most welfare recipients; whether most who received welfare could go without it.

July #2: The quality of Bill Clinton's leadership, his honesty, and his effort to bring all Americans together; whether Clinton and Al Gore could understand the needs and problems of the people and whether they were typical Democratic presidential candidates; television coverage of the presidential campaign; whether the United States needed a younger generation to lead the country; which presidential candidate was most likely to make changes in the political system and the economy.

July #3: In addition to the core questions, respondents were asked their opinions on Ross Perot's withdrawal from the presidential race and the amount of attention paid to the 1992 presidential campaign.

August #1: The ability of George Bush and Bill Clinton to deal with an international crisis; their ideas to end the recession; their moral values; their ability to deal with problems; their areas of concentration during the campaign; Bush's handling of the presidency, foreign policy, the situation in Iraq, and the economy; respondents' opinions of Ronald Reagan, Ross Perot, Hillary Clinton, Jimmy Carter, and Barbara Bush; the situation in Yugoslavia; the national economy; pornography; abortion; the United States House of Representatives election; the candidates for vice president.

August #2: George Bush and Bill Clinton's moral values and ability to deal with problems; respondents' opinions of Clinton, Dan Quayle, and Al Gore; respondents' approval rating of Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy.

August #3: Respondents' opinions of Hillary Clinton, Al Gore, Barbara Bush, Dan Quayle, and Ross Perot; the 1992 presidential campaign; the respondent's vote intention for the 1992 United States House of Representatives election; issues surrounding homosexuality.

September #1: Ross Perot; the United States Congress; taxes; government spending; the national economy; the federal budget deficit; the environment; family values; the Hurricane Andrew disaster; the ability of George Bush and Bill Clinton to deal with problems and with an international crisis in particular; their ideas to end the recession; their areas of concentration

in the campaign; Clinton's draft status, his performance as governor of Arkansas, and his vice-presidential running mate Al Gore; the Iran-Contra situation; the state of the future generation; stimulating the economy versus protecting the environment; the rationale of lawyers in encouraging lawsuits.

September #2: Bill Clinton's draft status, the economy, the respondent's approval rating of George Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, if the respondent was likely to watch the first and second presidential debates and would be willing to participate in special surveys following the debates.

October #1: The ability of George Bush, Bill Clinton, and Ross Perot to end the recession; respondents' opinions of Hillary Clinton and Barbara Bush; whether the candidates said what they really believed; the ability of the candidates to deal with problems; the candidate most likely to raise taxes; the national economy; unemployment; abortion; family leave; the federal budget deficit; foreign economic competition; the Iran-Contra situation; Clinton's draft status; viewing professional football on television; respondents' approval ratings of Bush with respect to his handling of the presidency, foreign policy, the situation in Iraq, and the economy. A series of post-presidential debate call-back questions was also asked.

October #2: Respondents' expectations regarding the upcoming third presidential debate, the economy, George Bush's handling of the presidency, late-night television comedians, and political humor; respondents were called a second time and asked questions pertaining to the third presidential debate.

October #3: The presidential candidates' ability to care about the needs and problems of people and bring about the kind of change the country needs; the likelihood that they would raise taxes; whether they could be trusted to deal with all the problems a president faces; allegations brought against Bill Clinton concerning his draft status; allegations regarding the Bush Administration's dealings with Iraq before the Persian Gulf War; the responsibilities of the federal government to industry, to the poor, and to the military; the federal budget deficit; the environment; the three presidential debates; abortion; the national economy; opinions of campaign commercials for the three presidential candidates.

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: 615 to 4,653 per collection
Variables: 57 to 156 per collection
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES/
TOKYO BROADCASTING SYSTEM
JAPAN POLL, DECEMBER 1992
(ICPSR 6098)**

SUMMARY: This special topic poll explores relations between Japan and the United States. Respondents were asked to describe relations between the two countries, to predict whether overall relations would get better in the next four years, and to indicate whether their own feelings toward the Japanese were friendly. Those surveyed were asked whether Japanese companies were competing unfairly with American companies, whether the United States or Japan would be the number one economic power in the next century, whether trade with Japan was good for the United States economy, and if most Japanese respected Americans and vice versa.

Concerning Japan's international role, respondents were asked if Japan had a responsibility to give military assistance in trouble spots around the world when asked by its allies, and if Japan had a responsibility to give financial assistance to military peace-keeping efforts around the world. Other topics addressed include George Bush's handling of his job as president, the national economy, corruption in government, the effect of a Clinton presidency on the economy and on relations with Japan, the use of United States troops in Somalia, and whether the time was right for buying a new car or house. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, race, education, religious preference, military service, family income, voter registration status, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political orientation, and party preference. 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: 1,333
Variables: 89
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STADIUM POLL, AUGUST 1992 (ICPSR 6017)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll explores the issues involved in building a new stadium for the Washington Redskins football team. Respondents from the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and Virginia were asked a series of questions to ascertain their level of interest and involvement in Redskins football, and whether they thought of the Redskins as the District of Columbia's team. A major portion of the survey focused on whether the Redskins should move to a new stadium; whether the stadium should be built in the District, in the Maryland suburbs, or in the northern Virginia suburbs; whether tax money should be used to help build the stadium; and whether inducements like tax breaks should be used by state and local governments to encourage the Redskins to build the stadium in one locale over another. Respondents were asked about the negotiations between the governor of Virginia and the owner of the Redskins over building a new stadium in northern Virginia, whether the Redskins owner should keep the team in the District even if he could get the state of Virginia to help build the newly-proposed stadium, and whether a new Redskins stadium in northern Virginia would help or hurt the area financially. The survey also asked respondents to speculate on whether the Redskins would eventually build their new stadium outside the District, and to comment on whether the Redskins should change their team name. In addition, respondents were asked for their impressions of George Bush, Bill Clinton, the owner of the Redskins, and several government officials involved in the stadium proposal. Background information on respondents includes party preference, voter registration status, home ownership, education, age, household composition, employment status, Hispanic origin and race, household income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the District of Columbia standard metropolitan area and all of Virginia.

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 is included and must be used in any analysis.

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: 1,244
Variables: 66
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Washington Post

WASHINGTON POST OREGON PACKWOOD POLL, DECEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6027)

SUMMARY: This poll, which queried respondents from the state of Oregon, focused on the public's awareness of the recent controversy surrounding charges of sexual harassment of female Congressional staff members by Oregon senator Robert Packwood, Packwood's and the Senate's responses to these charges, Oregon public opinion on Packwood's response, and sexual harassment in general. Items assessing respondents' voting behavior included voter registration status, participation in the most recent general and Senate elections, and vote choice for senator. Respondents were asked about their current voting preference and, if different from their vote in November, why it had changed. Questions gauging public awareness of the charges against Packwood focused on whether respondents had heard of these charges and whether they believed he did make unwanted sexual advances. Respondents were also asked whether Packwood should be disciplined by the Senate and whether he should resign, and whether respondents believed Packwood's apology was sincere

or made in an attempt to save his political career. Respondents were then asked to estimate the frequency of sexual harassment of women staff members by members of Congress and whether they themselves had ever been sexually harassed. Demographic information includes political affiliation, education, age, and household income.
CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the state of Oregon.

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.

NOTE: A subset of these items was included in a national ABC News/*Washington Post* poll conducted during the same month (ABC News/*Washington Post* Poll, December 1992 [ICPSR 6026]). A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and should be used with any analysis. A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and should 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: 805
Variables: 36
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robin Gregory, Sarah Lichtenstein,
Donald MacGregor, Paul Slovic, and
Jack Knetsch

REFERENCE POINT EFFECTS IN ELICITING VALUES OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS, 1988-1990: [OREGON] (ICPSR 6042)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of an individual's reference point in making a decision concerning the values of environmental goods. Empirical research in behavioral decision-making has revealed that economic prospects are valued in terms of their departure from a reference point adopted when a decision is made. Three central questions guided the research: (1) Under what conditions will a reference point be adopted? (2) How important, in terms of its overall influence on decision-making, is the reference point effect likely to be? and (3) What signals or indicators might a decision-maker look for as cues to the presence and strength of the effect? Six problems were used in this study. Each problem presented the possibility of an improvement, at some cost, over the status quo and asked the subject to indicate the desirability of the improvement on a seven-point scale. Each problem consisted of a present form and a past form. In each pair, the past form was the same as the present form except that additional information was given concerning some earlier status of the measure in question. Thus, for all problems, the present form offered an improvement whereas the past form reframed the improvements as the restoration of a previous loss. Three of the problem pairs (River Quality, Air Quality, and Auto Emissions) were realistic in the sense that the extra information included in the past form was a true statement about previous conditions, a fact known to the subjects before the experiment started. Three fictional problem pairs were used to test the hypothesis that the change in reference position would be largest when subjects had no prior knowledge of the past status. The fictional problems posed were: Detergent (atmospheric pollutants released during their manufacture),

Public Health (whether a vaccination program should be instituted to combat an infectious disease), and Operations (utilizing a better hospital for treating the infectious disease). The unit of analysis was the volunteer subject answering the questionnaire.
CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Air Quality Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 268 Variables: 2 Record Length: 3 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Detergent Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 88 Variables: 2 Record Length: 3 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Automobile Emissions Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 157 Variables: 2 Record Length: 3 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Operations Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 184 Variables: 2 Record Length: 3 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Public Health Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 92 Variables: 2 Record Length: 3 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: River Quality Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 201 Variables: 2 Record Length: 3 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 76	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Gregory, Robin, Sarah Lichtenstein, and Donald MacGregor. "The Role of Past States in Determining Reference Points for Policy Decisions." *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes* (forthcoming).

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION
STUDY, 1992: PRE- AND POST-
ELECTION SURVEY [ENHANCED
WITH 1990 AND 1991 DATA]
(ICPSR 6067)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: The ICPSR version of this collection is now available. Two panel reinterviews were dropped from this edition of the collection, leaving a total of 2,485 cases. A revised, machine-readable codebook with marginal frequencies has been prepared, along with a frequencies file and SAS and SPSS Control Cards. Variables from 1990 and 1991 for the 1,359 panel respondents reinterviewed in 1992 have been added, as well as three new variables: 2008 (91: RESULT CODE), 7000 (92: TIME SERIES WEIGHT), and 7001 (92: TYPE OF INCUMBENT). CLASS I

NOTE: A total of 2,485 citizens were interviewed in the nine weeks prior to the November 3, 1992, election. To permit analysis of the impact of the unfolding election campaign, a random half of the sample was released to the field on September 1 and the other half on October 1. Of the pre-election interviews, 1,359 were conducted with panel respondents and 1,126 with cross-section respondents. In the weeks following the election, 2,255 pre-election respondents (1,250 panel and 1,005 cross-section) were reinterviewed. All variables retain their original numbers from when they first appeared in either **American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey [ICPSR Version]** (ICPSR 9548), **American National Election Study: 1990–1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of War/1991 Pilot Study [CPS and ICPSR Versions]** (ICPSR 9673), or **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release Version]**. Variables from 1990 and 1991 have been padded with missing data values for all 1992 cross-section respondents.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SAS and SPSS
Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File (ICPSR Version)	Part 2: Frequencies File (ICPSR Version)
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 133
Cases: 2,485	
Variables: 2,105	Part 3: SAS Control Cards (ICPSR Version)
Record Length: 3,621	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**PANEL STUDY OF INCOME
DYNAMICS, 1968–1992 (ICPSR 7439)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Early release Family and Individual Files for 1990–1992 (Parts 201–204) are now available for this collection. The early release Family Files are for single years, while the Individual File is cumulative for 1968–1992. Only experienced PSID users should order these preliminary files. These files will be replaced with the final version of the data when it has been completed. Data for Part 12, Marriage History File, 1985–1989 (Waves XVIII–XXII) and Part 13, Relationship History File, 1968–1985 (Waves I–XVIII) have also been added to this collection. The Marriage History File includes identifiers for each individual and his/her spouse; dates of marriage, divorce, and widowhood; total number of marriages; order of the marriages; and most recent wave when data were collected. This file is designed to be linked with Parts 2 and 3, the 1968–1989 Family-Individual Respondent and Family-Individual Nonrespondent files, from which more detailed information on individuals may be obtained. The Relationship History File presents information on pairs of individuals who were members of family units descended from a common, original family in the 1968 sample. This file is designed to identify relationships that might not be evident using traditional data collection methods, which often define relationships in terms of the relationship of the individual to the head of household. There are two records for each pair (one record per individual). Variables include relationship, age, gender, and a set of residential status variables. This file is designed for use only with the newly added Parts 15 and 16, Family-Individual Respondents, 1968–1985 and Family-Individual Nonrespondents, 1968–1985, and should not be used with files from other years. The Relationship History File is documented by

both a hardcopy codebook and a machine-readable appendix file (Part 14). The Marriage History File and the early release files have hardcopy documentation only.

CLASS II

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS (Parts 1–5, 7–10,
15–16, 201–204) and Logical Record Length

Part 12: Marriage History File, 1985–1989 (Waves XVIII–XXII)	Part 13: Relationship History File, 1968–1985 (Waves I–XVIII)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,002	Cases: 426,608
Variables: 19	Variables: 918
Record Length: 43	Record Length: 552
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 14: Appendix C for
Relationship History File
Record Length: 120

Part 15: Family-Individual Respondents, 1968–1985, for Use With Relationship History File	Part 16: Family-Individual Nonrespondents, 1968–1985, for Use With Relationship History File
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20,680	Cases: 13,984
Variables: 11,482	Variables: 11,482
Record Length: 23,001	Record Length: 23,001
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 201: Family File, Wave XXIII (1990) [PSID Early Release Version]	Part 202: Family File, Wave XXIV (1991) [PSID Early Release Version]
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,371	Cases: 9,363
Variables: 1,161	Variables: 1,161
Record Length: 2,114	Record Length: 2,115
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 203: Family File, Wave XXV (1992) [PSID Early Release Version]	Part 204: Individual File, Waves I–XXV (1968–1992) [PSID Early Release Version]
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 9,829	Cases: 50,921
Variables: 1,167	Variables: 770
Record Length: 2,128	Record Length: 1,687
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$4 (Part 12),
\$9 (Parts 201–204)*

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research and Carroll McKibbin

ROSTER OF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL OFFICEHOLDERS AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1789-1993: MERGED DATA (ICPSR 7803)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for the period April 1991 through June 15, 1993, have been added to this collection, and SAS and SPSS Control Cards have been prepared. CLASS I

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/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: rectangular Record Length: 80
Cases: 42,305
Variables: 104
Record Length: 247
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

MORTALITY DETAIL FILES, 1968-1978 [VOLUME I], 1979-1980 [VOLUME II], 1981-1982 [VOLUME III], 1983-1984 [VOLUME IV], 1985 [VOLUME V], 1986-1987 [VOLUME VI], 1988 [VOLUME VII], AND 1989 [VOLUME VIII] (ICPSR 7632)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A new file supplying mortality data for 1989 has been added to this collection as Part 27. CLASS I (Parts 6-18) and CLASS IV (Parts 19-27)

NOTE: There are no Parts 1-5 for this collection. The Reason-for-Death codes in Volume I are different from those in the other volumes. A revised United States Standard Certificate of Death was recommended for state use beginning on January 1, 1989.

Among the changes were the addition of a new item on educational attainment and changes to improve the medical certification of cause of death. In addition, for the first time, the United States Standard Certificate of Death includes a question on the Hispanic origin of the decedent. A new policy on release of vital statistics unit record data files has been implemented for the 1989 vital event files to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of the identities of individuals and institutions. As a result, the 1989 file does not contain the actual day of the death or date of birth of the decedent. The geographic detail is also restricted.

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: 22 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

DATA FORMAT: Card Image and OSIRIS (Parts 6-16), Logical Record Length and OSIRIS (Parts 17 and 18), and Logical Record Length (Parts 19-27)

Part 27: Mortality, 1989
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,153,859
Variables: approx. 70
Record Length: 159
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$12 (Volume VIII)

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 1913-1992 (ICPSR 8166)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This dataset has been updated to include data through 1992. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 152

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: SPSS and SAS Control Cards (Parts 82 and 83) and User Notes 2-3 (March 1993) (Part 84) have been added to this collection. CLASS IV

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/CONCHK.PI

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

Part 82: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Part 83: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 85 Record Length: 80

Part 84: User Notes 2-3 (March 1993)
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1B (ICPSR 9688)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Additional data files have been added to this collection. Users should check CDNet for currently available files. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Main Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states Cases: varies by file Variables: 1,050 Record Length: 4,805 Records Per Case: 2	Geographic Header Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states + 100 Cases: varies by file Variables: 67 Record Length: 300 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Revised data and documentation files are available for this collection. Corrections have been made to the EDUCA variable in the Member Characteristics and Income files. Part 36, August 1990 Errata and February 1991 Errata, describes errors and corrections to the dataset. Also, the following corrections have been made to Part 34, August 1992 Errata: UCCs for TOTEXPPQ should include codes 600210-710110 rather than 600210-700110, and SHELTPQ should include codes 990910-990940 rather than 90910-990940. These corrections have been incorporated into that file. Some errors in the codebook have also been corrected. CLASS IV

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 2, 6, 10, 14, 18:
Member Characteristics and Income
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13,041 to 13,710
per part
Variables: approx. 90
Record Length: 279
Records Per Case: 1

Part 30: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 133

Part 34: August 1992 Errata
Record Length: 85

Part 36: August 1990 Errata and February 1991 Errata
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 2, the data dictionary, has been added to this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 2: Data Dictionary
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

*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: Column locations in the codebook file, Part 3, have been corrected to accurately reflect the data. CLASS II

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 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A card image version of the data with corresponding SAS and SPSS Control Cards is now available. CLASS II

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 and Card Image with SAS and SPSS Control Cards for each

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,287 Variables: 841 Record Length: 2,218 Records Per Case: 30	Part 2: SAS Control Cards for Logical Record Length Data Record Length: 76
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Part 3: SAS Control Cards for Card Image Data
Record Length: 76

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8918)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The SPSS Control Cards have been revised and SAS Control Cards have been added. In addition, an existing machine-readable code-

book has been converted to uppercase/lowercase. CLASS II

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

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

Part 4: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 69

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9276)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The codebook has been updated and the SPSS Control Cards have been revised. Also, SAS Control Cards have been prepared. CLASS II

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS with SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 6: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

RECIDIVISM OF FELONS ON PROBATION, 1986-1989: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9574)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The principal investigator has supplied a new data file, which replaces the previous version released in March 1992. Also, the SAS Control Cards have been consolidated into one file, Part 2. CLASS II

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,369
Variables: 149
Record Length: 359
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 78

Documentation: machine-readable only

Richard A. Berk and Lawrence W. Sherman

SPECIFIC DETERRENT EFFECTS OF ARREST FOR DOMESTIC ASSAULT: MINNEAPOLIS, 1981-1982 (ICPSR 8250)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data files were converted from card image to logical record length format and the codebook was revised. Variables containing missing data were removed, and missing data codes were standardized within the collection. SAS Control Cards were also prepared. CLASS III

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

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

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

Part 1: Police Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 330
Variables: 27
Record Length: 59
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Initial Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 193
Variables: 307
Record Length: 442
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Follow-Up Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,250
Variables: 69
Record Length: 103
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Suspect Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 31
Variables: 344
Record Length: 510
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Repeat Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4
Variables: 180
Record Length: 243
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: CCNlog Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 90
Variables: 30
Record Length: 68
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Recaplog Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 163
Variables: 24
Record Length: 67
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Dispatch Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 882
Variables: 5
Record Length: 20
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Rapsheet Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 231
Variables: 19
Record Length: 52
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Parts 11-19: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Ronald L. Hirsch

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 1, 1984 Survey Data, has been resupplied and converted from card image to logical record length format. It includes corrected versions of the variables JOBSTAT1 through JOBSTAT22, and two new variables have been added. The first new variable, MATCHID, can be used to match subjects in the 1984 data file with those in the 1990 data file (both files are already sorted by MATCHID). The second new variable, RESPOND, can be used to select those 1984 subjects present in Part 2, 1990 Survey Data. The 1990 data have been reformatted, but missing data were not standardized. SAS Control Cards and a machine-readable codebook for the 1990 data also have been produced. In addition, the codebook for the 1984 data was revised. The SPSS Export File and OSIRIS dictionaries originally released are no longer available. CLASS III

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
BLANKS/ NONNUM

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

Part 1: 1984 Survey Data	Part 2: 1990 Survey Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,281	Cases: 2,189
Variables: 431	Variables: 589
Record Length: 505	Record Length: 1,769
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: SAS Control Cards for 1984 Survey Data	Part 4: SAS Control Cards for 1990 Survey Data
Record Length: 79	Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

Julie DaVanzo and John Haaga

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised User Guide is now available for this collection. CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 96 data files + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Transport Files

Documentation: \$15

Additions to the Guide

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*.

George W. Downs and David M. Rocke

VALIDATING PRISON SECURITY CLASSIFICATION INSTRUMENTS IN HAWAII, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 9921)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to develop and validate a reliable and accurate method for measuring the effectiveness of offender classification systems to improve the management of correctional facilities. In the early 1980s, the state of Hawaii began classifying its prisoners with a newly developed Federal Bureau of Prisons classification instrument. This study was designed to develop a method to evaluate this form. Two prediction models were used. The first, initial classification, used the sum of four variables to arrive at a security score, which was taken to be predictive of violence. The second, reclassification, used the sum of seven different variables to obtain a custody total, which was then used as a major determinant of reclassification. Two groups of inmates were used: inmates who had committed infractions and inmates with no reported infrac-

tions. Research variables include (a) initial classification: offense (severity), expected length of incarceration (sentence), type of prior commitments, and history of violence, and (b) reclassification: percentage of time served, involvement with drugs/alcohol, mental/psychological stability, most serious disciplinary report, frequency of disciplinary reports, responsibility that the inmate demonstrated, and family/community ties. In addition, the collection supplies information on race and sex of inmates; sentence limitation; history of escapes or attempts; previous infractions; entry, reclassification, and termination dates (month and year); and custody level. There are demographic variables for sex and race. The unit of observation is the inmate. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All prison inmates in the Hawaii State Prison (now the Oahu Community Correctional Center).

SAMPLING: Two samples of prison inmates were used, one group of 57 inmates who had committed infractions and another group of 106 inmates who had no reported infractions.

NOTE: For further information users should refer to the final report, which is available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the clearinghouse for the National Institute of Justice.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

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

Part 1: Prisoner Data	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 76
Cases: 300	
Variables: 35	
Record Length: 85	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Joy A. Chapper and Roger A. Hanson

ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR REDUCING DELAYS IN CRIMINAL APPEALS: SACRAMENTO, SPRINGFIELD, AND RHODE ISLAND, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9965)

SUMMARY: This data collection investigates the effectiveness of alternative approaches to reducing delays in criminal appeals. Interviews were conducted with court representatives from districts employing differing alternatives. These districts and approaches are (1) case management

in the Illinois Appellate Court, Fourth District, in Springfield, (2) staff screening for submission without oral argument in the California Court of Appeals, Third District, in Sacramento, and (3) fast-tracking procedures in the Rhode Island Supreme Court. Parallel interviews were conducted in public defenders' offices in three additional locations: Colorado, the District of Columbia, and Minnesota. Questions focused on the backlogs courts were facing, the reasons for the backlogs, and the consequences. Participants were asked about the fairness and possible consequences of procedures employed by their courts and other courts in this study. Case data were acquired from court records of the Springfield, Sacramento, and Rhode Island courts. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Judges, attorneys, staff, and criminal appeal cases in the California Court of Appeals, Third District, in Sacramento; the Illinois Appellate Court, Fourth District, in Springfield; and the Rhode Island Supreme Court.

SAMPLING: The three court districts in this study were chosen because they employed alternative procedures to reduce delays in criminal appeals, because the different approaches were succeeding, and because the approaches were representative of alternatives in dealing with criminal appeals. Attempts were made to interview individuals in varying positions in the appeals courts.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Appellate Questionnaire Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 127 Variables: 77 Record Length: 79 Records Per Case: 3	Part 2: Case Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,059 Variables: 45 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2
Part 3: User Guide Record Length: 80	Part 4: SAS Control Cards for Appellate Questionnaire Data Record Length: 80
Part 5: SAS Control Cards for Case Data Record Length: 80	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Chapper, Joy A., and Roger A. Hanson. *Managing the Criminal Appeals Process*. Washington, DC: Justice Resources, 1987.

Hanson, Roger A., and Joy A. Chapper. *Organizing the Criminal Appeals Process: The Views of Judges, Government Attorneys and Defense Counsel*. Washington, DC: Justice Resources, 1987.

Chapper, Joy A., and Roger A. Hanson. *How to Handle Criminal Appeals*. Washington, DC: Justice Resources, 1987.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Howard T. Blane, Brenda A. Miller, and Kenneth E. Leonard

INTRA- AND INTERGENERATIONAL ASPECTS OF SERIOUS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE IN BUFFALO, 1987 (ICPSR 9984)

SUMMARY: These data examine the interrelationships among alcohol use, drug use, criminal violence, and domestic violence in a parolee population. More specifically, the data explore the contributions of parental substance abuse and domestic violence in prediction of parolee violence. The study also investigates the effects of drug and alcohol use on domestic violence for the parolee, the spouse, and the parents. The data were drawn from individual interviews conducted with parolees from the Buffalo, New York, area, half of whom were convicted of violent crimes and half of whom were convicted of nonviolent crimes. Interviews were also conducted with the spouses and partners of the parolees. In addition, data concerning the parolees' criminal histories were abstracted from arrest and parole records. Part 1, Demographic File 1, provides information on the demographic characteristics of offenders, arrests, convictions, and sentencing, institutional transfers, disciplinary reports, indications of psychiatric diagnosis or psychological disturbances, alcohol and drug use, criminal activity, and substance abuse while incarcerated. Part 2, Demographic File 2, includes the same variables as Part 1 (with the exception of information about psychiatric diagnoses, psychological disturbances, and disciplinary reports) for those individuals who declined to be interviewed and a random sample of those who could not be contacted. Part 3, the Interview File, contains information about childhood social histories (including socio-

demographics, experience of family violence as a victim and as a witness, and parental drug and alcohol use), self-reported criminal histories, adult social histories (including data concerning violence in current relationships, and drug and alcohol use history), and information about the parolees' and spouses' discipline styles. The researchers discarded data on female parolees for the purposes of their analysis.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All parolees and their spouses or partners in the Buffalo, New York, area.

SAMPLING: The subjects were drawn from all persons residing in the greater Buffalo, New York, area who were on parole from state correctional facilities between January 1987 and June 1987. The parolees were separated into two categories before sampling, depending on whether their last conviction was for a violent or a nonviolent offense. Youthful offenders and individuals whose crimes could not easily be classified were excluded. An equal number of names were selected at random from each category. Those subjects who had subsequently been removed from parole status were excluded. The remaining subjects who agreed to be interviewed were included in the sample, along with any of their spouses or partners who agreed to be interviewed.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Demographic File 1 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 196 Variables: 59 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2	Part 2: Demographic File 2 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 65 Variables: 47 Record Length: 79 Records Per Case: 2
Part 3: Interview File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 285 Variables: 1,239 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 26	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
Part 8: User Guide Record Length: 79	Parts 5-7: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Miller, B.A., et al. "Intra- and Inter-generational Aspects to Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol and Drugs" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

Miller, B.A., et al. "Spousal Violence and Alcohol/Drug Problems Among Parolees and Their Spouses." *Women and Criminal Justice* 1 (1990), 55-72.

Miller, B.A. "The Interrelationships Between Alcohol and Drugs and Family Violence." In M. De La Rosa, E.Y. Lambert, and B. Gropper (eds.), *Drugs and Violence: Causes, Correlates, and Consequences*. National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph 103 (1990), 177-207.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James J. Collins, Susan L. Bailey,
Charles D. Phillips, and Amy Craddock

RELATIONSHIP OF MENTAL DISORDER TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN THE UNITED STATES, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 9973)

SUMMARY: This study investigates the relationship between mental disorder and violent behavior. Detailed interviews were conducted with inmates in the North Carolina prison system. Each respondent was given a psychological assessment using the Diagnostic Interview Schedule, Version III. Conditions of particular interest were schizophrenia, mood disorders (depression and dysthymia), traumatic stress disorder, and alcohol disorders. The data supply information on the respondent's criminal history, psychological status at the time of interview, and history of rule infractions while incarcerated for the current offense. In addition to the psychological assessment, questions were also asked covering areas of general health status, criminal history, and drug and alcohol use. Demographic information includes age, education, marital status, and race. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Male criminal offenders in the United States.

SAMPLING: Male prisoners entering North Carolina prisons between March and June 1983.

NOTE: A collection of SAS programs is available to create composite variables

used in making the psychological assessments. The programs are available in hard-copy form only, upon request from ICPSR. Two logical record length versions of the data are available. The first contains one record per case with a logical record length of 5,455. The second, which is PC-compatible, contains six records per case with a logical record length of 950.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,149
Variables: 2,029
Record Length: 5,455
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Raw Data File
for PC Users
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,149
Variables: 2,029
Record Length: 950
Records Per Case: 6

Part 3: SAS Input
Statement for
Raw Data File
Record Length: 79

Part 4: SAS Input
Statement for
Raw Data File
for PC Users
Record Length: 79

*Documentation: \$5 (partially
machine-readable)*

Julie Horney and Ineke Haen Marshall

CRIME COMMISSION RATES AMONG INCARCERATED FELONS IN NEBRASKA, 1986-1990 (ICPSR 9916)

SUMMARY: These data focus on rates of criminal offending obtained through the use of self-report surveys. Specifically, the study investigates whether two different types of self-report surveys produce different estimates of lambda, an individual's frequency of criminal offending. The surveys, which were administered during personal interviews with inmates in Nebraska prisons, differed in how respondents were asked about their frequency of criminal offending. The more detailed survey asked respondents to indicate their offenses on a month-by-month basis for the reporting period. The less detailed survey only asked respondents to indicate their offending for the entire reporting period. These data also

provide information on the relationship between race and offending frequencies, the rates of offending over time and by crime category, and the individual's subjective probability of punishment and offending frequency. The specific crimes targeted in this collection include burglary, business robbery, personal robbery, assault, theft, forgery, fraud, drug dealing, and rape. All respondents were asked questions on criminal history, substance abuse, attitudes about crime and the judicial system, predictions of future criminal behavior, and demographic information, including age, race, education, and marital status. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Criminal offenders in Nebraska.

SAMPLING: Cohort sample consisting of 700 inmates admitted to the Diagnostic and Evaluation Unit of the Nebraska Department of Corrections during a nine-month period.

NOTE: The column positions indicated on the data collection instruments are not the column positions in the raw data file.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 700
Variables: 1,936
Record Length: 4,430
Records Per Case: 56

Part 2: SPSS Export File
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SAS Control
Cards for Logical
Record Length Data
Record Length: 63

Part 4: SAS Control
Cards for Card
Image Data
Record Length: 75

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Horney, Julie, and Ineke Haen Marshall. "An Experimental Comparison of Two Self-Report Methods for Measuring Lambda." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 29, 1 (February 1992), 102-121.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Since publication of the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1993–1994*, changes have been made to the study descriptions of the following data collections:

Crime Commission Rates Among Incarcerated Felons in Nebraska, 1986–1990 (ICPSR 9916)

Validating Prison Security Classification Instruments in Hawaii, 1984–1985 (ICPSR 9921)

Alternative Procedures for Reducing Delays in Criminal Appeals: Sacramento, Springfield, and Rhode Island, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9965)

Relationship of Mental Disorder to Violent Behavior in the United States, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9973)

Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Buffalo, 1987 (ICPSR 9984)

See the Additions to the Guide section of this *Bulletin* for accurate descriptions of these studies.

Announcements

Clarification of September's Feature Article

Christopher Davis, author of the September 1993 *ICPSR Bulletin* article on CIESIN's Explore and Extract capabilities, submits the following clarification:

CIESIN's Explore software currently is only available for use with the PUMS 1-Percent samples for 1980 and 1990. Work is under way to expand Explore's availability to the 5-Percent samples as well as to other datasets.

CIESIN's Extract software currently is available for use with the March Current Population Survey (CPS), 1968–1992, and the PUMS datasets for 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 for all sample sizes available. Work is also under way to expand Extract to other datasets.

Clarification of Gopher Announcement

Peter Joftis, of ICPSR's Computer Support Group, writes:

The announcement of the ICPSR Gopher in the September *Bulletin* is misleading some people to think they must telnet to ICPSR's system in Ann Arbor to gain access to the Gopher.

While that is a possible way to do this, it is not the way Gopher is intended to be used. Gopher is intended to be a client/server application. That is, users run a client piece of software at their end that handles the connections to various servers around the Internet. There are Gopher clients for a wide variety of computers and operating environments.

The goal should be to locate the Gopher on the system from which you normally connect to the Internet. If there is no Gopher on that system, you can probably find one (via anonymous FTP) at the home Gopher at the University of Minnesota (ftp to

boombox.micro.umn.edu). In the /pub/Gopher subdirectory, subdirectories are listed with the names of various operating systems or environments for which there are Gopher clients (and servers).

If you do find a Gopher on your local system, the next step is to find the item that links to the ICPSR Gopher (gopher.icpsr.umich.edu). If you have contact with the maintainer of your Gopher, get her/him to link ICPSR in. If you don't, you can find ICPSR in the list of all Gophers in the world (under North America, U.S., Michigan); there is almost always a pointer to that list somewhere in all Gophers. That is, of course, the hard way—you will need to go through several layers of Gopher menu to get to ICPSR that way.

Most Gopher clients include a "bookmark" function that allows users to save personal pointers to interesting services they want to come back to over time. This is another way to set things up so you can jump to ICPSR or any of the other useful social science Gophers.

Users Urged to Place Data Orders Early

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

Bulk Mailing Sent to ORs

In September 1993, the following items were mailed to ICPSR Official Representatives:

- *Data Collections From the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), Summer 1993 Edition*
- *ESRC Data Archive Bulletin, September 1993*

Forthcoming. . .

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

- **Health and Retirement Survey**
- **Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1992**
- **Juvenile Court Statistics, 1987, 1988, 1989**
- **Euro-Barometer 39**
- **American National Election Study, 1990-1992: Full Panel File**

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The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 30 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's 370 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; nonaffiliated 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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