

A Data-Based Revolution in the Social Sciences

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The Database for Social Science Research

Think of ICPSR as a river of machine-readable data. In 1994, it is broad and deep with gigabytes of data of every kind—surveys, administrative records, textual data—arriving annually. The river is fairly broad as far back as 1960. Further upstream, it narrows quickly, but there are tributaries far back into history. And, of course, it is not the only river. There are others, some flowing from the federal government, and some in other countries. Many of these may never be navigable in machine-readable form. But gradually, as time goes on, more and more data will be available to us in a form we can comprehend using computing technology. Not only will increasing volumes of data be contributed to public archives, but more and more will be recovered from the past. Think of the past as a glacier of data, parts of which will gradually melt and feed the river. For example, we are very slowly moving toward an almost complete series of computerized U.S. Decennial Census files. This essay will argue that the gradual accumulation of machine-readable data will change the face of the social sciences.

The Past

Suppose that machine-readable data had become widely available a cen-

tury earlier, say in 1850. What would one do with more than a century of data? Think in quasi-experimental terms. The Depression would be seen in light of a long sequence of economic upturns and downturns. The current epidemic of drug-related violence would be seen against a backdrop of the Prohibition Era and earlier periods of experimentation with drugs. In other words, for many of the overarching events which have dominated social science thinking over the past 40 years or so—the Depression, crime, the Cold War—we would have replication under different historical circumstances. Despite differences in weaponry, the Cold War period was not unlike the period between 1870 and 1914, an era when Europeans lived in fear of a catastrophic war. And the vast upheaval now taking place in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union is not unlike what happened after World War I when new countries were created and old empires dissolved. If we had such a database, we would see the current transition to market economies in those societies in light of a previous transition to socialism. Closer to home, our attempts to understand an increasingly multicultural United States would be seen against the backdrop of previous waves of immigration.¹

Even if we think in less cataclysmic terms, we would find that our recent

attempts to understand the life cycle in historical perspective (e.g., Elder's *Children of the Great Depression*, and subsequent work on the effects of World War II) would be seen in much broader scope. We could, for example, compare the effects of the Civil War and World War II on the lives of those who lived through them. We could ask how the transition from school to work has changed over a very long period of time, investigating the ways in which population structure, technological change, and rates of economic growth affect the ease with which young cohorts enter and become established in the labor force. Looking at social mobility models, which have become rather precisely parameterized over the past 25 years, we could ask how the coefficients of these models change in response to economic and social factors.

The Future

Enough of such utopian nonsense. We don't have the data and that's that. But think ahead another 50 years or so, say to 2040, as this year's new students are ending their careers. At that somewhat unimaginable point (particularly if you are one of those students), we will be close to having 100 years of machine-readable data. What will the world look like then? Only a fool would guess. But will we

¹ We are not insisting, of course, that one must have *machine-readable* data for this kind of work. Certainly, a great deal of interesting work has been accomplished without the computer. But the scope of what can be accomplished is obviously limited.

be able to do some of the things that were hinted at above?

The answer is yes. Indeed, a revolution in the social sciences is on the horizon and its leading edge is now visible. Increasingly, the use of multiple datasets, collected at different points in time, is becoming commonplace. The time is rapidly approaching when a student looking for a dissertation topic will not be able to say, "I want to use survey X to look at topic Y." Instead, there will be multiple surveys and other data sources on the topic, forcing one to see a problem at various historical points with varying kinds of data. Multiple datasets can be used in many different ways.

1. Replicated Cross-sectional Surveys.

There are now many examples of survey programs which extend over a considerable period of time. For example, the Institute for Social Research (ISR) at the University of Michigan conducts the National Election Study, done every two years since 1948, and the Monitoring the Future series, which has sampled high school seniors every year since 1976. Outside ISR, the National Opinion Research Center has been conducting the General Social Survey (GSS) on a more or less annual basis since 1972. Since then, GSS-like survey series have begun in many other countries. The federal government is a rich source of repeated cross-sectional data. In addition to the Decennial Census, the Census Bureau conducts the Current Population Survey (CPS) on a monthly basis. Pooled files for the March and October CPS are now available from the early 1960s to the present, and other data series abound.

2. Pooled Independent Surveys.

Often, a great deal of leverage can be obtained by pooling surveys that were

conducted quite independently. Robert M. Hauser and his colleagues combined mobility surveys from three decades to carry out an analysis of trends in social mobility in the U.S. A variant is finding surveys which sample the same cohorts at different points in the life cycle. For example, John Henretta and the author pooled three early GSS surveys and used them in conjunction with the 1966 National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) to examine pre- and post-retirement determinants of income. Duane Alwin and various colleagues have pooled disparate surveys to look at changes in values over time. There are many other examples.

3. Pooled Longitudinal Surveys.

A number of major longitudinal surveys are now in progress. Even more importantly, some of them are being replicated on new cohorts. For example, the NLS referred to above began with samples of young men and women aged 14–25 in the mid-1960s. In 1979, new cohorts were sampled at approximately the same age. Similarly, at the other end of the life cycle, the NLS sampled men who were 45–59 in 1966 and women who were 30–44 in 1967. Currently, ISR is carrying out the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS), focusing on cohorts who were 51–61 in 1992, and the Assets and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old (AHEAD) survey, which samples cohorts who were 70 and over in 1993. The National Institute on Aging, which funds both surveys, plans to sample new cohorts at later time points.

Figure 1 shows the relationships among these various longitudinal surveys. Each row of the figure represents a birth cohort, beginning in 1900 and continuing to the present. Each column corresponds to a year of observation, from 1900 to 1999. Each line,

called a Cohort-Age String, shows when a particular cohort was measured in a particular survey. There are, of course, many other longitudinal surveys which might be displayed on the chart, including the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), which began with a cross-sectional sample of the population in 1968 and continues to the present, and various longitudinal studies of high school graduates. And, of course, the same cohorts have been studied in various repeated cross-sections such as the GSS. As it stands, we have data on some part of the life cycle for members of birth cohorts from the turn of the century almost to the present.

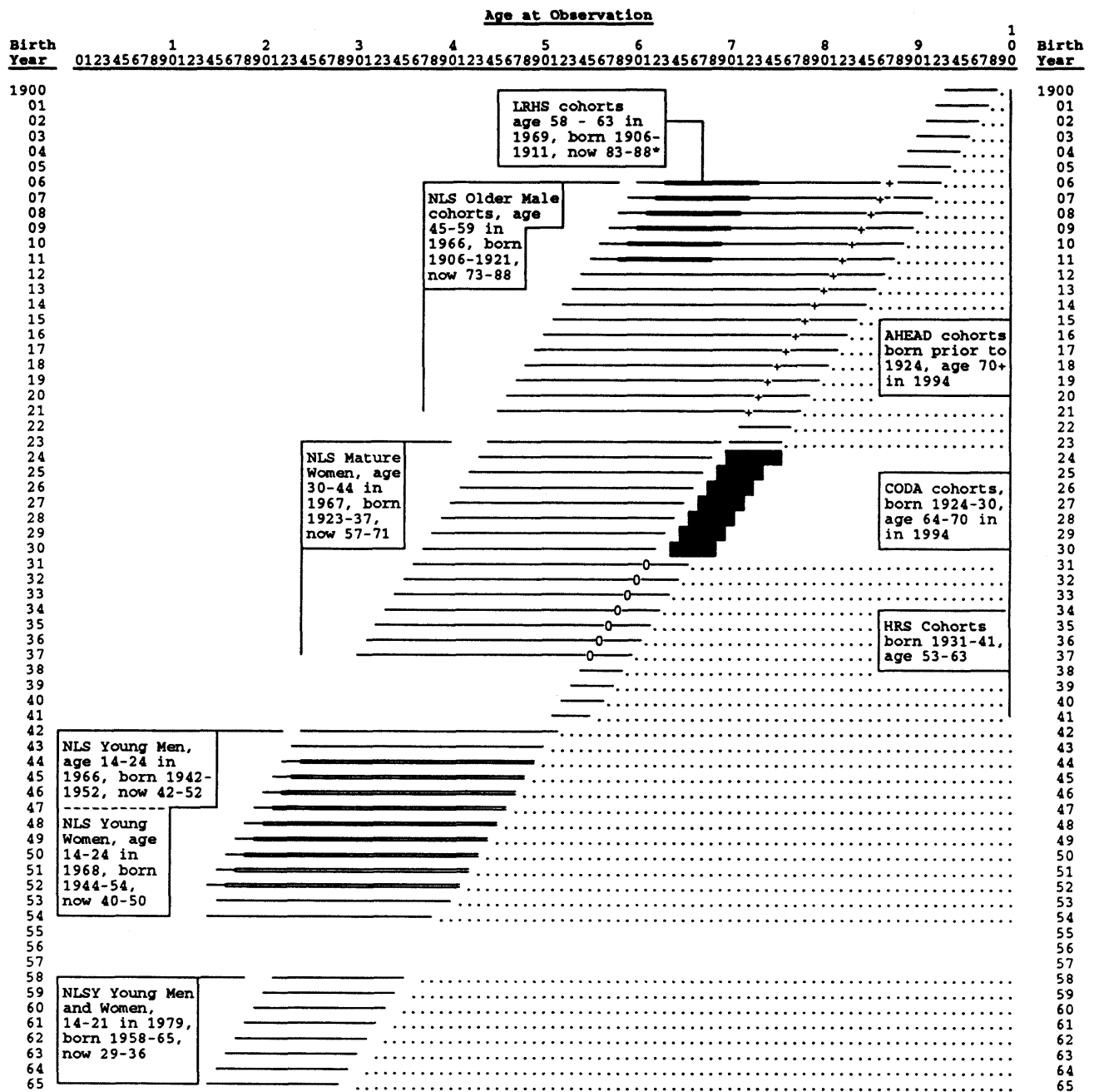
On the other hand, there are many gaps and inconsistencies. Coverage of women has been erratic. Men born between 1924 and 1930 are not sampled in any currently funded longitudinal survey except PSID, but PSID's item coverage does not allow for direct comparison with other surveys. Surveys differ radically in what is measured, and in how variables are operationalized.

Back to the Present

Over the next several decades, the mosaic of data shown in Figure 1, along with scores of other data collections, will continue to be amassed. How will it all fit together? Who will comprehend the interlinkages and opportunities for analysis? Can we start planning for the future now? How do we even think about these literally unprecedented opportunities?

We must start with the fact that history is beyond our control. Just as few were predicting the end of the Cold War in 1985, so no one can predict what will happen in a few short years. This suggests that data collection must go on in a systematic, cyclic way so

Coverage of 1900–1965 Birth Cohorts in Various Longitudinal Surveys at Specific Ages



_____	- Completed or funded coverage
_____	- Overlap of two surveys
.....	- Possible coverage if funds available
0	- NLS/HRS overlap point
+	- NLS/AHEAD overlap point

AHEAD: Asset and Health Dynamics of the Oldest Old
 CODA: Children of the Depression in Old Age (under review)
 HRS: Health and Retirement Study
 LRHS: Longitudinal Retirement History Survey
 NLS: National Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience
 NLSY: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth
 *: As of 1994

as to be "present at the creation." But our current approach to data collection is virtually anarchic. Massive studies are undertaken with relatively little coordination among them. Measurement protocols vary over time and across surveys. Sampling frames differ across survey organizations and over time within them. All kinds of other technical details are uncontrolled.

It is tempting to argue that we must force some sort of coordination and rigor on the research community. Couldn't we at least have standard measurement of basic variables and a series of agreements as to which cohorts will be sampled for what purposes at what points in time? But how much control is desirable? American social science draws its strength from its flexibility. Investigators are free to propose new initiatives that respond to changing social conditions. Attempts to force uniformity and systematize data collection are likely to be met with resistance. One thing is clear: we simply can't afford to stay as present-oriented as we are. The leverage to be gained by using multiple datasets located in different historical periods is too valuable to forgo.

If we are to take maximum advantage of the inevitable, a long list of issues must be resolved. These include:

1. What do we need to do to ensure the survival of machine-readable data? For example, many data tapes written on 1960s-era machines are in danger of becoming unreadable.
2. Can we do more to make the analysis of seemingly unrelated surveys more feasible? For example, do new methods of statistical inference mean that we don't have to depend so strongly on equivalence of sampling frames? Do new approaches to missing data imputation give us any leverage in dealing with differing measurement of constructs?
3. How will we be able to comprehend and understand the volume of data available? What new computer-based strategies will need to be developed for searching survey databases, comparing measures, concatenating datasets, etc., to move us away from the tedious business of reading hard-copy codebooks?

The Payoff

The machine-readable archive has had an enormous impact on the social sciences. But it is nothing compared to what will come. The availability of replicated and quasi-replicated data will redefine much of what we do. We are currently much enamored of history, but we see history through a very dark and narrow glass. Our range and clarity of vision will increase sharply over the next 50 years.

A long-standing goal of the social sciences has been to model the relationship between macro- and micro-phenomena. At present, the available data permit only crude attempts. With enough data and time we should first be able to ask how the coefficients of micro-level behavioral models change systematically, and then move toward understanding more complex relationships. The classic view of science is that theory and method drive data collection. But in the social sciences data tend to appear on our doorstep, often in untidy bundles. The truth is that in the long run, data and method will be seen to drive theory. □

Acknowledgment: The author wishes to thank Carlos Rebellon for help with Figure 1.

Richard Campbell is Professor of Sociology at the University of Illinois at Chicago and is currently serving at ICPSR as Resident Scientist with the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA).

The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) has been in existence for over a decade, with the goal of facilitating secondary analysis in the areas of gerontology, health, and life course research. The National Institute on Aging recently announced that NACDA has been awarded an additional five years of funding. Projects to be undertaken during the renewal period include supporting listservers for popular datasets, providing more data on alternative media such as CD-ROM, and continuing informational and training activities. Special initiatives and priorities of NACDA are guided by Dr. Richard Campbell in his role as Resident Scientist, and by an Advisory Council of distinguished researchers on aging.

ICPSR Official Representatives Elect New Council Members

Six new members were elected to the ICPSR Council at the end of 1993. ICPSR staff and Official Representatives join in welcoming the new members, who will serve four-year terms on Council. The new members are **Lawrence Bobo** (University of California, Los Angeles), **David Card** (Princeton University), **John Garcia** (University of Arizona), **Ann S. Gray** (Cornell University), **Michael S. McPherson** (Williams College), and **Carole Shamas** (University of California, Riverside).

Continuing members, whose terms will run for two more years, include **Clifford C. Clogg** (Pennsylvania State University), **Charles K. Humphrey** (University of Alberta), **Carol Weitzel Kohfeld** (University of Missouri, St. Louis), **Samuel C. Patterson**, Chair (Ohio State University), **Philip A. Schrodt** (University of Kansas), and **Franklin D. Wilson** (University of Wisconsin, Madison).

Completing their terms at the end of 1993 were **Ronald G. Ehrenberg** (Cornell University), **William H. Flanigan** (University of Minnesota), **James Q. Graham, Jr.** (Bowling Green State University), **Beverly Nagel** (Carleton College), and **Donald J. Treiman** (University of California, Los Angeles).

Michael A. Baer, Chair of Council from 1990 to 1991, served as an *ex officio* participant on Council for the period 1992 to 1993. **William Flanigan**, the outgoing Chair of Council, will sit as an *ex officio* member of Council for 1994 to 1995.

Biographical sketches of the new Council members follow.

Lawrence Bobo

Lawrence Bobo is Professor of Sociology and Director of UCLA's Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Society. He received his B.A. from Loyola Marymount University (1979) and his

M.A. (1981) and Ph.D. (1984) from the University of Michigan. He was a member of the sociology faculty at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, from 1984 to 1991. He has been active in the American Association for Public Opinion Research, chairing their annual conference in 1991. He has also been active in the American Sociological Association (ASA), currently serving as the ASA representative to the Board of Directors of the Social Science Research Council. He served as a Senior Research Consultant to the National Research Council's Committee on the Status of Black Americans, which released the report *A Common Destiny: Blacks and American Society* (Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1989). He served on the Board of Overseers for NORC's General Social Survey. His research interests lie at the intersection of race and ethnic relations, social psychology, and survey research. Representative publications include: "Opposition to Race-Targeting: Self-Interest, Stratification Ideology, or Racial Attitudes," *American Sociological Review* 1993, 58:443-464 (with James R. Kluegel); "Race, Sociopolitical Participation and Black Empowerment," *American Political Science Review*, 1990, 84:377-393 (with Franklin D. Gilliam, Jr.); and "Racial Attitudes in America: Trends and Interpretations," Harvard University Press, 1985 (with Howard Schuman and Charlotte Steeh).

David Card

David Card is Professor of Economics at Princeton University, where he has taught since 1983. His B.A. is from Queen's University (Canada), and he received his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1983. He is a member of the American Economic Association Census Advisory Board, and Statistics Canada Labor Statistics Advisory Board. He is a Fellow of the Econometric Society and a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Re-

search. He is also currently co-editor of the journal *Econometrics*. The most recent of his many publications is *Small Differences That Matter: Labor Markets and Income Maintenance in Canada and the United States* (University of Chicago Press, 1993). His research interests are in the areas of Black-White earning differentials (the contribution of school quality to the progress of African Americans), the economic return to measured school quality, labor market effects of minimum wages, and the impact of immigration on native workers.

John Garcia

John Garcia is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Arizona, and former head of the department. He received his Ph.D. in political science from Florida State University in 1971. His primary research interests are in the areas of minority group politics, with an emphasis on Latinos, and urban governments and public policy. He has published articles and book chapters in these fields for the past 20 years. More recently, he was co-author of *Latino Voices: Perspectives of Cubans, Mexican Americans, and Puerto Ricans* (Westview Press, 1992), and a chapter, "Expanding Disciplinary Boundaries: Black, Latino and Racial Minority Group Politics in Political Science" in *The State of the Discipline II* (1993). He has published articles in political science journals as well as journals in sociology and public policy. He has co-edited three other books, and has lectured extensively on university campuses. In 1989-1992, he served as one of four co-principal investigators on the Latino National Political Survey (LNPS). Earlier he served on the research staff of the National Chicano Survey (1979) at the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. In addition, he has just been appointed as a member of the Executive Council of the American Political Sci-

ence Association, and as Section Chair on Public Opinion for the 1994 meeting of the Western Political Science Association. He has been active in local and county government on a number of boards and commissions. He also taught the ICPSR Summer Program course on "Latino Research Issues" for the years 1987–1990.

Ann S. Gray

Ann S. Gray (M.S.L.S., University of North Carolina) is the Data Archivist at the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research (CISER), Cornell University. Since 1985 she has been Cornell's primary contact for obtaining data from ICPSR and has served as Official Representative since 1991. Her primary research interest is automatic indexing of text, particularly associative indexing and retrieval systems. She has worked on various projects to apply these methods to machine-readable data documentation. She has also participated in projects to increase research use of data by undergraduates, to coordinate library and data services, and to design systems to support research on the human dimensions of global change. Her professional associations are with the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) and the Association of Public Data Users (APDU). She served as U.S. Regional Secretary of IASSIST from 1988 until 1992 and on the APDU Working Group on Census

(U.S.) Products from 1988 until the present. She is Cornell's representative to the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS) and to the U.S. Census Bureau's State Data Center Program, for which CISER is a Coordinating Agency.

Michael S. McPherson

Michael S. McPherson is W. van Alan Clark Third Century Professor of Economics at Williams College and Co-Director of the Williams Project on the Economics of Higher Education. Earlier, he served as a Senior Fellow in Economic Studies at the Brookings Institution and as a Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study. McPherson has written widely on topics in ethics and economics and in the economics of higher education. He is one of the founding editors of the journal *Economics and Philosophy*, published by Cambridge University Press. He is co-author of two recent books, *Keep College Affordable: Government and Education Opportunity* (Brookings, 1991) and *Paying the Piper: Productivity, Incentives and Financing in American Higher Education* (University of Michigan Press, forthcoming). McPherson's research in the economics of higher education has been published in, among other places, the *American Economic Review*, the *Economics of Education Review*, and the *Journal of Higher Education*.

Carole Shammass

Carole Shammass received her B.A. degree from the University of Southern California and her Ph.D. in history from Johns Hopkins University (1971). She is now Professor of History and Chair of the Women's Studies Department at the University of California, Riverside. Her research concerns the living standards and wealth of the North American and British populations from 1550 to the present, and the economic and legal status of women. She has written, with Marylynn Salmon and Michael Dahlin, *Inheritance in America: Colonial Times to the Present* (Rutgers University Press, 1987), which was awarded the Alan Sharlin Prize of the Social Science History Association. She is also the author of *The Preindustrial Consumer in England and America* (Oxford University Press, 1990) and over 20 articles in books and journals. She currently is principal investigator on a National Science Foundation grant, "U.S. Housing Stock circa 1800," and is also studying the history of household government. She is now serving on the editorial boards of the *American Historical Review* and the *Journal of Economic History*. She is also a member of the Council of the Institute of Early American History. She attended the ICPSR Summer Program in 1977 and taught "Quantitative Historical Analysis" during the summers of 1989 and 1990. □

ICPSR Announces New FTP and Cartridge Tape Services

Early in 1994, ICPSR implemented two new capabilities designed to provide improved service to users.

FTP Service Through CDNet

An enhanced File Transfer Protocol (FTP) ordering and delivery facility within the Consortium Data Network (CDNet) is now available. For several years, CDNet has served as ICPSR's online ordering system, enabling ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs) to order custom or premastered tapes, diskettes, and CDROMs. The CDNet service is now being enhanced to include additional media and networked delivery methods. In order to offer this service to the membership as quickly as possible, ICPSR is releasing the first phase of the new CDNet with just the Internet FTP capability in place.

This means that for a short period of time there will be **two** CDNets: the one ORs have traditionally used and a new CDNet that initially offers only

FTP access to an initially limited but expanding set of ICPSR holdings. New studies will continue to be added to the FTP service (see the Alternative Media section below for more information on collections available for FTP delivery).

Login names and passwords for access to the new CDNet FTP service were sent out to ORs in early January along with an addendum to the *CDNet User Guide* that explains the use of this new facility. The UNIX system that the new CDNet runs on is case sensitive; ORs should remember to enter their logins and passwords exactly as indicated.

ORs should keep **both** accounts and **both** passwords. The old account and password will continue to work as it always has with SprintNet, Datapac, or the Internet via the icpsr.icpsr.umich.edu host. It will continue to offer the same services it has for several years. The new CDNet will begin by offering only FTP access but will eventually replace the

current version completely, offering the same services with enhancements. This new capability is offered from a new Internet host: tdis.icpsr.umich.edu.

This is a newly configured and expanded service and is by no means complete; there may be some initial problems. Please feel free to contact ICPSR Computer Support at (313) 764-6554 or via e-mail at support@icpsr.umich.edu. ICPSR staff hopes this expanded service will be of use to the membership; your comments about the service and suggestions for improving it will be appreciated.

Cartridge Tapes

ICPSR has also put in place procedures that allow users to routinely order data on IBM 3480 cartridge tapes. ORs will be contacted directly regarding procedures for taking advantage of the cartridge tape option. For further information about this capability, contact ICPSR Member Services.

Alternative Media

ICPSR Data Available on Alternative Media

A number of ICPSR data collections are now being distributed on several forms of alternative media including diskette, CD-ROM, and network file transfer. In addition, users are now able to request data on IBM 3480 cartridge tape as an alternative to round magnetic tape.

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 following collections have recently been prepared for distribution on alternative media and are now available for ordering. Consult the new version of CDNet or the ICPSR Gopher for listings of other collections released on these media.

New on Diskette

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

ORs can now order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet and requesting the dataset number(s) for the

appropriate diskette(s). Please note that to expedite diskette orders, orders for data on diskette should be submitted separately and not be part of any other data order.

Reporting of Drug-Related Crimes: Resident and Police Perspectives in the United States, 1988–1990

(ICPSR 9925). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskette D00079*]

New Orleans Offender Study,

1973–1986 (ICPSR 6005). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskettes D00090–D00098*]

Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987–1991

(ICPSR 9477). Logical Record Length data, Card Image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskettes D00101–D00107*]

American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1990 and 1991 Data]

(ICPSR 6067). Logical Record Length data, documentation, frequency addendum, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskettes D00114–D00115*]

American National Election Study, 1990–1992: Full Panel Survey

(ICPSR 6230). Logical Record Length data, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskettes D00116–D00117*]

Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault: Minneapolis, 1981–1982

(ICPSR 8250). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskette D00120*]

Employment and Expenditure for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1990

(ICPSR 6006). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskette D00122*]

Mental Disorder and Violent Crime: A 20-Year Cohort Study in New York State, 1968–1988

(ICPSR 9978). Card Image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskette D00123*]

American National Election Study: 1992–1993 Panel Study on Securing Electoral Success/1993 Pilot Study

(ICPSR 6264). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards [*Diskette D00124*]

New on CD-ROM

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

Crime Victimization Data, 1973–1991

(ICPSR 6261) (Four collections). Logical Record Length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS control cards.

Specific collections include:

National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986–1991 [Near-Term Data Through Calendar Year 1991] (ICPSR 8864)

National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1979–1987 [Revised Questionnaire] (ICPSR 8608)

National Crime Surveys: National Sample of Rape Victims, 1973–1982 (ICPSR 8625)

National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1973–1983 (ICPSR 7635)

New on Network File Transfer

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

In recent months, ICPSR has added over 150 studies and 500 files to the list of collections that can be ordered through FTP. To obtain a definitive list of what is available, in the new version of CDNet type “/help ftp”. Please note that this list is dynamic; collections are being added continuously. ORs can also check individual study numbers in CDNet or consult the ICPSR Gopher.

Christopher S. Dunn Joins Consortium Staff

ICPSR recently welcomed Christopher S. Dunn as the new Manager of Crime and Justice Programs at ICPSR. Chris comes to us from Bowling Green State University, where he was Assistant Vice President for Research and Associate Professor of Sociology. Previously, he was employed as a sociologist at the National Institute of Mental Health and as project coordinator at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center at the State University of New York at Albany.

Chris received his B.A. degree in political science and sociology from Colgate University and his M.A. and

Ph.D. in criminal justice from State University of New York at Albany. His



Christopher S. Dunn

research interests include juvenile delinquency, interactions between environment and behavior, and community and social cohesion.

Executive Director Richard Rockwell notes that ICPSR is extremely fortunate in having recruited an experienced manager and fundraiser as well as a contributing scholar to the field of crime and justice research. He anticipates that Chris will strengthen an already strong program.

ICPSR Council and staff join in welcoming Chris to ICPSR and look forward to working with him.

Notes and Errata

Since publication of the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1993–1994*, changes have been made to the study descriptions for the collections listed in the Additions to the *Guide* and Revisions to the *Guide* sections of this *Bulletin*. The versions printed here are now accurate.

In the December 1993 issue of the *Bulletin*, several polls conducted by CBS News and the *New York Times* were combined into one entry, and this may have resulted in some confusion. The following studies were conducted by CBS News only:

CBS News. **CBS News Monthly Poll #2, July 1992** (ICPSR 6081)

CBS News. **CBS News Monthly Poll #2, August 1992** (ICPSR 6084)

CBS News. **CBS News Monthly Poll #2, September 1992** (ICPSR 6089)

CBS News. **CBS News Monthly Poll #2, October 1992** (ICPSR 6094)

Users of the **National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, 1968–1991** (ICPSR 7610) may now order the *NLS Users' Guide, 1993*, the *NLS Handbook, 1993*, and a revised edition of the 1986–1990 NLSY Child Handbook through ICPSR. Users are also reminded to subscribe to the *NLSUPDATE*, a quarterly publication of the Center for Human Resource Re-

search. To subscribe, contact the Center for Human Resource Research at 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43221-2418.

Additional maps are now available for the **Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Samples, 1-Percent and 5-Percent Samples** (ICPSR 9951 and 9952). The maps are available as Appendix G, currently provided in hard-copy form only.

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]: 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]: 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 1–7, Technical Notes 1–34
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]: 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
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 1, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States</i>	<i>1 file for entire U.S.</i>	<i>Hardcopy Codebook</i>
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 2, Ancestry of the Population of the United States</i>	<i>1 file for entire U.S.</i>	<i>Hardcopy Codebook</i>
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 2–11, Technical Notes 1–28
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 2–11, Technical Notes 1–28

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
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 2–11, Technical Notes 1–28
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 2–11, Technical Notes 1–28
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 User Notes 3–5, Technical Notes 2–12
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 User Notes 3–5, Technical Notes 2–12
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 2–17, Technical Notes 1–14
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 1–14
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 1–14
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 1–14
<i>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4A</i>	<i>Some states (currently 8 data files per state)</i>	<i>SAS and SPSS Control Cards</i>
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Comparability File	1 file, 2 formats	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Street Index	550 county files	Machine-Readable Codebook
Geographic Reference File—Names, 1990 (Census Version): [United States]	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico + 8 outlying areas (1 data file per state or area)	Machine-Readable Codebook

ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1994

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

Logit and Log-Linear Models (June 20–24)
Item Response/Measurement Theory (July 4–8)
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis:
 Police Data (June 6–10)
Network Analysis (July 11–15)
“LISREL” Models: Introduction (July 25–29)
“LISREL” Models: Intermediate (August 1–5)
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
 Information (August 8–12)
Hierarchical Linear Models (June 13–17)
Health and Retirement Survey (TBA)

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

Simultaneous 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
Quantitative Analysis on Latin America

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Geographic Information Systems
Data Visualization
Nonparametric Regression
Bayesian Modeling

*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, Phone: (313) 764-8392.*

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

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1990–1992: FULL PANEL SURVEY (ICPSR 6230)

SUMMARY: This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The American National Election Studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and

candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. This collection includes respondents who were first interviewed following the November 1990 general election (see **American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey** [ICPSR Version] [ICPSR 9548]), and then reinterviewed in two subsequent surveys: **American National Election Study: 1990–1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of War/1991 Pilot Study** [ICPSR Version] (ICPSR 9673) and **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1990 and 1991 Data]** (ICPSR 6067). The purpose of this panel study is to trace the fortunes of the Bush presidency, from post-Gulf War height to November election defeat, and to provide insight into the origins of the Bill Clinton and Ross Perot coalitions. It also allows the panel analyst to do a traditional assessment of panel attrition which is not possible with any of the collections mentioned above. In 1990, respondents answered questions on topics such as presidential performance, the Persian Gulf War,

values and individualism, and foreign relations. Post-election vote validation and election administration survey data are also included. In 1991, respondents were reinterviewed several months after hostilities in the Persian Gulf ended. The survey content consisted of a repeat of a subset of questions from the 1990 Post-Election Survey, and additional items especially relevant to the Gulf War. A number of contextual variables also are provided, including summary variables that combine the respondent's recall of his or her senator's and representative's vote on the use of force with that congressperson's actual vote. New pilot questions were also asked in areas such as gender, ethnicity, medical care for the elderly, and social altruism. In 1992, respondents were asked their positions on social issues such as altruism, abortion, the death penalty, prayer in the schools, the rights of homosexuals, sexual harassment, women's rights, and feminist consciousness. Other substantive themes included racial and ethnic stereotypes, opinions on school integration and affirmative action, attitudes towards immigrants (particularly Hispanics and Asians), opinions on immigration policy and bilingual education, assessments of United States foreign policy goals, and United States involvement in the Persian Gulf War. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: All United States citizens of voting age on or before November 6, 1990 (for those interviewed in 1990 and 1991), and on or before November 3, 1992 (for those interviewed in 1992 and 1993), residing in housing units other than on military reservations in the 48 coterminous states.

SAMPLING: A national multistage area probability sample was employed for the 1990 Post-Election Survey and the 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Survey. For the 1991 Panel Study of the Political Consequences of the Persian Gulf War, 615 respondents were not reinterviewed either due to panel mortality (e.g., they had moved or died), or were effectively nonsample for telephone reinterview because they were extremely hard of hearing, could not be reached by telephone, or needed to be interviewed in a language other than English.

NOTE: The study staff attempted to reinterview every respondent among the 1,980 individuals who participated in the 1990 Post-Election Survey. A total of 1,383 of these respondents participated in the 1990/1991 Panel Study. For the 1992 Pre- and Post-Election Survey, the study staff again attempted to reinterview every 1990

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.

respondent *whether or not they had given an interview in 1991*. Thus, while there were 1,383 panel respondents in 1991 and 1,359 respondents in 1992, only 1,060 respondents were interviewed in all three studies. All variable numbers appearing in this collection are unchanged from the time they first appeared in either ICPSR 9548, ICPSR 9673, or ICPSR 6067. Variable 7002 is new to this collection. If a respondent was not interviewed in 1991 or 1992, his/her record is padded with missing data for variables from that year.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 1,980	
Variables: 2,348	
Record Length: 4,037	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: \$20

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: 1992-1993 PANEL STUDY ON SECURING ELECTORAL SUCCESS/1993 PILOT STUDY (ICPSR 6264)

SUMMARY: This study is part of a time-series collection of national surveys fielded continuously since 1952. The American National Election Studies are designed to present data on Americans' social backgrounds, enduring political predispositions, social and political values, perceptions and evaluations of groups and candidates, opinions on questions of public policy, and participation in political life. This data collection is projected to encompass three waves. The first wave is the 1992 Post Election Survey. In addition to the standard or core content items, respondents were asked their positions on social issues such as altruism, abortion, the death penalty, prayer in the schools, the rights of homosexuals, sexual harassment, women's rights, and feminist consciousness. Other

substantive themes included racial and ethnic stereotypes, opinions on school integration and affirmative action, attitudes towards immigrants (particularly Hispanics and Asians), opinions on immigration policy and bilingual education, assessments of United States foreign policy goals, and United States involvement in the Persian Gulf War. The second wave of this panel, the 1993 Pilot Study, was in the field approximately one year after the first wave. It reexamined a number of items from the 1992 study to give as complete a picture as possible of how President Clinton was faring in the eyes of the coalition which had elected him. It also sought to explore in more detail the strength and depth of the Ross Perot phenomenon and, in particular, the reasons behind his continued support. Finally, this second wave of the panel continued the tradition of all pilot studies in seeking to carry out research and development work for the subsequent year's election study. In this regard, this Pilot Study explored the perceived interests of several groups (e.g., wealthy, poor, middle class, Blacks, whites) in areas such as national health insurance, affirmative action, and school choice, attitudes toward homosexuals and about policies affecting homosexuals, and experiments in the survey response form itself. CLASS IV

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

SAMPLING: National multistage area probability sample.

NOTE: Users should note that the number of cases in this file, 1,005, represents the total number of cross-section respondents in the 1992 Post-Election Survey. All of these respondents also participated in the pre-election portion of the 1992 Election Study. All variables from both portions appear in **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1990 and 1991 Data]** (ICPSR 6067). Only 750 of the respondents participated in the 1993 Pilot Study. Those individuals not reinterviewed in 1993 were assigned missing data codes for all 1993 Pilot Study variables. Users should also be advised that the data in this collection are fully described by two separate documents: (1) A machine-readable codebook detailing variables from the ICPSR version of the 1992 Pre-Post Survey (ICPSR 6067). This codebook documents all variables numbered between 3004-6315. The order and loca-

tion of the variables listed in the machine-readable codebook for ICPSR 6067 differ from those in the data file released with this collection. The correct location of variables in this data file are documented in both the SAS and SPSS Control Card files. The machine-readable codebook for ICPSR 6067 should be used only as a reference tool for question text, code values, value labels, missing data designations, etc. for the 1992 variables. (2) Machine-readable and hardcopy versions of the documentation describing the variables for the 1993 Pilot Study. These variables are numbered between 7000-7422. The machine-readable version comprises five separate files and is available in either ASCII or EBCDIC on tape or in both Word-Perfect 5.2 and ASCII formats on diskette and through FTP. Some of the ASCII/EBCDIC documentation files have not been completely cleaned and may require some reformatting to duplicate the hardcopy version.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File	Part 2: SAS Control Cards
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 1,005	
Variables: 1,472	Part 3: Codebook
Record Length: 2,186	Introduction
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 90
Part 4: Codebook	Part 5: Appendix A
Main Section	Record Length: 95
Record Length: 80	
Part 6: Appendix B	Part 7: List of Candidates
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80
Part 8: Codebook Listed-to-Tape	
for ICPSR 6067	
Record Length: 80	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1992 (ICPSR 6133)

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

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Nationally representative multistage sample. The total sample was divided into six subsamples consisting of an average of 2,708 respondents, and each subsample was administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all the respondents answered the "core" drug and demographic questions. Each of the questionnaires generated a corresponding data file.

NOTE: All dummy variables were dropped from the data, and column locations for variables are different from those in the 1976–1989 surveys. Also, the codebook contains all variables for all parts and accurately reflects the data, unlike the codebooks from previous years. For a full list of related publications, see the codebook.

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

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

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

Part 1: Core Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 16,251 Variables: 111 Record Length: 124 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Form 1 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,705 Variables: 585 Record Length: 601 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Form 2 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,688 Variables: 333 Record Length: 346 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Form 3 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,694 Variables: 363 Record Length: 376 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Form 4 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,703 Variables: 293 Record Length: 308 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Form 5 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,730 Variables: 320 Record Length: 333 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Form 6 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,731 Variables: 366 Record Length: 379 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 110 Parts 9–15: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 78
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1976–1992: CONCATENATED CORE FILE (ICPSR 6227)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains the 115 "core" variables for the first 17 years of this annual survey that explores changes in the important values, behaviors, and life-style orientations of contemporary American youth. Personal and family characteristics, political and religious beliefs, school performance and educational goals, and type and degree of drug usage are some of the topics explored in the core variables. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States is asked to respond to these core questions as well as to an average of 200 additional questions not included in this dataset. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Nationally representative multistage sample. Each year the total sample was divided into five or six subsamples consisting of approximately 2,600 to 3,500 respondents, and each subsample was administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all the respondents answered the "core" drug and demographic questions.

NOTE: The dataset contains only the 115 core variables from the 17 years of the study, which have been renumbered and reformatted so that one codebook can be used for all years.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 287,689 Variables: 115 Record Length: 133 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 79
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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 4A (ICPSR 6117)

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File 4A 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, hours worked, rent, persons in household, acreage of property, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. Data are provided for states and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Within STF 4A, data for each state are presented in one "A" record file and ten "B" record files. The "A" records have 123 population tables and 80 housing tables. These include five population tables and one housing table showing 37 categories of race and five population tables and one housing table with 26 categories of Hispanic origin. Data are included for all persons for each summary level and geographic component level within a unit of geography. More detailed data are presented in 178 population and 85 housing tables in the "B" records. The "B" records include a separate file for all persons and up to nine separate race and Hispanic-origin files. CLASS IV

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

NOTE: Each state will have one "A" record and up to ten "B" records when complete. Users should consult CDNet for specific part information and to determine availability of files from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files per state + database dictionaries + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

ICPSR currently distributes the following types of files for selected states:

Record A, All Persons	Record B, Asian or
Record B, All Persons	Pacific Islander
Record B, White	Record B, Other Race
Record B, Black	Record B, Hispanic
Record B, American	Origin (Of Any Race)
Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 190 to 411 per part
Variables: 11,020
Record Length: 8,093
Records Per Case: 5 to 8 per part

Part 571: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 572: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80
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Part 573: User Note 6 (March 1993)
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$23, partially
machine-readable*

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUBJECT SUMMARY TAPE FILES

SSTF 1, THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 6211)

SSTF 2, ANCESTRY OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (ICPSR 6213)

SUMMARY: The SSTF files contain sample data weighted to represent the total population. In addition, the files contain 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units in the 1990 Census. Population variables include citizenship, nativity, ability to speak English, age, number of children ever born, class of worker, disability status, earnings in 1989, educational attainment, employment status, household size, industry, labor force status, language spoken at home, occupation, poverty status in 1989, school enrollment, and year of entry into the United States. Housing variables include gross rent, housing units, kitchen facilities, mortgage status, plumbing facilities, tenure, units in structure, and year householder moved into unit. The data are also cross-tabulated and presented in a variety of tables. Crosstabulations include age by poverty status by sex; relationship by family type by subfamily type; and employment

status by hours worked last week and year last worked. Additional tables in ICPSR 6211 include citizenship and year of entry by all other variables, and age (groups) by sex by school enrollment or college enrollment or educational attainment and employment status. Other tables in ICPSR 6213 include nativity, year of entry, and citizenship by all other variables; and age by school enrollment by sex. The datasets include both "A" and "B" records. "A" records have three population (PA) and three housing (HA) tables. The "B" records present more detail in 66 population (PB) and 10 housing (HB) tables, and are divided into 22 segments of 8,142 characters each (ICPSR 6211) and 16 segments of 7,849 characters each (ICPSR 6213). CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: User Notes 1-4 are included in the documentation for both collections.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 68,705 and 73,953
Variables: 149
Record Length: 8,142 and 7,849
Records Per Case: 23 and 17

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A, Text." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1990.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Parts B and C, Glossary and Index." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1993.

Documentation: \$14 per collection

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
JUNE 1992: FERTILITY AND BIRTH
EXPECTATIONS (ICPSR 6186)**

SUMMARY: This collection contains standard data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Also supplied are personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin. In addition, supplemental data pertaining to fertility and birth expectations are included in this file. Data are presented for females, aged 15 to 44, on date of first marriage, number of live-born children, and date of birth of youngest and oldest children. Women aged 18 to 39 also were questioned on the number of children they expected to have during their remaining childbearing years. CLASS IV

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 159,339
Variables: approx. 242
Record Length: 420
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY:
ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE,
1993 (ICPSR 6244)**

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration.

Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1992. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, are available for each person in the household enumerated. CLASS IV

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

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

NOTE: The 294,657 cases in this hierarchical file include household-level, family-level, and person-level records. There are approximately 130 variables for the household records, approximately 75 variables for the family records, and approximately 390 variables for the person records. Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Main Data File Part 2: Data Dictionary
File Structure: hierarchical Record Length: 80
Record Length: 704

Documentation: \$10

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY,
1991: MSA CORE FILE (ICPSR 6188)**

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

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,637 to 4,698 per part
Variables: approx. 2,650
Record Length: 1,940
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: \$16

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

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS REPORT (CFFR), FISCAL YEAR 1992 (ICPSR 6187)

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: CFFR Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 293,045 Variables: 15 Record Length: 44 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: CFFR Geographic Reference File, 102nd Congress File Structure: rectangular Cases: 45,975 Variables: 30 Record Length: 132 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: CFFR Geographic Reference File, 103rd Congress File Structure: rectangular Cases: 45,976 Variables: 30 Record Length: 132 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: CFFR Program Identification File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,052 Variables: 2 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1992." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1992, Volume I: County Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1992: Volume II: Subcounty Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 35.0: FOREIGN RELATIONS, THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, SPRING 1991 (ICPSR 9697)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys investigated foreign policy attitudes and, in particular, the level of trust respondents felt toward the United States and the Soviet Union, their assessment of the abilities of both nations to deal responsibly with world problems, the importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the use of military force against Iraq. Respondents were also asked to evaluate the importance and influence of the European Community on their own lives, and to give their opinions on the value of a general European citizenship, the recent unification of Germany, whether aid should be given to the Soviet Union, current immigration policies, the importance of the European Parliament, the value of the proposed Single European Market, and prospective policies and composition of the European Community by the year 2000. Other queries focused on the effectiveness of the Common Agricultural Policy and the result of potential reforms of this policy on European farmers. Another set of questions probed attitudes toward energy and environmental issues. Respondents were asked their opinions about the availability and costs of energy products, whether energy prices should be uniform throughout Community countries, the importance of possible changes in the environment, future sources of energy, the value of nuclear power, and knowledge of sources of radiation and potential risks of contamination. As in previous Euro-Barometers, questions on political party preference asked respondents which party they felt closest to, how they voted in their country's last general election, and how they would vote if a general election were held tomorrow. Additional information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy,

Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13,121
Variables: 288
Record Length: 384
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: \$4

Cees van der Eijk, Erik Oppenhuis, and Hermann Schmitt

EUROPEAN ELECTION STUDY, 1989 (ICPSR 6146)

SUMMARY: The 1989 European Election Study (EES-89) was conducted as a separately funded part of the Euro-Barometer survey series for the European Communities' Directorate-General for Information, Communication, and Culture—Unit Surveys, Research, and Analyses division. The Euro-Barometer surveys in which the EES-89

questions were included were Barometers 30, 31, and 31A. Variables in this data collection are restricted to those pertaining to the 1989 elections. They report respondents' attitudes toward important campaign issues, particularly those concerning the European Community and the coming 1992 Single European Market. Questions assessed respondents' support of and attitudes toward particular political parties. Another series of questions focused on access to information about the elections, and respondents' preferences for and opinions of the influence of varying sources of information, such as newspapers, news magazines, radio, television, polls, and personal discussions. Demographic variables include sex, date of birth, marital status, size of household and type of housing, number of children at home, occupation, family income, perception of social class, religion and religiosity, life satisfaction, and participation in civic activities, including voting in the 1989 elections. CLASS III

User Information on Recent Euro-Barometer Data Collections

The Euro-Barometer Survey series, sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities, has measured the social and political attitudes of Community members since its inception in 1970. Over the years there have been changes in the principal investigators for these surveys, in the organizations which conduct personal interviews, and in the techniques and circumstances under which the data are collected and distributed to researchers. ICPSR wishes to clarify some recent developments connected with this series.

Beginning with Euro-Barometer 32, conducted in the fall of 1989, fieldwork for these surveys was carried out by the national member institutes of International Research Associates of Europe [INRA (Europe)]. Sampling descriptions provided in previous *ICPSR Bulletins* for Euro-Barometers 32 and beyond have included the phrase "multistage national probability samples and national stratified quota samples." In actuality, the sampling methodology for these surveys was based exclusively on multistage national probability samples.

In response to the increased number and volume of Euro-Barometer studies now appearing, ICPSR entered into a cooperative agreement with our colleagues in Germany at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln in 1993. Under this agreement, which began with Euro-Barometer 38.0, each archive will alternately assume responsibility for the production of a new Euro-Barometer survey for the research community. An initial version of each collection will appear as soon as possible after the data are released; this means that the data may contain variables still under temporary embargo at the request of the European Commission. Additional versions may appear as embargoes are lifted. The early versions will include some data recodes and SPSS control statements, but not full, machine-readable documentation. When all variables are no longer under embargo, a final and completely documented collection with full SPSS and SAS control statements will be distributed to researchers.

Study titles and descriptions presented in previous *ICPSR Bulletins* for Euro-Barometers 37.0 and 38.0 have provided information on all major topics included in each survey, regardless of the current embargo status of particular items contained in the collection. Information concerning the embargoed variables appears in either the documentation and/or the SPSS control statement files for each collection. From now on, if any variables are still under embargo when additional Euro-Barometer surveys are released, ICPSR will also regularly document this information in the study descriptions that appear in the *Bulletin*.

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

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

NOTE: In addition to the variables which were commissioned by EES-89, this dataset also contains a number of other items from Euro-Barometers 30, 31, and 31A that pertain to the 1989 elections. Major differences exist, however, between the same data in the regular Euro-Barometers and in the EES-89. The EES-89 data have been further cleaned and codes standardized by staff at the University of Amsterdam in collaboration with the Steinmetz Archive, under the direction of the principal investigators. Incorrect codes have been identified and corrected, variable names and coding have been systematized, and summary variables were added to permit merging data across countries or waves. For instance, in contrast to the practice in the Euro-Barometer series, in the EES-89 data files VAR126 refers to information from one and the same interview question. Similarly, coding has been standardized across country data files wherever possible. The files in this collection comprise data gathered in 13 countries in three waves. Parts 1-39 are the 39 data files in raw ASCII format, and Parts 40-78 are the same files in SPSS export format.

RESTRICTIONS: To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of the data, each user of the data is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript to: European Election Study Workgroup, c/o Steinmetz Archive, Herengracht 410-412, 1017 BX Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 39 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Parts 1-13: Wave 1
Parts 14-26: Wave 2
Parts 27-39: Wave 3

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 291 to 1,202 per part
Variables: 154 to 190 per part
Record Length: 276 to 1,016 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 40-78: SPSS Export Files Record Length: 80	Part 79: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
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Parts 80-82: SPSS Control Cards Record Length: 52	Parts 83-85: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 52
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

van der Eijk, Cees, and Hermann Schmitt. "The Role of the Eurobarometer in the Study of European Elections and the Development of Comparative Electoral Research." In Karlheinz Reif and Ronald Inglehart (eds.), *Euro-Barometer: The Dynamics of European Opinion*. London: MacMillan, 1991, pp. 257-274.

Schmitt, Hermann, and Renato Mannheim (eds.). "The European Elections of June 1989." Special issue of *The European Journal of Political Research* 19, 1 (1991).

Documentation: machine-readable only

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim), M. Kaase, H.-D. Klingermann, M. Kuechler, F.-U. Pappi, and H.A. Semetko

GERMAN ELECTION PANEL STUDY, 1990 (ICPSR 6192)

SUMMARY: Data covering opinions about politicians, parties, and political issues were gathered for the first three waves of this panel study before the Bundestag election in 1990, and again for a fourth wave after the election. Topics include voting behavior in the most recent general election, party preference, attitudes toward political candidates, issue relevance and competence of parties versus coalitions, projected results of this election, views regarding the respondent's personal economic situation, attitudes toward the 35-hour work week, opinions about the unification of Germany and the short- or long-term advantages or disadvantages of unification, interest in opinion polls and their possible influence on voting, and beliefs about television programming's neutrality in the election campaign. Other subjects covered were fear of

losing one's job, interest in media coverage of political issues, preferred newspaper, political discussions among family members, education level attained, and religiosity.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: West German citizens over age 18 residing in private households.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage random sample.

NOTE: This study was conducted in the former Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and does not include data from the former East Germany. The codebook is in German.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS Control Cards

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,070
Variables: 819
Record Length: 330
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$14

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1990 (ICPSR 6189)

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim), EMNID (Bielefeld), and USUMA (East Berlin)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1990 (POLITBAROMETER EAST) (ICPSR 6193)

SUMMARY: These data collections each consist of a cumulative file of the Politbarometer surveys of 1990, which queried citizens of West Germany (ICPSR 6189) and East Germany (ICPSR 6193). Though questions concerning parties and politicians are identical for each Politbarometer, some questions targeting political opinions vary with each survey administration. Topics unique to each survey are described below.

ICPSR 6189: Party preference, recent voting behavior, self-placement on a left-right political continuum, opinions about politicians, attitudes toward German unification and the potential consequences of East Germans moving to the Federal Republic

(Uebersiedler), opinions about the necessity for a new constitution, preferred election date for the new government, fear of losing one's job, influence of survey results on an individual's voting record and on political attitudes, military intervention in the Persian Gulf region, and religiosity.

ICPSR 6193: Important political problems in the German Democratic Republic, satisfaction with democracy, parties preferred, voting behavior in the last election, preferred party for a unified German Parliament, attitudes toward unification of the two Germanies, preferred name for the unified Germany, attitudes toward socialism, opinions on the economic situation in East Germany and in West Germany, attitudes toward abortion and the stance of political parties on abortion, reading habits, interest in politics, and attitudes toward Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: ICPSR 6189: Citizens of West Germany, including West Berlin, over age 18, residing in private households with telephones and eligible to vote. ICPSR 6193: East German citizens over age 18 residing in private households.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage random sample.

NOTE: The codebooks are in German.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Control Cards

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,169 and 6,809
Variables: 284 and 265
Record Length: 365 and 330
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$10 (ICPSR 6189),
\$9 (ICPSR 6193)*

Julie A. Nelson

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEYS, 1980–1989: INTERVIEW SURVEYS, FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ANALYSIS (ICPSR 9851)

SUMMARY: This data collection constitutes a reorganization of data from the Interview Survey component of the Consumer

Expenditure Surveys produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for the years 1980–1989. The Interview Surveys collect data on the expenditures, household characteristics, and income of a sample of consumer units. Interviews are conducted quarterly for a period of 15 months. While the original files are ordered by calendar quarter and calendar month, the reorganized files in this collection use the consumer unit (equivalent to a family or household) as the unit of analysis. The reorganization facilitates analysis of expenditure patterns of individual consumer units. Two kinds of files are presented in this collection: detailed and summary. The detailed files, Consumer Unit (CU), BLS Aggregated Data (BLS), Member Data (MEM), and Expenditure Tabulations (MT) files, retain almost all of the information from the original Interview Survey files (FMLY, MEMB, and MTAB). The detailed files are named according to the calendar year in which the consumer unit's fifth interview took place. Expenditures are expressed as monthly or quarterly totals in 472 categories. The summary files, Sum of Quarterly Expenditures by Consumer Price Index Aggregation (SUMQ), Summary (SUMMARY), and Aggregated Quarterly Expenditures, 1984–1989 (BLSSUM), aggregate expenditures by type and by quarter or year. The SUMQ files (one for each year) contain information on expenditures aggregated over interview quarters in approximately 70 aggregate categories. The SUMMARY file contains annual expenditures in the same 70 categories, along with selected demographic variables, for those consumer units that participated in the survey for a full year. For convenience, two files containing United States city average Consumer Price Indices corresponding to the aggregate goods categories by month and by year are provided. The BLSSUM file contains quarterly summed expenditures for all consumer units from 1984 on, using the aggregation scheme followed by the BLS files. 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.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 54 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Parts 1–10: Consumer Unit Files, 1980–1989	Part 11: Aggregated Quarterly Expenditures, 1984–1989
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,720 to 8,265 per part	Cases: 121,914
Variables: approx. 135	Variables: approx. 30
Record Length: 679	Record Length: 375
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 12–21: Bureau of Labor Statistics Aggregated Data, 1980–1989	Parts 22–31: Member Data, 1980–1989
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,739 to 23,462 per part	Cases: 121,985 to 61,342 per part
Variables: approx. 55	Variables: approx. 55
Record Length: 163	Record Length: 190
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 32–41: Expenditure Tabulations, 1980–1989	Parts 42–51: Sum of Quarterly Expenditures by Consumer Price Index Aggregation, 1980–1989
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 446,704 to 1,161,300 per part	Cases: 10,816 to 23,462 per part
Variables: approx. 10	Variables: approx. 70
Record Length: 26	Record Length: 616
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 52: Summary File, Household Demographics and Aggregate Annual Expenditures	Part 53: Consumer Price Indices for Selected Goods, January 1979–October 1990
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 32,606	Cases: 144
Variables: approx. 95	Variables: approx. 200
Record Length: 717	Record Length: 1,124
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 54: Consumer Price Indices, Twelve-Month Moving Averages for Selected Goods
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 132
Variables: approx. 220
Record Length: 1,124
Records Per Case: 1

Part 55: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 132

Part 56: SAS Control Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 57: Map of Old and New 1986 Consumer Unit Identifiers
Record Length: 16

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1984: SUPPLEMENT ON AGING, MEDICARE DATA, 1984-1991 (ICPSR 6256)

SUMMARY: This collection supplies information matching Medicare claims data to persons included in the Supplement on Aging (SOA) to the **National Health Interview Survey, 1984** (ICPSR 8659). It can also be used for the cohort included in the **National Health Interview Survey: Longitudinal Study of Aging, 70 Years and Over, 1984-1989** (ICPSR 8719), a follow-up to the SOA. Part 1, Medicare Hospital Records, contains variables such as the Longitudinal Study of Aging (LSOA) person number, date of birth, sex, date of hospital discharge/service, total charge for inpatient stay, type of hospital, diagnoses made, procedures performed, and length of stay. Variables in Part 2, Other Medicare Use Records, include the LSOA person number, date of birth, sex, and whether the patient utilized home health care, hospice, or outpatient services during 1984-1991. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: People in the United States aged 70 and over in 1984.

SAMPLING: Participants in the Supplement on Aging to the 1984 National Health Interview Survey that were matched with records from the Health Care Financing Administration for 1984-1991.

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 Cen-

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Medicare Hospital Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 14,531 Variables: approx. 19 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Other Medicare Use Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,197 Variables: approx. 27 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 81

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, EXPENDITURES, SOURCES OF PAYMENT, AND POPULATION DATA (PUBLIC USE TAPE 18) (ICPSR 6247)

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 Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care serv-

ices and sources of payment was obtained. In addition to the core data, Public Use Tape 18 provides supplemental information on income, assets, and taxes. Income-related variables distinguish among 26 types of income. Also included are demographic characteristics of respondents (age, race/ethnicity, sex), tax filing status, home ownership, type of occupation, medical deductions, type of payment for health care, day care arrangements for children, pregnancies during 1987, related prenatal care, veteran status, and loss of a close relative or friend. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized civilian population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey sample is a stratified multistage area probability design with a total sample of roughly 35,000 individuals in 14,000 households who completed all rounds of data collection. Oversampling of population subgroups of special policy interest includes poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

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 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 38,446 Variables: 573 Record Length: 2,735 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133
Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80	

Documentation: \$22, 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 AMBULATORY
MEDICAL VISIT DATA [PUBLIC USE
TAPE 23.5P] (ICPSR 6221)**

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 23.5 provides three data files containing information on the use of and expenditures for ambulatory medical services and sources of payment reported in the SAIAN Survey. An ambulatory visit is defined as a single contact with a medical provider for one or more services in either a hospital outpatient department or emergency room, a setting other than an inpatient hospital (such as a physician's office, a clinic, or a lab), a nursing home, or a person's home. The first file includes visits and telephone calls to physicians' offices (including HMOs and health departments) in settings other than a hospital or at home, and to providers of care (e.g., chiropractors and psychologists). The second file covers visits to hospital outpatient departments, while the third file provides information on visits to hospital emergency rooms, both regardless of provider type. A record on any of these data files

represents a unique ambulatory visit. Variables include dates of visits, medical conditions associated with the visit, types of procedures performed, and the main reason for the visit. In addition, each file contains demographic information such as age, sex, and race. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near reservations, who were eligible to receive care provided or sponsored by the Indian Health Service, and who reported at least one ambulatory medical visit, regardless of facility.

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 are preliminary in nature and are being 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). The file also contains, for each person, basic demographic characteristics as established in the SAIAN.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Medical Provider Visits File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,031 Variables: 40 Record Length: 124 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Hospital Outpatient Visits File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,690 Variables: 44 Record Length: 133 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Hospital Emergency Room Visits File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,917 Variables: 33 Record Length: 97 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133
	Part 5: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$23, partially
machine-readable*

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

**NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE
SURVEY, 1987: SURVEY OF AMERICAN
INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES,
PRELIMINARY DATA ON HOME
HEALTH CARE, MEDICAL
EQUIPMENT PURCHASES AND
RENTALS, AND TRADITIONAL
MEDICINE [PUBLIC USE TAPE 23.2P]
(ICPSR 6251)**

SUMMARY: (See ICPSR 6221 for general introductory information about the SAIAN.) Part 1 of this collection contains information on formal home care providers for each eligible person in the SAIAN who reported receiving home health services, including date the provider was seen, provider's length of stay, type of agency the provider worked for, and kind of help performed by the provider. Demographic information on the recipient (race, age, and sex), and household-reported medical conditions associated with the use of home health care is also included. Part 2 contains information on medical items purchased, rented, or otherwise obtained. Demographic variables similar to those in Part 1 are provided, along with medical conditions and dates that items were obtained. Part 3 contains variables on the type of traditional practitioner seen by respondents, as well as demographic and medical condition variables. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near reservations, who were eligi-

ble to receive care provided or sponsored by the Indian Health Service.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6221.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6221.

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: Home Care Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 296 Variables: 49 Record Length: 131 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Medical Equipment and Supplies Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,315 Variables: 18 Record Length: 65 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Traditional Medicine Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 340 Variables: 195 Record Length: 17 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133
	Part 5: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$19, 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 DENTAL VISIT DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 23.3P] (ICPSR 6226)

SUMMARY: (See ICPSR 6221 for general introductory information about the SAIAN.) Public Use Tape 23.3P contains information on the type of service obtained during dental visits, dates of service, and medical condition if the visit was due to accident or injury. All dental visits reported by respondents are included, regardless of whether the visit was to an IHS or non-IHS-sponsored provider. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near reservations, who were eligible to receive care provided or sponsored

by the Indian Health Service, and who reported at least one dental visit in one or more reference periods during calendar year 1987.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6221.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6221.

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 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,417 Variables: 34 Record Length: 107 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133
	Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$19, 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 HOSPITAL STAYS DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 23.4P] (ICPSR 6220)

SUMMARY: (See ICPSR 6221 for general introductory information about the SAIAN.) Public Use Tape 23.4P contains information and related documentation on inpatient hospital stays in calendar year 1987. Variables include the date respondent entered the hospital, date discharged, nights in the hospital, days in the hospital, reason for entry, and surgery performed. Information is also provided on whether a baby was born, the type of birth, and the baby's condition at birth. Additional data cover the type of hospital (Veterans Administration or Indian Health Service). Demographic information such as age, race, and sex is also included. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near reservations, who were eligi-

ble to receive care provided or sponsored by the Indian Health Service, and who reported at least one inpatient hospital stay.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6221.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6221.

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 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,134 Variables: 32 Record Length: 98 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133
	Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$24, partially
machine-readable*

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: SURVEY OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES, PRELIMINARY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS [PUBLIC USE TAPE 20P] (ICPSR 6231)

SUMMARY: (See ICPSR 6221 for general introductory information about the SAIAN.) Public Use Tape 20P contains detailed information on eligibility status, interview dates, demographic characteristics (age, marital status, military service, education, income), employment and insurance, link variables, and other survey administration variables for all persons in the sample. The Round 1 person characteristics 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) are being replaced by the data contained in this collection. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near reservations, who were eligi-

ble to receive care provided or sponsored by the Indian Health Service.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6221.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6221.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,533 Variables: 237 Record Length: 598 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133	Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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*Documentation: \$21, 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 PRESCRIBED MEDICINE
DATA [PUBLIC USE TAPE 23.1P]
(ICPSR 6225)**

SUMMARY: (See ICPSR 6221 for general introductory information about the SAIAN.) Public Use Tape 23.1P contains information on the dates medication was last taken, the name of the medication prescribed and taken, the number of medication purchases made during the year, and the health condition of the respondent. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized American Indians and Alaska Natives, living on or near reservations, who were eligible to receive care provided or sponsored by the Indian Health Service, and who used prescribed medicines for one or more reference periods during calendar year 1987.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6221.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6221.

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 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,191 Variables: 23 Record Length: 81 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133	Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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*Documentation: \$20, partially
machine-readable*

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

**NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE
SURVEYS**

1989 (ICPSR 6224)

1990 (ICPSR 6222)

SUMMARY: The National Hospital Discharge Surveys (NHDS) collect 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 consisted 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 noncertainty hospitals from the sample PSUs. At the third stage, a sample of

discharges was selected by a systematic random sampling technique.

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 per collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI
(ICPSR 6222)/BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 233,493 and 265,556
Variables: approx. 50
Record Length: 250 and 205
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$3 (ICPSR 6224),
\$4 (ICPSR 6222)*

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

LINKED BIRTH/INFANT DEATH DATA, 1987 BIRTH COHORT: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6167)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of two data files, which can be used to determine infant mortality rates. The first file provides linked records of live births and deaths of children born in the United States in 1987 (residents and nonresidents). This file is referred to as the "numerator" file. The second file consists of live births in the United States in 1987 and is referred to as the "denominator" file. Variables include year of birth, state and county of birth, characteristics of the infant (age, sex, race, birth weight, gestation), characteristics of the mother (origin, race, age, education, marital status, state of birth), characteristics of the father (origin, race, age, education), pregnancy items (prenatal care, live births), and medical data. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: See ICPSR 6222-6224.

RESTRICTIONS: See ICPSR 6222-6224.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Numerator File: Linked Birth and Death Records, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 37,349 Variables: approx. 62 Record Length: 500 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Denominator File: Live Births, 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,813,492 Variables: approx. 41 Record Length: 91 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: \$6

Sally Daniels and Andrew Kully

ASSESSMENT OF A PROGRAM OF PUBLIC INFORMATION ON HEALTH CARE REFORM, 1992-1993: [WICHITA, KANSAS, AND DES MOINES, IOWA] (ICPSR 6066)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to assess the impact on public opinion of an informational program on health care reform in the United States. This educational campaign, designed and

carried out by the Public Agenda Foundation with the cooperation of various media and community organizations, was intended to inform the public in targeted communities about the condition of the United States health care system, particularly regarding cost and accessibility of health care, and various reform initiatives being debated by policymakers. A pre- and post-treatment survey design with controls was used. Surveys were conducted in Wichita, Kansas (the treatment community) before and after the program was administered in that city. Parallel surveys were conducted in Des Moines, Iowa (the control community), where the program was not introduced. In both cities, respondents were asked their opinions about the cost of health care, access to health care, and health care reform, including willingness to pay more taxes for health care. In addition, respondents were queried about the status of health insurance coverage for themselves and their families, and how satisfied they were with the health care services that they and their families had received in the last few years. The surveys also solicited opinions concerning other issues, such as crime and drug abuse, the economy and unemployment, race relations, the quality of public school education, pollution and the environment, alcoholism, and homelessness. Background information on respondents includes age, sex, marital status, education, employment, and family income. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over residing in households with telephones in Wichita, Kansas, and Des Moines, Iowa.

SAMPLING: For each of the two communities, two samples of telephone numbers were drawn using random digit dialing techniques. One sample was surveyed before the program was administered, and the other was surveyed after the program was administered. To randomize selection of respondents within households, the household member who last had a birthday was designated as the sampled individual within each household.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,614 Variables: 67 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

Daniels, Sally, and Andrew Kully. *An Assessment of a Program of Public Information on Health Care Reform, 1992-1993*. Princeton, NJ: Response Analysis Corporation, 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert Bezilla

TEENAGE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR CONCERNING TOBACCO, JUNE-JULY 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6252)

SUMMARY: This nationwide survey polled teenagers regarding their attitudes and behavior concerning tobacco. Respondents were asked if they thought various tobacco products were dangerous, if they felt pressure from friends to smoke cigarettes, if anyone in their household used tobacco, if they would be more or less likely to like or date someone who smoked, and if they themselves smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco or snuff. To investigate exposure to tobacco advertising, respondents were asked if they had received free samples of tobacco products or promotional items for tobacco products (e.g., caps, T-shirts, sunglasses, posters), if they were familiar with various cigarette advertising slogans, and which brands of cigarettes they had seen advertised in recent months. The survey probed beliefs about the dangers to health caused by tobacco use and asked respondents if they favored implementation of a "smoke-free" policy in their schools, and if they favored laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to everyone, to persons under 21, or only to minors under 18. Other questions queried respondents about their concerns that tobacco was addictive, caused bad breath, stained teeth, was expensive, or was disapproved of by parents and friends. In addition, the survey assessed beliefs about the dangers of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and crack; the amount of peer pressure felt by respondents to drink or use drugs; and respondents' feelings of closeness to their families, general happiness, frequency of depression or sadness, level of stress in life, excitement about the future, and religiosity. Respondents who smoked cigarettes were questioned about how much they smoked; how

and where they purchased cigarettes; how difficult it was for people their age to buy cigarettes in their community; whether they preferred strong, medium, mild, menthol, or nonmenthol cigarettes; which brand they bought when they last purchased cigarettes; how soon after they woke up they had their first cigarette; and how old they were when they smoked their first cigarette, started to inhale, and bought their first pack of cigarettes. Cigarette smokers were also asked if they had considered stopping or tried to stop smoking, if they were interested in participating in a "stop smoking" program, and whether they would try to stop or reduce their cigarette consumption if the price of cigarettes were increased by one or two dollars per pack. Additional information gathered by the survey includes age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, degree of urbanization, state of residence, occupation of chief wage earner in the family, educational attainment of each parent, religious preference, amount of church/synagogue attendance, use of alcohol and marijuana, self-assessed academic standing and likelihood of graduation from high school, and plans after high school.

CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons aged 12 to 17 living in households with telephones in the United States.

SAMPLING: Random digit dialing. The oldest teenager in the household at the time of the call between the ages of 12 and 17 years was interviewed.

RESTRICTIONS: 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 servicing policies.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
FREQ.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,125
Variables: 148
Record Length: 302
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert M. Hauser, William H. Sewell,
and J. Kenneth Little

**WISCONSIN LONGITUDINAL
STUDY OF SOCIAL AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN
ASPIRATION AND ATTAINMENT,
1957, 1964, 1975, AND 1977
(ICPSR 6163)**

SUMMARY: This data collection began as a statewide inquiry into post-secondary educational plans of high school seniors in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1957, seniors in public, private, and parochial schools completed a questionnaire that dealt with students' educational and vocational plans; family background; place of residence; courses taken in high school; encouragement received from parents, teachers, and peers for educational plans; and related matters. I.Q. scores and high school grade percentile ranks were also collected. A limited amount of information was gathered from the parents of a subgroup of the respondents in the fall of 1957 and the fall of 1958. The study was used by the state of Wisconsin in planning its program of support for post-secondary education in the 1960s. In 1964, parents of the seniors were asked to provide information on the students' current educational, occupational, marital, and military status, and current residence. The Wisconsin Department of Revenue provided information on the 1957 occupations of the fathers and mothers of the seniors, and the occupations of male respondents and spouses of female respondents in 1964, as well as family income in 1957, and the average family income for the years 1957 through 1960. A 1975 follow-up survey reexamined data from the 1957 and 1964 surveys. The 1975 survey also elicited additional information about the respondent's family of origin, such as religious and ethnic background; age, sex, and education of siblings; and the occupation and address of a randomly selected sibling. Information was also collected on the respondent's vocational, collegiate, and military schooling; labor force experiences; number of children; spouse's work status; participation in organizations; and voting. A 1977 survey interviewed a sample of randomly selected siblings for whom an address had been obtained in the 1975 follow-up survey, and all siblings who were twins of the original sample if they had not been selected already. The information collected for these siblings was similar to that collected in the 1975 survey.

CLASS IV

SAMPLING: A random, one-third sample (N = 10,317) was drawn from all high school seniors in Wisconsin in 1957 (N = 32,286). In 1964, a follow-up mail questionnaire was sent to all parents of the one-third sample. In 1975, the one-third sample was reinterviewed, and in 1977, a random, stratified subsample of 2,124 selected siblings of the original sample was contacted.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
BLANKS/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,317
Variables: approx. 1,308
Record Length: 3,700
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Hauser, Robert M., Shu-Ling Tsai, and William H. Sewell. "A Model of Stratification With Response Error in Social and Psychological Variables." *Sociology of Education* 56 (January 1983), 20-46.

Sewell, William H., Archibald O. Haller, and Alejandro Portes. "The Educational and Early Occupational Attainment Process." *American Sociological Review* 34 (February 1969), 82-92.

Sewell, William H., Robert M. Hauser, et al. *Education, Occupation, and Earnings: Achievement in the Early Career*. New York, NY: Academic Press, 1975.

Documentation: \$114

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

OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS)

1989: ALABAMA, ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, KENTUCKY, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, VERMONT, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 6190)

1990: ALABAMA, ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, VERMONT, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 6191)

SUMMARY: The Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) are designed to collect information by tracking adult offenders from the point of entry into the criminal justice system (typically by arrest) through final disposition, regardless of whether the offender is convicted or acquitted. Information is provided on arrest, police action, prosecutor action, level of charges, charges filed by the prosecutor, type of counsel, pretrial status, type of trial, sentence type, and sentence length. This allows researchers to examine how the criminal justice system processes offenders, to measure the changing volume of offenders moving through the different segments of the criminal justice system, to calculate processing time intervals between major decision-making events, and to assess the changing structure of the offender population. CLASS II

UNIVERSE: Persons in the United States who have achieved adult status (as specified by individual state laws) and who have been processed for felonies by the police, prosecutors, or courts, whether or not there is a final determination of guilt.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, the actual day of arrest has been deleted from the data. Consequently the day of police disposition, the day of prosecutor/grand jury disposition, and the day of final court disposition have been replaced by the elapsed time since the day of arrest. Means and frequencies are included in the codebooks with the respective variables.

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

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

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

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 715,255 and 736,846 Variables: 60 Record Length: 146 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 69
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Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1990 (ICPSR 6141)

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 refer to prisoners who were admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1990. 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 state prisons in 35 states, federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia in 1990.

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/ RECODE

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

Part 1: Prison Admissions File Structure: rectangular Cases: 470,353 Variables: 98 Record Length: 297 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Prison Releases File Structure: rectangular Cases: 382,276 Variables: 98 Record Length: 297 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Parole Releases File Structure: rectangular Cases: 194,732 Variables: 98 Record Length: 297 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 79
Part 6: SPSS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 78	Part 5: SAS Control Cards for All Parts Record Length: 69

Documentation: machine-readable only

*United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Prisons*

SURVEY OF INMATES OF FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1991 (ICPSR 6037)

SUMMARY: This survey provides nationally representative data on persons held in federal prisons. The survey was designed to supply information on individual characteristics of prison inmates, such as their current offenses and sentences, criminal histories, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, gun possession and use, gang membership, and family background, as well as providing data on characteristics of victims and on prison activities, programs, and services. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All adult inmates in the United States housed in correctional facilities segregated by sex and operated by the federal government.

SAMPLING: The sample was selected from a universe of 81 facilities for males with a total of 48,166 male inmates and 14 facilities for females with a total of 4,015 female inmates. The design consisted of two stages of sampling: (1) stratifying facilities and selecting one facility per stratum with probability proportional to size, and (2) systematically selecting the inmates within a chosen facility for inclusion in the sample.

NOTE: Part 1, Masked Successful Interview Data, contains two variables, SC3870 and SC3885, that were improperly formatted. These variables are repeated at the end of the dataset with proper formats as variables SC3870R and SC3885R.

RESTRICTIONS: 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 servicing policies.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA

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

Part 1: Masked Successful Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,572
Variables: 1,354
Record Length: 2,730
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Control Cards for Masked Successful Interview Data
Record Length: 79

Part 3: Masked Unsuccessful Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 475
Variables: 36
Record Length: 160
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: SAS Control Cards for Masked Unsuccessful Interview Data
Record Length: 79

Documentation: \$9, partially machine-readable

Richard Wright and Scott H. Decker

EXPLORING THE HOUSE BURGLAR'S PERSPECTIVE: OBSERVING AND INTERVIEWING OFFENDERS IN ST. LOUIS, 1989–1990 (ICPSR 6148)

SUMMARY: These data investigate the behaviors and attitudes of active residential burglars, not presently incarcerated, operating in St. Louis, Missouri. Through personal interviews, information was gathered on the burglars' motivation and feelings about committing crimes, peer pressure, burglary methods, and stolen goods disposal. Respondents were asked to describe their first residential burglary, to recreate verbally the most recent residential burglary they had committed, to discuss their perceptions of the risk values involved with burglary, and to describe the process through which they selected potential targets for burglaries. In-depth, semistructured interviews lasting from 1.5 to 3 hours were conducted in which participants were allowed to speak freely and informally to the investigator. These interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed verbatim, and some were later annotated with content-related mark-

ers or "tags" to facilitate analysis. Information was also elicited on age, race, sex, marital status, employment status, drug history, and criminal offense history. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Active (not presently incarcerated), residential burglary offenders in St. Louis, Missouri.

SAMPLING: The study employed a "snowball" sampling technique, whereby offenders known to the investigators were asked to refer other active offenders who, in turn, were asked to refer still more active offenders until a suitable sample size was attained. To keep the sample from containing a disproportionately high number of offenders who had been previously apprehended, no referrals from law enforcement or other criminal justice personnel were used. All 105 individuals who agreed to an interview were included in the sample. Of the sample, 87 were male and 18 were female, 72 were Black and 33 were white, and 27 were juveniles. At the time of interview, 21 of the subjects were on probation, parole, or serving suspended sentences.

NOTE: This dataset is a machine-readable text file containing verbatim answers to interviewers' questions. For reasons of confidentiality, names have been removed. Profanity has been deleted as well.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Interview Data
Cases: 105
Record Length: 79

Part 2: User Guide
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Decker, Scott H., Richard Wright, Allison Redfern, and Dietrich L. Smith. "A Woman's Place Is in the Home: Females and Residential Burglary." *Justice Quarterly* 10, 1 (1993), 143–162.

Logie, Robert, Richard Wright, and Scott Decker. "Recognition Memory Performance and Residential Burglary." *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 6 (1992), 109–123.

Decker, Scott H., Richard Wright, and Robert Logie. "Perceptual Deterrence Among Active Residential Burglars: A Research Note." *Criminology* 31, 1 (1993), 135–147.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert D. Keppel and Joseph G. Weis

IMPROVING THE INVESTIGATION OF HOMICIDE AND THE APPREHENSION RATE OF MURDERERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1981–1986 (ICPSR 6134)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on solved murders occurring in Washington State between 1981 and 1986. The collection is a subset of data from the Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS), a computerized database maintained by the state of Washington that contains information on murder cases in that state. The data for HITS are provided voluntarily by police and sheriffs' departments covering 273 jurisdictions, medical examiners' and coroners' offices in 39 counties, prosecuting attorneys' offices in 39 counties, the Washington State Department of Vital Statistics, and the Uniform Crime Report Unit of the Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. Collected data include crime evidence, victimology, offender characteristics, geographic locations, weapons, and vehicles. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Murders occurring in Washington State from 1981 to 1986.

SAMPLING: Solved murder cases from the state of Washington's HITS database.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA/RECODE

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

Part 1: Victims
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 831
Variables: 641
Record Length: 949
Records Per Case: 2

Part 2: Offenders
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 861
Variables: 181
Record Length: 911
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Incidents
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 746
Variables: 197
Record Length: 406
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Parts 5–7: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 79

Part 8: User Guide
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

National Center for Juvenile Justice

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS: [UNITED STATES]

1987 (ICPSR 6119)

1988 (ICPSR 6120)

1989 (ICPSR 6121)

SUMMARY: These data collections describe in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases). Inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts, this series is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth by juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases by sex, number of status offense cases by sex, number of dependency cases by sex, and total number of cases by sex.

CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters in all states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: A nonprobability sample of all delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,022 per collection
Variables: 33
Record Length: 207
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Snyder, Howard N., Terrence A. Finnegan, Ellen H. Nimick, Melissa H. Sickmund, Dennis P. Sullivan, and Nancy J. Tierney. "Appendix C: Reported Cases in Calendar Year 1987." *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1987. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Juvenile Court Statistics. Annual volumes, 1929 through 1987.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Craig D. Uchida, Brian Forst, and
Sampson O. Annan

MODERN POLICING AND THE CONTROL OF ILLEGAL DRUGS: TESTING NEW STRATEGIES IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, AND BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9962)

SUMMARY: These data were collected in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, to examine the effectiveness of alternative drug enforcement strategies. A further objective was to compare the relative effectiveness of strategies drawn from professional- versus community-oriented models of policing. The professional model emphasizes police responsibility for crime control, whereas the community model stresses the importance of a police-citizen partnership in crime control. At each site, experimental treatments were applied to selected police beats. The Oakland Police Department implemented a high-visibility enforcement effort consisting of undercover buy-bust operations, aggressive patrols, and motor vehicle stops, while the Birmingham Police Department engaged in somewhat less visible buy-busts and sting operations. Both departments attempted a community-oriented approach involving door-to-door contacts with residents. In Oakland, four beats were studied: One beat used a special drug enforcement unit, another used a door-to-door community policing strategy, a third used a combination of these approaches, and the fourth beat served as a control group. In Birmingham, three beats were chosen: Drug enforcement was conducted by the narcotics unit in one beat; door-to-door policing, as in Oakland, was used in another beat; and a police substation was established in the third beat. To evaluate the effectiveness of these alternative strategies, data were collected from three sources. First, a panel survey was administered in two waves on a pre-test/post-test basis. The panel survey data addressed the ways in which citizens' perceptions of drug activity, crime problems, neighborhood safety, and police service were affected by the various policing strategies. Second, structured observations of police and citizen encounters were made in Oakland during the periods the treatments were in effect. Observers trained by the researchers recorded information regarding the roles and behaviors of police and citizens as well as police compliance with the experiment's procedures. And third, to assess the impact of the alternative strategies on crime rates, re-

ported crime data were collected for time periods before and during the experimental treatment periods, both in the targeted beats and city-wide. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: For the panel surveys, the universe consisted of residents, 18 years and older, residing in the target beats. In Oakland, the sample of structured observations was drawn from a universe of Special Duty Unit 3 patrols conducted during the treatment period.

SAMPLING: A random sample was used to select respondents for Wave I of the panel surveys. This resulted in 787 and 580 respondents in Oakland and Birmingham, respectively. Wave II panel members were the Wave I respondents reduced by attrition. Wave II respondents totaled 506 and 438 for Oakland and Birmingham, respectively. Police patrols were selected for observation on a judgmental basis. In Oakland, 82 out of 220 (37 percent) Special Duty Unit 3 tours were observed. The crime data cover reported crime during the periods January 1987-April 1989 and January 1987-September 1989 for Oakland and Birmingham, respectively.

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

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

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

Part 1: Birmingham Wave I Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 580 Variables: 190 Record Length: 264 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Birmingham Wave II Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 438 Variables: 209 Record Length: 313 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Birmingham Selected Questions, Waves I and II File Structure: rectangular Cases: 411 Variables: 307 Record Length: 593 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Birmingham Crime and Arrest Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,223 Variables: 54 Record Length: 172 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Oakland Wave I File Structure: rectangular Cases: 787 Variables: 197 Record Length: 297 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Oakland Wave II File Structure: rectangular Cases: 506 Variables: 233 Record Length: 319 Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Oakland
Selected Questions,
Waves I and II
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 484
Variables: 280
Record Length: 406
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Oakland
Police-Citizen Encounters
With No Arrests
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 130
Variables: 43
Record Length: 77
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Oakland
Police-Citizen Encounters
With Arrests
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 353
Variables: 129
Record Length: 337
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 11–19: SAS
Control Cards
Record Length: 79

Part 20: SPSS Program File
for Birmingham
Selected Questions,
Waves I and II
Record Length: 79

Part 21: SPSS Program File
for Oakland
Selected Questions,
Waves I and II
Record Length: 79

Part 22: User Guide
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

Howard J. Ehrlich and Barbara E.K.
Larcom

PREJUDICE AND VIOLENCE IN THE AMERICAN WORKPLACE, 1988–1991: SURVEY OF AN EASTERN CORPORATION (ICPSR 6135)

SUMMARY: This study was conducted to examine the nature and extent of prejudice-based mistreatment of employees in the workplace. The researchers investigated the effects of mistreatment on employees' psychological well-being, interpersonal relationships, and perceptions of the work environment. Personal interviews were conducted with 327 first-line workers at an American corporation in the middle Atlantic states to determine workers' experiences of violence, discrimination, and prejudice and their responses to such victimization. Three dimensions of victimization were explored: personal victimization, prejudiced victimization, and co-victimization. Self-reported symptoms of post-traumatic stress were identified. Data were also collected to ascertain job satisfaction and job autonomy and to determine if these factors mitigate the effects of mistreatment. Demographic information includes age, race, sex, income, education, marital status, ethnicity, religion, handicap, and sexual orientation. The company involved in the research has been kept anonymous. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Employees at the two largest work sites of a corporation in the middle Atlantic states.

SAMPLING: Individuals were selected for the study through cluster sampling. Workers were randomly selected from the company's two largest work sites. Personnel records were reviewed to identify each individual's coworkers. The researchers attempted to interview the selected individual and all of her/his coworkers.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/RECODE/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Survey
Response Raw Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 327
Variables: 305
Record Length: 424
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSS Export File
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 79

Part 4: User Guide
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS BOSNIA POLL, MAY 1993 (ICPSR 6185)

SUMMARY: In this special topic poll, respondents were queried regarding the fighting between Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Muslims in the former Yugoslavian republic of Bosnia. Issues addressed include President Bill Clinton's handling of the situation in Bosnia, the refusal by the Bosnian Serbs to accept a United Nations peace plan, the United Nations arms embargo in the Bosnian region, potential United Nations authorization of the use of military force against the Bosnian Serbs, and a potential United Nations deadline for the Bosnian Serbs to stop fighting or face allied military action. Those surveyed were asked if they would support air strikes by the United States and its allies in Europe against Bosnian Serb artillery positions and supply lines, whether the United States' and European allies' ground forces should be used in Bosnia, whether the United

States should take military action in Bosnia if the European allies did not agree to participate, and whether the United States would eventually be involved in a war in Bosnia. Additional questions concerned the news media's coverage of the situation in Bosnia. Background information on respondents includes political party and sex. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Persons 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: 516
Variables: 32
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS CLINTON ECONOMY SPEECH POLL, FEBRUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6180)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll monitored public opinion on President Bill Clinton's televised speech on the economy, delivered February 15, 1993. Respondents rated their approval of Clinton's speech, and indicated whether they had a good idea of where Clinton planned to lead the nation in the next four years, whether Clinton was headed in the right direction in his plans for dealing with the economy, and whether they agreed that Americans were going to have to make some financial sacrifices for the long-term good of the nation's economy. Those surveyed were also asked

if they thought most Americans were ready to make such sacrifices, and if they personally would be willing to accept a \$100-a-year increase in their taxes to help reduce the federal budget deficit. Background information on respondents includes political party, household income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 521
Variables: 22
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS HILLARY CLINTON POLL, FEBRUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6183)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll focused on First Lady Hillary Clinton. Respondents were queried regarding their impressions of Hillary Clinton and her husband President Bill Clinton, her appointment as head of a task force on health care reform, her influence on her husband, her role in the Clinton Administration, and her decision to call herself Hillary Rodham Clinton after the election. Background information on respondents includes political party and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 505
Variables: 20
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS IRAQ ATTACK POLL, JANUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6176)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll solicited public opinion on the bombing raid conducted by the United States in response to Iraq's violation of the terms of the cease-fire ending the Persian Gulf War. Approval of the bombing raid and perception of its effectiveness was assessed, and respondents were also asked to consider the option of continued bombing in response to further Iraqi violations of the cease-fire. Other questions covered the Bush Administration's plan to send 600 to 800 troops to Kuwait to guard against border violations by Iraq, and the possibility of the United States becoming involved in another war with Iraq. Respondents were asked whether the United States should do everything it could to force Saddam Hussein from power, whether the United States should attempt to kill Saddam Hussein, whether President George Bush did the right thing by bombing Iraq before Bill Clinton took office, and if Clinton could be expected to do a better job of handling the situation in the Persian Gulf. On other subjects, respondents were queried regarding Bush's decision to send troops to Somalia, and whether the United States should take military action against Serbia to stop it from supporting Serbian fighters in neighboring Bosnia and Herzegovina. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 513
Variables: 27
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News

ABC NEWS WACO/KORESH POLL, APRIL 1993 (ICPSR 6184)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll explores the standoff between the FBI and other authorities and the "Branch Davidian" cult of Waco, Texas, led by David Koresh. Issues covered include the FBI's handling of the standoff, the initial raid on the Branch Davidian compound by federal agents in February 1993 and the resulting shootout leading to the standoff, and the FBI's effort to end the standoff by knocking holes in the cult's compound and pumping tear gas into the house. Respondents were asked if they thought the FBI should have waited longer before taking action to end the standoff, whether the fire that destroyed the compound was set on purpose by the cult members, and whether the deaths of the cult members could have been avoided if the standoff had been handled differently by the authorities. Additional questions concerned the amount of blame Koresh; his followers; the FBI; the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; United States Attorney General Janet Reno; and President Bill Clinton deserved for the incident, and the effect of the Waco incident on the respondent's confidence in Clinton's ability to handle a crisis. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 530
Variables: 29
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/NHK

ABC NEWS/NHK JAPAN POLL, FEBRUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6182)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll solicited opinion on issues concerning United States policy toward and relations with Japan and Asia. Respondents were asked whether the Clinton Administration should take a hard line concerning the trade imbalance with Japan, whether the Administration should pay more attention to Japan than to other Asian countries, whether Japan should become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, and whether the United States and Japan should try to increase their financial/technical aid, political influence, and military presence in Asian and Pacific nations. Additional questions covered the current status and future of relations between the United States and Japan, Japan's reliability as an ally, whether Japan's economic strength posed a threat to the United States, and whether things were going in the right direction in each respective country. On other subjects, respondents offered their opinions on Bill Clinton, the United States economy, the general role of the United States in world affairs, the relative importance of the United States' building unified support in the United Nations before making a major foreign policy decision, and the promotion of Hawaiian sumo wrestler Akebono to Grand Champion. Background information on respondents includes political party, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, education, social class, employment status, Hispanic origin, race, age, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,008
Variables: 45
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST BAIRD NOMINATION QUICK POLL, JANUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6177)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll gauged public opinion on President Bill Clinton's nomination of Zoe Baird as attorney general in light of revelations concerning her hiring of illegal immigrants and subsequent failure to pay Social Security taxes for them. Items of inquiry focused on respondents' opinions regarding Baird's Senate confirmation, the ethics of her hiring illegal immigrants, whether it was a mistake for Clinton to have nominated Baird for attorney general, and the importance of Clinton's next nominee being a woman if Baird did not become attorney general. Respondents were also asked if they approved of most of the choices Clinton had made for his Cabinet and other top positions in his administration. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 515
Variables: 24
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST GAYS IN THE MILITARY POLL, JANUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6178)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll focused on the issue of homosexuals in the military. Respondents were asked if gays should be allowed to serve in the military, if they felt strongly about this matter, and, if opposed to gays serving in the military, the main reason they opposed it. Those surveyed were also asked if people who joined the military should be asked if they were gay, whether they approved of President Bill Clinton's handling of the issue of gays in the military, and whether Clinton had spent too much time on the issue. Additional questions concerned Clinton's appointment of his wife Hillary as head of a task force on health care reform, and her role in the Clinton Administration. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, sex, presence of a veteran of the United States armed forces in the household, and whether any close friends or relatives were homosexual. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 549
Variables: 29
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST STATE OF THE UNION POLL, FEBRUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6179)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll assessed the public's reaction to President Bill Clinton's State of the Union Address delivered to Congress on February 17, 1993.

Respondents indicated whether they approved of Clinton's economic plan, and whether the plan would be effective in strengthening the economy, reducing the federal budget deficit, and helping the respondent's personal financial situation. Respondents evaluated Clinton's economic plan further in terms of its combination of tax increases and spending cuts, its effect on the respondent's taxes, whether it placed an unfair burden on the respondent, whether the plan was fair to most people, whether the sacrifices required were necessary, and whether the plan was good for the long-term future of the country. Other questions focused on specific proposals in the plan, including raising the tax on Social Security benefits for retired couples with incomes over \$32,000 a year, and raising the federal income tax from 31 percent to 36 percent for people making more than \$140,000 a year. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, household income, and sex. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 521

Variables: 22

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST MONTHLY POLLS

JANUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6175)

FEBRUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6181)

SUMMARY: These polls are part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Background information on respondents includes political party, voter registration status, vote choice in the 1992

presidential election, political orientation, education, religion, social class, marital status, household composition, labor union membership, employment status, Hispanic origin, race, age, household income, and sex. CLASS IV

January 1993: The direction in which the United States was heading, the major problem facing the country, expectations regarding the incoming Clinton presidency, the economy, President George Bush, health care, Congress, Bush's pardon of former Reagan Administration officials charged in the Iran/Contra affair, the situation with Iraq, the conflict between the former Yugoslavian republics of Serbia and Bosnia, abortion, the Clinton family's decision to have Chelsea Clinton attend a private school, and Hillary Clinton's influence over Bill Clinton.

February 1993: The direction in which the United States was heading, the economy, Bill Clinton's economic proposals, taxes, government gridlock, the news media's treatment of President Clinton, perceptions of the federal government, smoking, physician-assisted suicide, the role of the United States in world affairs in general, and its role in the conflict between the former Yugoslavian republics of Serbia and Bosnia in particular.

UNIVERSE: See ICPSR 6185.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6185.

NOTE: See ICPSR 6185.

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: 1,510 and 1,216

Variables: 127 and 124

Record Length: 80

Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL, JANUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6197)

CBS NEWS MONTHLY POLL #1,
MARCH 1993 (ICPSR 6200)

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
MONTHLY POLL #2, MARCH 1993
(ICPSR 6201)

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
MONTHLY POLL #1, MAY 1993
(ICPSR 6202)

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
MONTHLY POLL #2, MAY 1993
(ICPSR 6204)

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
MONTHLY POLL AND CALL-BACK,
JUNE 1993 (ICPSR 6205)

SUMMARY: These polls are part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Background information on respondents includes age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, religious preference, educational attainment, marital status, parental status, household composition, family income, political orientation, party preference, employment status, history of military service, gun ownership, health insurance coverage, employment status, voter registration status, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, candidate preference for the 1996 Republican presidential nomination, and personal knowledge of anyone who had AIDS, who died from AIDS, or who tested positive for the HIV virus. Topics unique to each survey are described below. CLASS IV

January 1993: The way things were going in the United States, national budget priorities, national health insurance issues, United States involvement in Somalia and Bosnia, permitting homosexuals in the military, whether Hillary Clinton should be allowed to sit in on Cabinet meetings, George Bush's presidency, and respondents' opinions of Barbara Bush, Al Gore, Ross Perot, and Dan Quayle.

March 1993 #1: The most important problems that President Bill Clinton should be worrying about, whether he was paying enough attention to these problems, the one question respondents would ask President Clinton if they had the opportunity, and if there was anything in particular about Clinton that they would like to know.

March 1993 #2: Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy and the economy, his ability to deal with a difficult international crisis, whether reforming health care or reducing the federal budget deficit was the most important problem facing the country, the fairness and potential benefit of Clinton's economic plan, reducing the federal budget deficit by increasing taxes, health care reform, United States aid to Russia and support for Boris Yeltsin, military base closures in the United States, an energy tax to reduce the deficit, protecting the environment at the expense of losing jobs, abortion, Ross Perot, a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases, banning the sale of handguns, the National Rifle Association, race relations in the United States, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

May 1993 #1: Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy, the economy, and the situation between the Serbs and Bosnians in the former Yugoslavia; the fairness and potential impact of Clinton's economic plan; Hillary Clinton's being appointed chair of the health care reform commission; possible United States responses to the fighting between the Serbs and Bosnians; and the eating habits, exercise habits, and travel/vacation plans of respondents.

May 1993 #2: Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy, the economy, and the situation in the former Yugoslavia; the fairness and potential impact of Clinton's economic plan; Congress; the economy; the military role of the United States in Bosnia; the media's treatment of Clinton; reducing the deficit through tax increases; health care reform; Hillary Clinton; Bob Dole; Ross Perot; Al Gore; Clinton's attention to the needs of the average person; Clinton's participation in the Memorial Day service at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial; Ross Perot's criticism of Clinton's performance as president; and whom the respondent would vote for if the 1992 election for president were held again.

June 1993: Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy and the economy, the balance between tax increases and spending cuts in his economic plan, the fairness and potential impact of the plan, Clinton's ability to learn from problems encountered in the first four months of his presidency, his ability to keep "in touch" with what average people think, his political orientation, his status as a "different" kind of Democrat, his vision for the country, expectations regarding his performance in office, the media's treatment of Clinton, reducing the deficit

through tax increases, health care reform, Ross Perot, Congress, abortion as part of a basic health care plan, AIDS and the HIV virus, interactive television, and video telephones. A call-back survey was conducted subsequent to the withdrawal of the nomination of Lani Guinier to head the civil rights division of the Justice Department, which again asked respondents to assess Clinton's handling of the presidency, his status as a "different" kind of Democrat, his political orientation, the media's treatment of Clinton, and his ability to learn from problems encountered in the first four months of his presidency, as well as respondents' opinions on Clinton's decision to withdraw the nomination of Guinier.

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: 570 to 1,368 per collection
Variables: 43 to 125 per collection
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES STATE OF THE UNION POLL AND CALL-BACK, FEBRUARY 1993 (ICPSR 6199)

SUMMARY: For this special topic poll, opinion was solicited before and after President Bill Clinton's State of the Union speech delivered February 17, 1993. Prior to the speech, questions were posed regarding Clinton's handling of the presidency, his campaign promises, the national economy, respondents' personal financial situations, and strategies to reduce the federal budget deficit. Other items assessed the share of tax dollars being spent on defense, Social Security, and health care, issues regarding homosexuals, and Al Gore's and Hillary Clinton's influence on the President. Additional questions concerned improving health care, the likelihood that respondents would watch Clinton's State of the Union speech, whether women nominated to high office by the Clinton Administration were being held to stricter standards than men, and the hiring of illegal aliens. Respondents recontacted in the call-back survey subsequent to the President's speech were queried regarding Clinton's handling of the presidency, the economic plan outlined in his speech, and the federal budget deficit. Background information on respondents includes perception of the amount of income needed to be too rich to be considered middle class, whether the respondent had a gay or lesbian friend/family member, the importance of religion, chances of being out of work sometime in the next 12 months, military service, parental status, economic self-placement, 1992 presidential vote choice, voter registration status, political party, political orientation, religious preference, fundamentalist self-identification, education, age, race, preference for "African-American" or "Black" as a label, Hispanic origin, marital status, family income, sex, and past involvement in expressing opinions by writing to Congress, calling in to a radio or television talk show, calling or writing to a newspaper, and calling an 800 or 900 number. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: See the CBS Monthly polls.

SAMPLING: See the CBS Monthly polls. For the call-back survey, 923 respondents from the original sample were randomly selected for recontact.

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: 1,154
Variables: 150
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS LOS ANGELES POLLS, 1993 JANUARY (ICPSR 6198) JULY (ICPSR 6207)

SUMMARY: These special topic polls focused on issues of concern to residents of Los Angeles. Respondents were queried regarding how things were going in Los Angeles, the most important problem facing the city, and the future of the city. Major topics explored include crime, race relations, confidence in local police, the Los Angeles criminal justice system and its treatment of Blacks, the Los Angeles Police Department and new police chief Willie Williams, solving the problems that led to the civil disturbances of May 1992, the response of local and federal government to the civil disturbances of May 1992, and the Rodney King beating case. Respondents to ICPSR 6198 were also asked whether the election of Bill Clinton as president would help make things better in Los Angeles. Additional questions asked in ICPSR 6207 concerned the Reginald Denny beating case and whether the respondent had seriously considered moving out of Los Angeles in the last year. Background information on respondents includes political party identification, political orientation, 1992 mayoral vote choice, education, age, race, Hispanic origin, family income, and sex. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Residents of Los Angeles aged 18 and over having telephones at home.

SAMPLING: A variation of random digit dialing, stratified by Black population density, with an oversample of Black respondents.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,022 and 1,103
Variables: 56 and 51
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Voter Research and Surveys

VOTER RESEARCH AND SURVEYS NEW JERSEY GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION EXIT POLL, 1993 (ICPSR 6248)

SUMMARY: For this data collection, voters were interviewed as they left their polling places after voting in the 1993 gubernatorial election in New Jersey. Respondents were asked a series of questions covering choice for governor in 1993 and 1989, presidential choice for 1992, most important issues of the campaign, most important candidate qualities, income taxes in New Jersey, and level of commitment to the candidate they voted for. Background information on respondents includes sex, race, age, family income range, religion, education, party identification, political spectrum self-identification, family financial situation, sexual orientation, gun ownership, marital status, employment status, labor union membership, and whether the respondent's children attended public school. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters on election day in the New Jersey 1993 gubernatorial election.

SAMPLING: The sample was selected in two stages. First, a probability sample of voting precincts was selected to represent the different geographic areas across the state and the vote by party. Precincts were selected with probability proportionate to the number of voters in each precinct. Precincts with large minority populations were sampled at a higher rate than other precincts. Within sample precincts, voters were selected systematically throughout the voting day at a rate that gave all voters

in a precinct the same chance of being interviewed.

NOTE: Weight variables must be used in all analyses.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,988
Variables: 51
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Voter Research and Surveys

VOTER RESEARCH AND SURVEYS NEW YORK CITY MAYORAL ELECTION EXIT POLL, 1993 (ICPSR 6249)

SUMMARY: For this data collection, voters were interviewed as they left their polling places after voting in the 1993 mayoral election in New York City. Respondents were asked a series of questions covering mayoral choice for 1993 and 1989, choice for comptroller and public advocate in 1993, and how they voted on the term limitation proposal. Respondents were also asked for their opinions on the most important issues of the campaign, the most important candidate qualities, race relations in New York City, safety in New York City, level of commitment to the candidate they voted for, and the influence of race on their mayoral choice. Background information on respondents includes sex, race, age, family income range, religion, education, party identification, political spectrum self-identification, family financial situation, sexual orientation, gun ownership, marital status, employment status, labor union membership, and whether the respondent's children attended public school. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Voters on election day in the New York City 1993 mayoral election.

SAMPLING: See ICPSR 6248.

NOTE: Weight variables must be used in all analyses.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,788
Variables: 50
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Washington Post

**WASHINGTON POST CAPITOL HILL
POLLS, JANUARY 1993
MEN IN THE WORKPLACE
(ICPSR 6174)
WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE
(ICPSR 6173)**

SUMMARY: In these special topic companion polls, male and female current and former congressional staffers were surveyed regarding working conditions on Capitol Hill. Opinion regarding the sexual harassment of women on the job was the major focus of the surveys, and was assessed by items such as whether sexual harassment was a major problem in the United States, whether it was a major problem for women who work on congressional staffs, and whether it was a bigger problem for women working in congressional staff positions in Washington than for working women in general. The survey also asked whether women who work on congressional staffs were reluctant to take formal action against men who sexually harass them, and whether such reluctance was greater among women on Capitol Hill than among working women in general. Additional questions concerned the alleged sexual misconduct of Senator Robert Packwood toward female members of his congressional staff, and the perceived frequency of sexual harassment of women staffers by members of Congress. Further areas of inquiry dealt with the importance of the respondent's job, the biggest problem facing congressional staffers working on Capitol Hill, and the respondent's level of satisfaction with various aspects of his/her job. Additional questions asked in ICPSR 6173 covered the reasons female staffers might be reluctant to report incidents of sexual harassment, whether the respondent per-

sonally knew any female staffer who had been sexually harassed on the job, and whether the respondent had been sexually harassed while working for Congress. Background information on respondents includes political party, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, education, age, length of time worked on Capitol Hill, marital status, parental status, and whether the respondent's duties on Capitol Hill involved supervisory responsibilities. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Men/women working on Capitol Hill whose names were listed in the 1992 edition of the *Congressional Staff Directory*.

SAMPLING: Random sample.

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

RESTRICTIONS: 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 servicing policies.

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: 200 and 603
Variables: 70 and 103
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

**WCBS-TV News/The New York Times
WCBS-TV NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES
NEW YORK CITY POLL, MAY 1993
(ICPSR 6203)**

SUMMARY: This special topic poll dealt with issues of concern to residents of New York City and focused primarily on the mayoral campaign. Respondents were questioned regarding David Dinkins' han-

dling of his job as mayor; their opinions of mayoral candidates David Dinkins, Rudolph Giuliani, Roy Innis, Andrew Stein, and Herman Badillo; their level of satisfaction with the mayoral candidates; whom they intended to vote for in the mayoral election; and whether Ed Koch's endorsement of a mayoral candidate would make a difference in how they voted. With the departure of Herman Badillo from the mayoral race, respondents were asked if Badillo's possible bid for comptroller and support of Giuliani's candidacy would influence their support for Giuliani. Those surveyed were also asked whether the candidates had strong leadership qualities; whether race relations would improve with the election of Dinkins, Giuliani, or Stein; whether Dinkins was tough enough to deal with the crime problem in New York City; and which of the problems facing New York City the next mayor should concentrate most on. Respondents' opinions regarding life in New York City was gauged by items inquiring whether life had improved in the last four years, whether race relations were generally good, whether the police treated both whites and Blacks fairly, whether the city and the respondents' neighborhoods were more safe than four years ago, and whether the city and the respondents' neighborhoods would be better places to live 10-15 years from now. Additional questions dealt with the New York City police department, the New York City city council, the distribution of condoms in New York City public high schools, the quality of public schools in New York City, homosexuals and homosexuality, the firing of the New York City Schools Chancellor Joseph Fernandez, immigrants, Cardinal John O'Connor, the Catholic church, Elizabeth Holtzman, and Al Sharpton. Background information on respondents includes crime victimization, gay or lesbian friend/family member, political party, political orientation, vote choice in the 1989 Democratic primary and general election for mayor, borough, parental status, children who attend public school, labor union membership, religious preference, attendance at religious services, education, age, race, Hispanic origin, family income, and sex. **CLASS IV**

UNIVERSE: Residents of New York City aged 18 and over having telephones at home.

SAMPLING: A variation of random digit dialing was employed. 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: 1,273
Variables: 110
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

*United States Department of Labor,
United States Employment Service,
and the North Carolina Occupational
Analysis Field Center*

**DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL
TITLES (DOT): REVISED FOURTH
EDITION, 1991 (ICPSR 6100)**

SUMMARY: First published in 1939, the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) groups jobs based on their similarities and defines the structure and content of all listed occupations. The Revised Fourth Edition is the result of ten years of research and verification by job analysts across the nation. Each occupational definition systematically presents the following seven ba-

sic parts: an occupational code number; a title; an industry designation; alternate titles; a body of text including a lead statement, task statements, glossary words, and reference titles; undefined related titles; and a definition trailer. The occupational code number and the definition trailer provide data about a particular job's skill requirements, specific vocational training requirements, and year last reviewed by an occupation analyst. CLASS IV

RESTRICTIONS: The North Carolina Occupational Analysis Field Center has asked users to read and abide by the following conditions of use for this data collection: (1) Users should use the dataset and any supplements, corrections, or additions within the context in which the data were collected. (2) Users should acknowledge that component ratings for Work Fields, MPSMS, Significant Worker Functions, Temperaments, Aptitudes, Environmental Conditions, and Physical Demands (except Strength) have been copyrighted by the North Carolina Occupational Analysis Field Center. (3) The data source should be appropriately cited (see the acknowledgment page of the codebook). (4) Users are asked to provide the North Carolina Occupational Analysis Field Center with a printed copy and documentation of any and all data, access strategies, and databases used to supplement the DOT database.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 12 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length and Card Image

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Part 2: Alternate Titles | Part 15: Dictionary of Occupational Titles |
| Part 9: Occupational Definitions | Part 17: Glossary |
| Part 11: Miscellaneous Definitions 1 | Part 18: Occupational Groups |
| Part 12: Miscellaneous Definitions 2 | Part 22: Definitions of Masters |
| Part 13: Definition Document | Part 28: Term Definitions |
| Part 14: Occupational Divisions | Part 30: Titles |

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2 to 29,393 per part
Variables: 2 to 71 per part
Record Length: 197 to 2,009 per part
Records Per Case: 1

- | | |
|---|---|
| Part 1: Acknowledgments | Part 10: Contents |
| Part 3: Appendix A: Revisions From the Fourth Edition Dictionary of Occupational Titles | Part 16: Forward |
| Part 4: Appendix B: Explanation of Data, People, and Things | Part 19: How to Find an Occupational Title and Code |
| Part 5: Appendix C: Components of the Definition Trailer | Part 20: Industry Index |
| Part 6: Appendix D: How to Use the Dictionary of Occupational Titles for Job Placement | Part 21: Introduction |
| Part 7: Appendix E: Occupational Code Requests | Part 23: Message From the Secretary |
| Part 8: Occupational Categories, Divisions, and Groups | Part 24: Parts of the Occupational Definition |
| | Part 25: Prefatory Note |
| | Part 26: Readme File |
| | Part 27: Special Notice |
| | Part 29: Title Page |
| | Part 31: Supplemental Documentation |

File Structure: rectangular
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Updated files have been added for the Young Women cohort, 1968–1991 (Parts 4, 30–36, 117, and 196) and the Mature Men cohort, 1966–1990 (Parts 1, 37, 53–54, and 197). The Mature Men data now include death certificate information for this cohort. All new documentation is machine-readable with the exception of the 1991 questionnaire for the Young Women, which is available on microfiche. Some supplementary documentation from previous years for these two cohorts remains available only on microfiche. **CLASS IV**

NOTE: These data occupy over 22 reels of tape when written at 6,250 bpi, and over 80 reels when written at 1,600 bpi. Due to the magnitude of this collection, interested users should initially request the introductory report that describes the file structure and content prior to submitting their orders. Codebooks are machine-readable, although some supplementary materials are available only on microfiche. Numeric and KWIC indexes and various attachments are supplied as machine-readable files. Users will need to order numeric and KWIC indexes along with data files to determine column locations for variables.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
BLANKS/CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Parts 59–64), and Logical Record Length with SAS Control Cards

Part 1: Mature Men, 1966–1990 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,020 Variables: approx. 5,699 Record Length: 29,528 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Young Women, 1968–1982 (Main File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,159 Variables: approx. 7,955 Record Length: 31,856 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 30: Young Women, 1968–1982 (Attachment 3 File) Record Length: 133	Part 31: Young Women, 1968–1982 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133
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Part 32: Young Women, 1968–1982 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133	Part 33: Young Women, 1983–1991 (Main File) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,159 Variables: approx. 2,231 Record Length: 18,108 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 34: Young Women, 1983–1991 (Attachment File) Record Length: 133	
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Part 35: Young Women, 1983–1991 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133	Part 36: Young Women, 1983–1991 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133
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Part 37: Mature Men, 1966–1990 (Attachment 3) Record Length: 133	Part 53: Mature Men, 1966–1990 (Numeric Index) Record Length: 133
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Part 54: Mature Men, 1966–1990 (KWIC Index) Record Length: 133	Part 117: Young Women, Flowchart for Year 1991 Record Length: 80
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Part 196: Young Women, 1968–1991 (Appendix 33) Record Length: 80	Part 197: Mature Men, 1966–1990 (Appendix 32) Record Length: 80
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*Documentation: Mature Men:
machine-readable only; Young Women: \$6,
partially machine-readable plus microfiche*

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

MORTALITY DETAIL FILES, 1968–1991 (ICPSR 7632)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Mortality data for 1990 and 1991 have been added to this collection as Parts 28 and 29. **CLASS I** (Parts 6–18) and **CLASS IV** (Parts 19–29)

NOTE: Starting with the 1989 vital event files, a new policy on the release of vital statistics unit record data files was implemented to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of the identities of individuals and institutions. As a result, the 1989 and later year files do not contain the actual day of the death or date of birth of the decedent. The geographic detail is also restricted. The previous title for this collection was **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]**.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 24 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 19–29)

Part 28: Mortality, 1990 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,151,890 Variables: approx. 70 Record Length: 159 Records Per Case: 1	Part 29: Mortality, 1991 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,173,060 Variables: approx. 70 Record Length: 159 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: \$12 per part

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and database dictionaries are now available for the following: Waves VII and VIII Core Microdata files (Parts 13–16) and Waves II, IV, V, VI, and VII Topical Module Microdata files (Parts 17–18 and 21–28). **CLASS IV**

NOTE: Beginning with the 1990 Panel, the file structure of SIPP has changed. The unit of observation is one record for each person for each month, rather than one record per person. Also, topical modules are provided separately from core files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 13 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 13: Wave VII Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 216,604 Variables: approx. 740 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 15: Wave VIII Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 216,726 Variables: approx. 740 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 17: Wave II Topical Module Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 60,186 Variables: approx. 310 Record Length: 1,356 Records Per Case: 1	Part 21: Wave IV Topical Module Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 59,435 Variables: approx. 331 Record Length: 1,132 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 23: Wave V Topical
Module Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,726
Variables: approx. 60
Record Length: 172
Records Per Case: 1

Part 25: Wave VI Topical
Module Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58,039
Variables: approx. 370
Record Length: 860
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 10, 14, 16, 18:
Data Dictionaries
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$6 (Part 15), \$7 (Part 13),
\$10 (Part 9), \$11 (Part 17)*

Part 27: Wave VII Topical
Module Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 57,054
Variables: approx. 156
Record Length: 592
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 14,16,18,22,
24,26,28:
Data Dictionaries
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$6 (Part 23), \$7 (Part 27),
\$8 (Parts 21, 25), \$11 (Parts 15, 17),
\$12 (Part 13)*

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and data-
base dictionaries are now available for the
following: Wave 5 Core Microdata File
(Parts 15–16) and Waves 3, 4, and 5 Topi-
cal Module Microdata files (Parts 9–10,
13–14, and 17–18). CLASS IV

NOTE: Beginning with the 1990 Panel, the
file structure of SIPP was changed. The unit
of observation is one record for each per-
son for each month, rather than one record
per person. Also, topical modules are pro-
vided separately from the core files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files +
database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/
MDATA/ CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 9: Wave 3 Topical
Module Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 38,773
Variables: approx. 449
Record Length: 1,056
Records Per Case: 1

Part 13: Wave 4 Topical
Module Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 37,844
Variables: approx. 184
Record Length: 592
Records Per Case: 1

Part 15: Wave 5 Core
Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 139,573
Variables: approx. 741
Record Length: 1,456
Records Per Case: 1

Part 17: Wave 5 Topical
Module Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 37,423
Variables: 59
Record Length: 180
Records Per Case: 1

United States Sentencing Commission

AUGMENTED FEDERAL PROBATION, SENTENCING, AND SUPERVISION INFORMATION SYSTEM, 1985 (ICPSR 9664)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part names and
data did not match in the original release
of this collection. Corrections have been
made, and the part names now correctly
reflect the contents of the data files. Also,
SAS and SPSS Control Cards have been
prepared for this collection. CLASS IV

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

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

Part 1: Drug Offenses Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,879
Variables: 186
Record Length: 1,722
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Street Crime
Offenses Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,756
Variables: 186
Record Length: 1,722
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: SAS Control
Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 70

Part 7: SPSS Control
Cards for All Parts
Record Length: 69

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, 1986–1987: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 8973)

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

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

NOTE: This study was originally released
as **Juvenile Detention and Correctional Fa-
cility Census, 1986–1987: Public Facilities.**

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

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

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

Part 2: Private
Facilities Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,195

Part 3: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Variables: 627
Record Length: 1,206
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: SAS Control Cards
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 5: SPSS Control Cards
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Judicial Center

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The hardcopy
portion of the codebook documenting
Parts 58–75, which was inadvertently omit-
ted in the last release of these data, has
been added to the documentation.
CLASS II (Parts 15–28 and 34–56), and
CLASS IV (Parts 1–14, 29–33, and 58–75)

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
NONNUM/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length,
and OSIRIS with SPSS Control Cards (Parts
15–28 and 34–56)

Documentation: \$9

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data and codebook for this collection have been revised, and SAS and SPSS Control Cards are now available. CLASS III

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,593 Variables: 1,066 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 29	Part 2: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 79
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Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

**MONITORING OF FEDERAL
CRIMINAL SENTENCES, 1987–1992
(ICPSR 9317)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for fiscal year 1992 (October 1, 1991 through September 30, 1992) have been added as Part 7, with a corresponding codebook (Part 8) and SPSS and SAS Control Cards (Part 9). CLASS III

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length, with SAS and SPSS Control Cards (for Part 7 only)

Part 7: 1991–1992 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 38,258 Variables: 253 Record Length: 738 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Codebook for 1991–1992 Data Record Length: 79
	Part 9: SAS Control Cards for 1991–1992 Data Record Length: 76

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS:
NATIONAL SAMPLE, 1986–1992
[NEAR-TERM DATA] (ICPSR 8864)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Full, Incident-Level, and Person-Level data files for 1992 have been provided as Parts 47–49, and the codebook (Part 16), SAS Control Cards (Parts 35, 37, and 39), and SPSS Control Cards have been updated for 1992. In addition, data for 1992 have been added to the Incident-Level Concatenated File (Part 15) and the Incident-Level Rape Subset (Part 33). CLASS I

NOTE: The National Crime Surveys data are organized by year, with six collection quarters comprising an annual file: the four quarters of the current year plus the first two quarters of the following year. Parts 1–8 of this collection were the original collection quarter files from the Census Bureau, which are not available for public release. The data for the Full Files and the Longitudinal File (Part 40) are hierarchically structured with four levels: Address or Household ID, Household, Person, and Incident. The Address or Household ID and Household levels contain 29,572 to 232,904 records per file. The Address or Household ID level has 5 to 41 variables and a logical record length of 54 to 77 per file. The Household level consists of 91 to 94 variables with a logical record length of 165 to 189 per file. The Person level has 51,762 to 392,547 records, 50 to 55 variables, and a logical record length of 104 to 124 per file. The Incident level contains 4,489 to 35,054 records and 499 to 500 variables, with a logical record length of 609 to 639 per file. Only incidents within the calendar year have been included in the person-level extract files, up to a maximum of four incidents per person. A 10-percent random sample of all persons without incidents also has been included. Persons without incidents also have been bounded by calendar year. Each case or person in the person-level files contains all Household, Person,

and Incident variables from the hierarchical Full Files, including variables 2001–2091, 3001–3050, and 4001–4499. Variables 5001–5499, 6001–6499, and 7001–7499 represent the second, third, and fourth incidents. For respondents with fewer than four incidents, the Incident record variables contain missing data codes. The Incident files include information on victims rather than nonvictims. There are three types of Incident files: single-year, concatenated annual, and rape subset. In all three types, an Incident record has been extracted from one of the hierarchical Full Files. These Incident records contain a victim's Household and Person information. Users working with the Person or Incident files should refer to the codebook documenting the hierarchical Full Files for methodological information and appropriate code values.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 28 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
MDATA

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

Part 15: 1987–1992 Incident-Level Concatenated File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 98,389 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1	Part 16: Codebook Listed-to-Tape for All Parts Except the 1986–1990 Longitudinal File Record Length: 86
Part 33: 1987–1992 Incident-Level Rape Subset File Structure: rectangular Cases: 365 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 35, 37, 39: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 76 to 78 per part
Part 48: 1992 Incident File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 9,065 Variables: 640 Record Length: 856 Records Per Case: 1	Part 49: 1992 Person File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 17,555 Variables: 2,137 Record Length: 2,677 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$19

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Four data files have been added to this collection: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1991 (Part 71); Property Stolen and Recovered, 1991 (Part 72); Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1991 (Part 73); and Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1991 (Part 74). SPSS Control Cards and SAS Control Cards (Parts 237, 238, 239, and 240) for these files are also available. CLASS II

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 68 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

DATA FORMAT: LRECL, and OSIRIS with
SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 71: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1991	Part 72: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1991
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,852	Cases: 16,168
Variables: 1,453	Variables: 1,130
Record Length: 3,983	Record Length: 6,973
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 73: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1991	Part 74: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1991
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,545	Cases: 17,853
Variables: 156	Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 296	Record Length: 3,872
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 237–240: SAS Control
Cards for Parts 71–74
Record Length: 76

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Additional SAS code for the SAS Control Cards for Administrative ID Record File (Part 4) (to correct age variables in the Administrative ID Record File, Part 3) has been added as Part 27. CLASS IV

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data for this collection, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has removed all direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, HCFA requires, under Section 1105(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C., Section 1306(a)) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C., Section 552a(1)(3)), that data collected by the HCFA not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. HCFA further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that HCFA be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SAS Control Cards

Part 27: Additional SAS Code
for SAS Control Cards for
Administrative ID Record File
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

James S. Jackson and Gerald Gurin

**NATIONAL SURVEY OF BLACK
AMERICANS, 1979–1980 (ICPSR 8512)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Errata information for this collection has been updated and is now available as a machine-readable file, Part 2. CLASS I

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

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

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

Part 2: Errata (November 1993)
Record Length: 69

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Note 7 and Technical Notes 28–34 (August 1992–December 1992) have been added to this collection as Part 87. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 87: User Note 7 and Technical Notes 28–34
(August 1992–December 1992)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 8–11 and Technical Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993) have been added to this collection as Part 87. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 87: User Notes 8–11 and Technical
Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 1C (ICPSR 9834)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 8–11 and Technical Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993) have been added to this collection as Part 7. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 7: User Notes 8–11 and Technical
Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 3–5 and Technical Notes 2–12 (March 1992–December 1993) have been added to this collection as Part 84. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 84: User Notes 3–5 and Technical
Notes 2–12 (March 1992–December 1993)
Record Length: 132

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: User Notes 8–11 and Technical Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993) have been added to this collection as Part 157. 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

Part 157: User Notes 8–11 and Technical
Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 8–11 and Technical Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993) have been added to this collection as Part 87. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 87: User Notes 8–11 and Technical
Notes 19–28 (August 1992–January 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 2B (ICPSR 9848)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 3–5 and Technical Notes 2–12 (March 1992–December 1993) have been added to this collection as Part 84. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 84: User Notes 3–5 and Technical
Notes 2–12 (March 1992–December 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Technical Notes
8–14 (March 1993) have been added to
this collection as Part 88. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 88: Technical Notes 8–14 (March 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Technical Notes
8–14 (March 1993) have been added to
this collection as Part 13. CLASS IV

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 13: Technical Notes 8–14 (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 3C (ICPSR 6054)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Technical Notes
8–14 (March 1993) have been added to
this collection as Part 9. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 9: Technical Notes 8–14 (March 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Technical Notes
8–14 (March 1993) have been added to
this collection as Part 88. CLASS IV

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

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

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

Part 88: Technical Notes 8–14 (March 1993)
Record Length: 132

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A revised code-
book has been provided for this collection.
CLASS IV

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/
CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: \$8

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*.

Michael R. Geerken, Alfred C. Miranne, and Mary Baldwin Kennedy

NEW ORLEANS OFFENDER STUDY, 1973–1986 (ICPSR 6005)

SUMMARY: These data focus on persons arrested for burglary or armed robbery in New Orleans during 1973–1986. Local, state, and federal arrest records were combined with local and state custody records to provide a more complete criminal history database for researchers than previously available. The five files in this collection supply information on arrests, periods of criminal justice supervision and custody, employment, and basic demographics (sex, race, birth year, and state of birth). For a majority of the juvenile offenders, results of aptitude and diagnostic tests obtained from the Louisiana Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division, are available as well. The unit of analysis is the offender. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: All persons arrested for burglary or armed robbery in New Orleans during the period 1973–1986.

NOTE: The codebook indicates that Parts 1, 2, 4, and 5 have a variable number of records per case, but the control cards do not reflect this. Multiple arrests for each individual were entered as separate observations, tied together by the same grant control number (first variable). This enables the data to remain in rectangular form. 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: 5 data files + machine-readable codebook (text) + SAS Control Cards + SPSS Control Cards

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

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

Part 1: Juvenile Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,194
Variables: 22
Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Demographic Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,497
Variables: 13
Record Length: 37
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Custody Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 143,986
Variables: 12
Record Length: 41
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Employment Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 44,118
Variables: 8
Record Length: 49
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Charge Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 429,752
Variables: 22
Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Parts 7–11: SAS
Control Cards
Record Length: 78

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Geerken, Michael R., Alfred C. Miranne, and Mary Baldwin Kennedy. "The New Orleans Offender Study: Development of Official Record Databases," March 1993 (unpublished).

Documentation: machine-readable only

Stephen D. Gottfredson and Don M. Gottfredson

CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND INCAPACITATION IN CALIFORNIA, 1962–1988 (ICPSR 9922)

SUMMARY: These data were gathered to investigate the usefulness of statistical methods, particularly multiple-regression analysis, in predicting repeat criminal activity subsequent to an individual's release from prison. The data collection consists of follow-up information, collected in 1988, on a sample of males released from California prisons. The follow-up study identified criminal activity subsequent to individuals' release from prison through 1988. Predictor variables include age, prior periods of arrest, history of drug use, seriousness of original offense, and number of arrests for nuisance, person, property, and fraud offenses. **CLASS III**

UNIVERSE: Adult men released from California prisons between 1962 and 1988.

SAMPLING: The original sample was chosen to be representative of men in California prisons in the early 1960s. The follow-up sample is the original sample less those cases lost due to attrition.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Raw Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,897 Variables: 68 Record Length: 340 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Export File Record Length: 80 Part 3: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 63
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Laura A. Winterfield

CRIMINAL CAREERS OF JUVENILES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1977–1983 (ICPSR 9986)

SUMMARY: This longitudinal study of juvenile offenders traces the criminal histories of a sample of juveniles, including those who were "dropouts" (juvenile offenders who did not go on to become adult criminal offenders) and those who continued to be arrested, ranging from those with only one subsequent arrest to "persisters" (juveniles who did become career criminal offenders). The data are intended to address the following questions: (1) Are serious juvenile offenders more likely than nonserious juvenile offenders to become adult offenders? (2) Are offenders who begin at a younger age more likely to have more serious criminal careers than those who begin when they are older? (3) As a criminal career progresses, will the offender become more skilled at one type of offense and commit that type of crime more frequently, while decreasing the frequency of other types of crimes? (4) As a criminal career continues, will the offender commit progressively more serious offenses? (5) How well can it be predicted who will become a high-rate offender? Part 1 of this study contains data on a subsample of 14- and 15-year-olds who were brought to Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court for delinquency offenses. Included are variables relating to the date and type of arrest, disposition and sentence of the offender, and sex and race of the offender, as well as questions concerning the offender's home environment and highest school grade completed. Part 2 includes informa-

tion on prior delinquency arrests, including the date of arrest, the charge and severity, and the disposition and sentence, as well as similar information on subsequent offenses that occurred up to six years after the original delinquency offense. Included for each incarceration is the status of the offender (juvenile or adult), the date of admission to a facility, and the length of time incarcerated. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Juveniles at ages 14 and 15 who had been referred by police to Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court as a result of arrest on delinquency charges.

SAMPLING: The sample was originally drawn by the Vera Institute of Justice's Family Court Disposition Study (FCDS). The FCDS randomly sampled one of ten juvenile delinquency cases appearing at Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court during a one-year period, and one in six of all status offense cases. The present study selected a subsample from the FCDS study based on two selection criteria. First, only those offenders brought to Probation Intake for delinquency offenses were included, and not those referred to court for status offenses. Second, in order to maximize the length of time that the offenders could be followed as adults, only the oldest juveniles were selected from the FCDS. The final sample for the present study includes juveniles at ages 14 and 15 who had been brought to Probation Intake in the New York City Family Court during the time period from April 1, 1977, to March 31, 1978. The FCDS subsample also constituted the sample for which up to ten prior delinquency arrests and all subsequent juvenile and adult arrests and incarcerations up to 1983 were collected.

NOTE: Part 2 is a hierarchical data file, in which the number of records for each individual depends on the number of subsequent arrests and incarcerations he/she experienced. The file contains records of 1,082 juvenile arrests, 4,119 adult arrests, and 1,191 incarcerations across 1,267 individuals. Each record in the file is identified by the variables RECTYPE and INDICAT. The variable RECTYPE indicates whether the record is a header record (there exist exactly two header records per case), an arrest record, or an incarceration record. The variable INDICAT marks whether the data on the record refer to an event that took place when the offender was a juvenile or an adult. The unit of analysis in Part 2 depends on how the user reads in the data. If

the user reads in only the first two header records, the individual offender becomes the unit of analysis. If the user reads in only arrest records or only incarceration records, the arrest event or the incarceration event becomes the unit of analysis. Since both files contain a common identifier, data from the two files can be merged.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Part 1) and Logical Record Length (Part 2)

Part 1: Juvenile Case File	Part 2: Arrest and
File Structure: rectangular	Incarceration
Cases: 1,890	Event File
Variables: 299	File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 80	
Records Per Case: 5	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Adele Harrell, Keiko Powers, and Yih-Ing Hser

ANTICIPATING COMMUNITY DRUG PROBLEMS IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND PORTLAND, OREGON, 1984-1990 (ICPSR 9924)

SUMMARY: This study examined the use of arrestee urinalysis results as a predictor of other community drug problems. A three-stage public health model was developed using drug diffusion and community drug indicators as aggregate measures of individual drug use careers. Monthly data on drug indicators for Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, were used to: (1) estimate the correlations of drug problem indicators over time, (2) examine the correlations among indicators at different stages in the spread of new forms of drug abuse, and (3) estimate lagged models in which arrestee urinalysis results were used to predict subsequent community drug problems. Variables included arrestee drug test results, drug-overdose deaths, crimes reported to the local police department, and child maltreatment incidents. Washington, DC, variables also included drug-related emergency room episodes. The unit of analysis was months covered by the study. The Washington, DC, data consist of 78 records, one for each month from April 1984 through September 1990. The Portland, Oregon, data contain 33 records, one for

each month from January 1988 through September 1990. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Washington, DC: All drug-use arrestees, drug-related emergency room episodes, drug overdose deaths, violent and property crimes, and child abuse and neglect cases. Portland, Oregon: All drug-use arrestees, drug overdose deaths, violent and property crimes, and child neglect, abuse, and endangerment cases.

NOTE: Part 1 has eleven 132-character records per case, and Part 2 has two 132-character records per case. Data contain explicit decimals.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Washington, DC, Data	Part 2: Portland, Oregon, Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 78	Cases: 33
Variables: 157	Variables: 37
Record Length: 130	Record Length: 73
Records Per Case: 11	Records Per Case: 2

Parts 3-4: SAS Control Cards
Record Length: 78

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Hser, Y., M.D. Anglin, D.T. Wickens, L. Brecht, and J. Homer. "Techniques for the Estimation of Illicit Drug-Use Prevalence: An Overview of Relevant Issues." NIJ Research Monograph. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Powers, Keiko, Dominique Hanssens, Yih-Ing Hser, and Douglas Anglin. "Measuring the Long-Run Effects of Public Policy: The Case of Narcotics Use and Crime." *Management Science* 37 (1991), 627-644.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert C. Davis, Barbara E. Smith, and Susan W. Hillenbrand

REPORTING OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMES: RESIDENT AND POLICE PERSPECTIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1988–1990 (ICPSR 9925)

SUMMARY: This data collection investigates the ways in which police use reports of drug-related crimes provided by residents of high drug/crime areas and how willing residents of these areas are to report such crimes to the police. Structured interviews were conducted by telephone with police representatives in most of the nation's 50 largest cities and in person with residents and police officers in high drug/crime districts in each of four major cities: Newark, Chicago, El Paso, and Philadelphia. Police department representatives were queried about the usefulness of citizen reports, reasons for citizens' reluctance to make reports, how the rate of citizen reports could be improved, and how citizen reports worked with other community crime prevention strategies. Residents were asked about their tenure in the neighborhood, attitudes toward the quality of life in the neighborhood, major social problems facing the neighborhood, and quality of city services such as police and fire protection, garbage collection, and public health services. Additional questions were asked about the amount of crime in the neighborhood, the amount of drug use and drug-related crime, and the fear of crime. Basic demographic information such as sex, race, and language in which the interview was conducted is also provided. CLASS III

UNIVERSE: Police departments and neighborhoods across the United States.

SAMPLING: Telephone interviews with police representatives in the 50 largest cities of the United States were conducted. Based on 46 of these interviews, four cities (Newark, Chicago, El Paso, and Philadelphia) were chosen for more intensive investigation. Site visits were made to all four cities, and in addition to interviews with local officials, 50 residents in each of two neighborhoods in all four cities were interviewed. The neighborhoods chosen were in precincts recommended by the police.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 1: Citizen Survey Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 402 Variables: 168 Record Length: 272 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Drug-Related Crimes Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 46 Variables: 62 Record Length: 63 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: SAS Control Cards for Citizen Survey Data Record Length: 78	Part 4: SAS Control Cards for Drug-Related Crimes Data Record Length: 78

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Davis, Robert C., Barbara E. Smith, and Susan W. Hillenbrand. "Reporting of Drug-Related Crimes: Resident and Police Perspectives." 1990.

Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc. "A National Survey on Neighborhood Reporting of Drug Crimes: Methodology Report." New York, NY: Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas, Inc., 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Susan Pennell and Christine Curtis

COMPARISON OF DRUG CONTROL STRATEGIES IN SAN DIEGO, 1989 (ICPSR 9990)

SUMMARY: This study assesses the consequences for offenders of various drug enforcement strategies employed by the San Diego Police Department and profiles the factors that characterize street-level and mid-level dealers, drug users, and the drug market. The drug enforcement strategies examined include the use of search warrants, body wires, police decoys, surveillance, officer buys and sells, wiretaps, and sweeps. Measures of the consequences of arrests include drug and property seizures, convictions, and sentences. The data were drawn from police and court records of drug arrests made by three special sections of the police department in San Diego, California. Additionally, data were collected through personal interviews conducted at the time of arrest with a subsample of persons arrested for drug charges. The interview portion of the study provides information about the demographics and characteristics of drug users and dealers, criminal history and drug use history, cur-

rent arrest information, and offenders' opinions about drug use, drug sales, police strategies, and the drug market. The arrest tracking file contains demographic information about the offender, including criminal history and gang membership, as well as data on each arrest through final disposition, charges, and sentencing. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: Individuals arrested on drug charges in San Diego.

SAMPLING: In Part 1, the Arrest Tracking File, the data were drawn from arrest records with at least one drug charge made by specialized narcotic and gang divisions at the San Diego Police Department from June to November of 1989. Individuals for the interview data were chosen using an availability sampling method. Two to three days a week, the logs of arrests were reviewed to develop a list of persons arrested for at least one drug charge by one of the three specialized police divisions. Women were excluded from the interview sample.

NOTE: Data about the arrest case (including the arresting division, location of arrest, drugs and property seized, and the police strategies used in making the arrest) were recorded only for those individuals considered the key arrest in each case. In most instances the key arrest was the person with the highest, most serious drug charge.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Arrest Tracking Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,432 Variables: 122 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 5	Part 2: Interview Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 123 Variables: 393 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 8
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

Pennell, S., and C. Curtis. *Crack Abatement: Comparison of Drug Control Strategies*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments Press, 1992.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Carol W. Kohfeld and John Sprague

ARRESTS AS COMMUNICATIONS TO CRIMINALS IN ST. LOUIS, 1970, 1972–1982 (ICPSR 9998)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to assess the deterrent effects over time of police sanctioning activity, specifically that of arrests. Arrest and crime report data were collected from the St. Louis Police Department and divided into two categories: all Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I crime reports, including arrests, and Part I felony arrests. The police department also generated geographical "x" and "y" coordinates corresponding to the longitude and latitude where each crime and arrest took place. Part 1 of this collection contains data on all reports made to police regarding Part I felony crimes from 1970 to 1982 (excluding 1971). Parts 2–13 contain the yearly data that were concatenated into one file for Part 1. Variables in Parts 2–13 include offense code, census tract, police district, police area, city block, date of crime, time crime occurred, value of property taken, and "x" and "y" coordinates of crime and arrest locations. Part 14 contains

data on all Part I felony arrests. Included is information on offense charged; marital status, sex, and race of person arrested; census tract of arrest; and "x" and "y" coordinates. CLASS IV

UNIVERSE: All Uniform Crime Reporting Program Part I police reports and felony arrests made by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department between 1970 and 1982, excluding 1971.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Police Report Data, 1970, 1972–1982 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 802,061 Variables: 22 Record Length: 98 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2–13: Police Report Data [separate years], 1970, 1972–1982 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 58,108 to 74,309 per part Variables: 22 Record Length: 98 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 14: Part I Felony Arrest Data, 1970, 1972–1982 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 154,710 Variables: 15 Record Length: 46 Records Per Case: 1	Part 15: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Kohfeld, Carol W. "Crime and Demography in St. Louis: 20 Years." Presented at University of Missouri, St. Louis, November 1989.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague. "Demography, Police Behavior, and Deterrence." *Criminology* 28, 1 (1990), 111–136.

Kohfeld, Carol W., and John Sprague. "Urban Unemployment Drives Urban Crime." *Urban Affairs Quarterly* 24, 2 (1988), 215–241.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Revisions to the *Guide*

*United States Department of Justice.
National Institute of Justice*

DRUG USE FORECASTING IN 24 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987–1991 (ICPSR 9477)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1991, 1990, and June–December 1987 (Parts 6, 8, 11, and 14) are now available, along with machine-readable documentation for the 1991 data, data collection instruments, SAS and SPSS Control Cards for all files, and SPSS Export Files. CLASS III (Parts 11 and 14) and CLASS IV

NOTE: SPSS Export Files are available for all data files except Parts 3 and 6.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Parts 3, 6, and 8) and Logical Record Length with SPSS Export Files and SAS and SPSS Control Cards

Part 6: Male and Female Arrestees Data, June–December 1987 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,509 Variables: 136 Record Length: 64 Records Per Case: 6	Part 8: Male and Female Arrestees Data, 1990 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 28,325 Variables: 276 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 7
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Part 11: Male Arrestees Data, 1991 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 22,335 Variables: 276 Record Length: 671 Records Per Case: 1	Part 14: Female Arrestees Data, 1991 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,330 Variables: 276 Record Length: 671 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 2, 9, 12, 15: SPSS Export Files Record Length: 80	Parts 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16: SAS Control Cards Record Length: 79
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Part 17: Codebook for 1991 Male and Female Arrestees Data
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

TARKI Schedules Summer Courses in Budapest

TARKI, the Hungarian Social Sciences Informatics Center, announces its third annual Summer School on the Theory and Applications of Statistical Models, to be held July 4–15, 1994, in Budapest.

Lecturers at last year's Summer School included Laszlo Bruszt, Clifford Clogg, Jacques Hagenaars, Peter Robert, Tamas Rudas, W.H. van Schuur, and Anne-Marie Aish van Vaerenbergh, among others. The instructors taught courses ranging from Basic Mathematics through Introduction to Regression Analysis, Scaling and Dimensional Analysis, Association Models, Latent Structure Analysis, and LISREL Models. This year, a similar program will be offered.

For more information, contact:

Budapest Summer School
Organizing Secretary
TARKI
1132 Budapest
Victor Hugo u. 18-22
Hungary
Phone: 361-149-7531
FAX: 361-129-0470

NSF Funds Two Workshops on Exploratory Data Analysis Using Microcomputers

Two one-week workshops on exploratory data analysis will be held at San Francisco State University during the weeks of July 6–13 and August 3–8, 1994. The workshops, funded by the National Science Foundation's Faculty Enhancement Program, are targeted at social science faculty who would like an introduction to exploratory data analysis techniques using microcomputers. Subject matter will include techniques of exploratory data analysis, robust statistics, analytical graphics, data transformations and techniques of using Stata to accom-

plish data analysis, robust regression, and regression diagnostics.

Top priority are faculty who are familiar with statistics through multiple regression, teach undergraduate statistics and data analysis courses, and are familiar with the use of either DOS or Macintosh microcomputers for statistical analysis.

Instructors for the workshops will be Professors J. Theodore Anagnoson of the Department of Political Science at California State University, Los Angeles; Richard E. DeLeon of the Department of Political Science at San Francisco State University; and Richard Serpe of California State University, San Marcos.

Participants will be housed in the Guest Center on the campus of San Francisco State University, and all meals and materials will be provided. Participants will receive copies of Stata, Student Stata, StataQuest, many datasets used by the instructors in their classes, and other books and materials. Participants or their institutions are responsible for travel to San Francisco and airport transfers.

Deadline for applications is April 1, 1994. For more information and applications, write or call:

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ORs Encouraged to Join OR-L

An informal e-mail discussion list, OR-L, is available to ICPSR Official Representatives and those who are interested in exchanging information or sharing ideas about the ICPSR, its data, and services. ORs are especially invited to discuss experiences they have encountered while serving as local ICPSR contacts at their institutions.

This e-mail list is hosted by the University of Alberta.

If you would like to participate, subscribe to the list using the following procedures. Note that "yourname" in the e-mail message refers to your actual given name.

From your e-mail system, send the following one-line message to listserv@vm.ucs.ualberta.ca:

subscribe or-l yourname

Once you have subscribed to OR-L, you can send mail directly to or-l@vm.ucs.ualberta.ca. To obtain more information about the operation of OR-L, send an e-mail message to chumphre@vm.ucs.ualberta.ca.

IASSIST Annual Conference to Be Held in May

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

The 1994 conference theme is "Building Bridges: Resources, Technology, and Global Issues." The Conference will feature a day of workshops followed by three days of paper presentations, panel discussions, and poster sessions. Papers tentatively accepted focus on:

- Using GIS to Match Data With Geography: Problems and Solutions
- Cooperative Models for Data Service in an Academic Setting
- What to Do When Your Mainframe Disappears
- Legality of Electronic Records
- Automated Data Entry Systems—Uses in the CAPI Process and Data Documentation

Workshop titles include:

- Introduction to Management of Data Archives and Data Libraries
- Introduction to UNIX in the Data Library
- Cataloging and Computerized Social Science Data Within a Library Context
- Up and Running on the Internet

Conference Location:

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

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University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill Announces Services to Aid Social Scientists

The Institute for Research in Social Science (IRSS) at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill offers three services of interest to the social science community.

Computerized Catalog of Survey Data. IRSS maintains a substantial archive of machine-readable data and is the exclusive national repository for Louis Harris public opinion data. IRSS offers a computerized catalog of the more than 2,200 studies and series in its data holdings. The catalog contains abstracts for each holding or series within the collection. Searchable fields include title, author, producer, methodology, description of content, and geographic areas.

Computerized indices which display question wordings and frequencies are also available for some holdings, notably the **Louis Harris Polls, General Social Survey (GSS), Carolina Polls, Southern Focus Polls, National Network of State Polls**, a number of **Latin American Polls**, and surveys conducted by the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* and *USA Today*. Using the Index, researchers can search electronically for specific poll questions by using combinations of words which occur in the questions. The Index provides quick and easy access for users looking for previous question wordings in order to develop questions for their own studies, and for researchers who need frequencies or want to locate particular variables for statistical analysis.

For detailed information on accessing IRSS's public opinion item index, performing searches using Boolean search techniques, printing, and using electronic mail to retrieve results, users can obtain the free booklet "A Guide to Searching the IRSS Data Archives" from IRSS. To obtain the booklet by mail, send an e-mail message containing your name, mailing address, and a request for the booklet to:

Bonita Samuels
E-mail: bsamuels.irss@mhs.unc.edu

If you would like a copy sent via electronic mail, please mention this in your request and include your complete e-mail address.

For more information, contact:

David Sheaves
Phone: 919-966-3348
E-mail: dsheaves.irss@mhs.unc.edu
Fax: 919-962-4777

IRSS's address is: Manning Hall, CB#3355, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3355.

State-Level Survey Data. The National Network of State Polls (NNSP) is a confederation of organizations that conduct state-level surveys. Membership is diverse, currently consisting

of 48 members from 39 states. The institutions that make up the network range from private research firms to large universities. Some members do only occasional state polling; others do several state surveys per year. The NNSP headquarters is at the IRSS.

The purpose of the network is to promote the collection and use of state survey data and to develop a comprehensive archive of state survey data. Both members and nonmembers have free access to the IRSS archives of state poll data contributed by NNSP members. Any surveys deposited with IRSS are indexed for easy searching, at no charge, by anyone with a PC and a modem or an Internet connection. The index facilitates the sharing of results and provides a good opportunity for wider use of state surveys. It now contains over 15,000 questions from state surveys.

If you have any questions about the Network, contact Beverly B. Wiggins, Chairperson, NNSP Associate Director for Research Development, at the IRSS address listed above or:

Phone: 919-966-2350
Fax: 919-962-IRSS
E-mail: bwiggins.irss@mhs.unc.edu

Public Opinion Research Electronic Mailing List. Public Opinion Research (por@gibbs.oit.unc.edu) is an online discussion list for academics and professionals interested in public opinion research. This list will be useful for researchers currently conducting survey research projects as well as for educators familiar with the public opinion literature. Topics relevant to the list include brief postings of recent poll results, announcements of research projects, methodological and substantive queries, professional news, and job listings.

To subscribe, send the following e-mail message to listserv@gibbs.oit.unc.edu:

subscribe por Jill Doe

(replacing Jill Doe with your own name)

por@gibbs.oit.unc.edu is managed by Jim Cassell (Jim_Cassell@unc.edu) at the IRSS using UNIX Listserv software. Please contact Jim if you have questions concerning the list.

Codebooks Sent to ORs

The January 1994 mailing to Official Representatives (ORs) contained the following items:

- Three codebooks for **American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1990 and 1991 Data]** (ICPSR 6067)
 - Volume I* (Introduction and 1990 Codebook Variables)
 - Volume II* (1991 and 1992 Codebook Variables)
 - Volume III* (Appendix: Notes, Frequency Addendum, and Questionnaires)
- Codebook for **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1986-1991** (Longitudinal File, 1986-1990)

- *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**
- **Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1991: [United States]**
- **Euro-Barometer 36**
- **National Long-Term Care Survey, 1989** (Medicare and Caregivers Data)
- **Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice Processing of Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Sample Members in Washington, DC, 1989-1991**
- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: A Study of Intervention Practices for Youth in Seven Cities in the United States, 1987-1991**

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