

Interview with the Executive Director

Richard Rockwell

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)

Author's note: *The next five years will, I believe, be the years of greatest innovation in the history of ICPSR. In fact, they must be years of innovation. The entire social science community, including ICPSR, is being transformed by the technological revolutions in both desktop computing and high-speed network communications. In response, ICPSR will offer a range of new services, and I believe that in doing so ICPSR will continue to be an integral part of the ongoing revolution in social science computing.*

In this article I participate in a mock interview, with the objective of illuminating and clarifying the issues facing the Consortium today; the interviewer's questions represent a composite of many of the ideas and views currently being set forth. I hope that the broad ICPSR community will reflect on the issues addressed here and that this exchange will stimulate further inquiry and discussion. ICPSR will learn from what ensues. As a membership organization, ICPSR must address its future openly and candidly, involving the entire research community in its debates and decisions. Our ability to talk together frankly about the changes we must make is a sure sign of the strength of the organization, our pride in its past, and our confidence in its future.

Interviewer: *What do you think is at the core of the issues that ICPSR now faces?*

R. Rockwell: Increasingly, some people see a lack of fit between ICPSR and the new computing environment that has been created by the Internet and the powerful desktop computer. They wonder whether the social science community will continue to be well-served by ICPSR or whether it is time to rethink our arrangements for data archiving and data sharing.

Interviewer: *Let me first ask whether you see ICPSR as being a healthy organization today?*

R. Rockwell: Membership is growing both domestically and internationally. Requests for data are at an all-time high. Data acquisitions continue to mount. Grants and contracts continue to be earned. Participation in the Summer Training Program is at record lev-

els, and 25 countries were represented among the class of 1994. ICPSR provides the most reliable archival practices to be found in the social sciences, responds to continually changing environments, serves the needs of a diverse community that is highly differentiated in terms of skills and resources, and makes it possible to use datasets effectively and efficiently. ICPSR provides a single entry point to obtain data from diverse sources. All this will continue to be true.

Interviewer: *Do you think that ICPSR will continue to thrive, particularly as more institutions discover that they can easily and cheaply get the major datasets from other services?*

R. Rockwell: If institutions view the sole function of ICPSR as providing access to the "bestseller datasets," it is conceivable that some members might drop out, but those institutions

would be making a grave mistake if they adopted such a definition of the function of ICPSR. ICPSR is not a Dataset of the Month Club. Most of ICPSR's "bestsellers" have *always* been available in some form from other sources, albeit for a price. Some of them are now becoming available to everyone in very usable, very cheap formats, even from ICPSR when we have received external support to make this possible. It is not principally these bestseller datasets that justify ICPSR's existence.

The reason for ICPSR's centrality to social science is its proactive program for acquisition of data and its firm commitment to archiving those data. ICPSR is creating a treasure house of data that document this society and other societies over time. As the resource grows in coming years, it will become even more valuable. Social scientists a century from now would find considerable fault with this gen-

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eration if we failed to build and maintain this data collection. The substantial investments in data gathering made by governments, foundations, institutions of higher education, and individuals are now secured and enhanced by ICPSR's archival operations.

Interviewer: *How does ICPSR plan to adapt to the new computing and communications environment?*

R. Rockwell: ICPSR has already adapted a great deal to the new environment. Our changes are not occurring fast enough or thoroughly enough for some members, while for others they are occurring too fast. Making major changes in an organization that has a high level of daily demands upon it is rather like changing the engine on a car traveling at 65 miles per hour. However, we have no choice but to adapt. For example, we could not sustain our rate of growth in distribution of data (around 25 percent each year for the last five years) if we were tied to tape technology. ICPSR has been distributing products for the desktop environment for several years, and during that period desktop equipment has become fully capable of supporting serious social science research.

More fundamentally, in a few years data distribution will not be the main function of ICPSR; instead, we will provide direct access to data. Researchers and students will be able to use ICPSR datasets directly from their desktops, remotely "mounting" a disk drive at ICPSR and reading from it, just as they read from the hard drives on their desktop computers. They will also be able to transfer datasets to their own computers across the network; FTP service is already available

for some 900 studies in the ICPSR archive. Researchers will use ICPSR CD-ROMs in their research, and students, in their classrooms. The community will employ ICPSR client-server facilities to draw extracts from datasets, to do statistical analyses, and to search and read the full documentation for a survey. All of these services will make it possible for the social science community to do things with data that it has never before been able to do.

Interviewer: *With the changes in technology that have occurred, it is now possible for principal investigators to provide direct access to datasets, using machines that sit on their own desktops. What had been difficult and expensive to do is now simple and cheap—and is expected of PIs themselves by some funding agencies. Do you see PIs' taking on this role as a good direction for the social sciences?*

R. Rockwell: If each statistical agency and each individual PI is made responsible for everything that ICPSR has done for 30 years, I worry about the following:

- Will individual PIs really want to operate data services or will they be forced to do so?
- What will happen to data produced by PIs who work on a shoestring, without the financial backing that the statistical agencies and the major private studies such as the General Social Survey and the National Election Study have?
- What happens when a PI loses a grant or dies, or when the research assistant who most knows how to use the data graduates?

- Will a PI be willing to provide user support?
- Will a PI work to provide data and documentation in user-friendly form, including reformatting a dataset if users demand that?
- Will an agency or a PI be willing to allocate the disk space, CPU time, and network pipes to users who don't pay, particularly after internal use of the dataset has declined?
- Will an agency or a PI take the necessary steps to ensure that the data are perpetually archived?
- Will they adopt new data storage technologies for old data?
- Will users have to learn a new way of using data each time they bounce from supplier to supplier?
- Will some datasets virtually disappear from public access in the absence of publicity and finding aids?
- Will the aggregate amount of funding that would go into an agency- and PI-focused operation not be much greater than that which now goes into ICPSR?

If statistical agencies do a good job of providing access to their data, ICPSR won't insist upon its doing so as well—but we will probably archive the data just in case and provide services to our members if needed. ICPSR might consider a bargain with individual PIs: when you put a dataset up for FTP, we will grab it, archive it, and—if you complete our electronic forms—include it in our search services. Whenever you are tired of distributing the dataset, please notify us, and we will accept responsibility for distribution. If you want us to provide user support, let's talk. What we would ask in return is that you cooperate with us by adopting, insofar as possible, the standards for data and electronic

documentation that we will send to you and by indicating your cooperation with ICPSR in the documentation, for future users. This is not yet an offer to the community, but I would be interested in hearing from people about such a deal.

Interviewer: *ICPSR has served as the principal data archive for the social sciences and claims, credibly, that it has never lost a dataset. The archive of social science data is one of our great resources. I understand that ICPSR puts almost \$100,000 each year into a systematic program to copy tapes and other backup media and that ICPSR rents two off-campus spaces to store its backups in the event the headquarters is destroyed. Does this make sense when we now have 4mm tape cassettes with huge capacities and permanent optical storage media?*

R. Rockwell: I too love those little cassettes. I just don't trust them yet. In five to ten years, I may do so. In the meantime, we will use multiple archival media and procedures that are known to work reliably. However, we do know that reel-to-reel magnetic tape has a dubious future as an archival medium, because the tape drives may not be maintainable a few years from now.

Archiving really does require a systematic program of preservation, even involving such mundane concerns as avoidance of fire and water damage. This is why we have that off-campus space.

Interviewer: *Could many of your concerns be alleviated by adopting the distributed archive as the model? That is, won't there be de facto backup copies of everything available at several different sites?*

R. Rockwell: This is a chancy way to archive data unless effective coordination ensures that the datasets are indeed duplicates. The present problem

of multiple editions or versions of datasets can only be exacerbated by dispersion of the archive. Researchers make hundreds of variable transformation and data management decisions in the course of their work; would they truly be willing to archive the original data alongside the working datasets they have created?

The concept of the distributed archive does make sense for another reason,

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however. If all social science data are to be pumped out of one computer in Ann Arbor across the network, we can expect network congestion, contention for access to ICPSR's computer, and significant periods of downtime when the ICPSR equipment inevitably needs maintenance. If we can ensure coordination, guarantee that each server provides the same dataset, and arrange it so that filling those servers does not add disproportionately to ICPSR's workload, a distributed ICPSR archive is clearly the way to go. Ideally, it should be transparent to the user which server is providing the dataset.

Interviewer: *Do you have any archival concerns about new media such as CD-ROMs?*

R. Rockwell: Will they still be available and usable 5 or 50 years from now? When the supply of CD-ROMs produced by the Census Bureau or by the National Center for Education Statistics is exhausted, will those agencies reorder or will they let the materials go "out of print," as now happens with printed material? Are they maintaining the datasets in a form that would permit them to remaster the

CD-ROMs? If five years from now the dominant form of CD-ROM technology is the 6.5-gigabyte concept now being tested by IBM, will those agencies take responsibility for rewriting their CD-ROMs? We have already witnessed the need to mount an emergency rescue effort for the Summary Tapes from the 1970 U.S. Census, many of which are now only to be found on low-density 9-track tape in a compressed format.

Interviewer: *That concern about changing technology brings us to another function of ICPSR: It has traditionally disseminated data in a variety of formats to ensure that virtually any computer system can use one of ICPSR's products. Standards have now emerged and are being widely adopted, largely as a function of distributed computing and open systems. Today, is ICPSR's old adaptability still necessary?*

R. Rockwell: The anti-democratic idea that ICPSR should abandon those who have not yet adopted the new "standard technologies" is counter to our mission; ICPSR has always made it possible for people at smaller, less technologically sophisticated institutions to do research. The ICPSR community is very diverse in terms of computational resources. This is, after all, a world in which some campuses do not have a single modem for use by the social sciences.

The idea that there is convergence on media standards strikes me as hopeful but naive. In a sense, everything that we have is already obsolete, because someone out there is developing the next generation of data storage and

transmission technologies. Technological forecasting is notoriously difficult; only a few years ago, ICPSR was advised by outside experts that a large market for CD-ROMs would never develop. Some changes that we see as possibly occurring include a shift from ASCII to ISO coding; adoption of the 6.5-gigabyte CD-ROM format; continued increases in the storage capacity of 4mm tape cassettes; gradual introduction of remote file-sharing systems

front-end software, for debugging and for updating that software when operating systems change, and for getting the data out of an obsolescent format into a modern one.

However, we fully recognize that the community is moving in the direction of preferring front-end software. That is why our new American National Election Study CD-ROM (scheduled for release in the spring of 1995) will

think the user community implicitly knows all this. It learned again of such problems, on a large scale, when the U.S. Bureau of the Census recalled the 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample files.

Interviewer: *Do today's better-trained and better-equipped users still need the personal support that ICPSR has always provided?*

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across the network; much higher network speeds; and a shift from 3480 tape cartridge technology to 3490 or newer technology. Any of these changes would mean that ICPSR would again have to adapt its modes of data distribution or data access.

Interviewer: *Some related questions: Will ICPSR continue to release products that "will run on any machine?" If so, will ICPSR still be able to take advantage of powerful, user-friendly front-end software that permits fast and simple extracts and statistical analyses? Also, if a dataset is delivered to ICPSR in a widely-accepted format such as that of a dBase file, will ICPSR continue to take it out of that format? Similarly, will ICPSR continue to transform the documentation for a study from a word-processor format to a simple ASCII file?*

R. Rockwell: It is true that ICPSR has shied away from any data product that requires a particular kind of machine or a particular kind of software. This is partly because we felt obligated to treat all members of the community even-handedly. More importantly, it has been because we anticipated that ICPSR would inevitably acquire the responsibilities for helping people use

contain the software used on NLS CD-ROMs (developed by the Center for Human Resource Research, Ohio State University, for the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience), as an experiment. We are also experimenting with distributing word-processor and dBase datasets. Where we can, we provide SAS and SPSS data definition statements for these two popular statistical programs. The problem for us is that this multiplies the number of datasets that we have to document, store, and preserve. Multiple formats also increase the possibility for error and misunderstanding at both ends of the data access transaction. But we do hear you, and we are responding.

Interviewer: *Is it still important for ICPSR to "process" datasets? Perhaps the problems of scrambled data, bad formats, and unusable documentation do not plague us as they once did.*

R. Rockwell: We are not in the habit of telling stories out of class, but every year a major dataset arrives from some preeminent data producer totally scrambled. Others are recalled soon after being issued. Documentation often is incomplete and sometimes trails the dataset by weeks. I

R. Rockwell: Things are a lot easier to do, and people are more knowledgeable. Somehow, that seems not to have decreased the amount of user support that we must provide. If anything, requests for personal support have risen, perhaps as the usage of data has risen. Recall that the volume of data distributed by ICPSR has grown by 25 percent each year for several years. There is little reason to believe that user expertise is growing at the same rate. In any event, our User Support staff is not yet in the position of the Maytag repairman.

Interviewer: *The datasets in ICPSR's holdings differ greatly in terms of how frequently they are requested. Is it desirable to invest scarce resources in archiving those datasets for which there is likely to be little demand?*

R. Rockwell: This is an ancient problem for archives and libraries in general. In the library of a great research university, it is quite common for there to be books that do not leave the shelves more than once every five years. Was the purchase of such books a waste of the university's resources? By most business calculations, certainly. However, the ability of a great library to supply that book twice in a decade may be precisely why we call it a great library, and having access to such a book may be critical to the success of a scholar's lifetime of work. To be sure, there need not be many such great libraries, because interlibrary loan can meet needs quickly enough. Some division

of labor among great libraries makes sense.

ICPSR is the great library for the data of the social sciences. We don't count on airport bookstores or municipal libraries to acquire all the books that we want to read, much less to preserve them; the Library of Congress is our preeminent solution to that problem. ICPSR serves the same functions for the social sciences. It contains some resources that get no use for years until research takes a new turn or an old question is reexamined. It supports the building of time series, the pooling of datasets, the construction of synthetic cohorts, etc. It facilitates the emergence of new fields of study and of divergent ways of addressing popular questions. I may not see an immediate use for the (hypothetical) ICPSR-held study of 23 nuns living in a convent in Iowa, but a 21st-century scholar of the decline of religious orders may find the dataset indispensable.

Interviewer: *Please comment on the time lag—which is sometimes a significant one—between the day that a PI releases a dataset to ICPSR and the day that ICPSR announces its availability on the “Hotline.”*

R. Rockwell: There is not a person at ICPSR who has not repeatedly heard this message. It is often delivered in the context of a request for higher priority for processing a favored dataset. Consider the routine excuses to have been given: everybody wants the highest priority for what they want to use, the quantity of data handled by ICPSR has exponentially increased in the past few years, the complexity of the datasets that we handle has increased, sometimes the dataset is much less ready for release than the PI thinks, the ICPSR staff has not grown, and it really doesn't take that long anyway. However, we know for a fact that the three weeks it took us to process the 1992 American National Election Study was three weeks too long for

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the community's satisfaction. What is to be done?

Could all of you help? It ought to be possible for much of the work that ICPSR does to be made redundant, because PIs can do it themselves. If we produce a comprehensive new *Guide to Data Preparation*, with detailed standards for codebook preparation and dataset formats, and if people widely adopt those standards, it would relieve us of much work that we now have to do. ICPSR is willing to work long and hard to develop standards that the entire community, including agencies of the Federal government, would be willing to accept, and we seek partners in this endeavor.

Interviewer: *As you know, there is no organization comparable to ICPSR in the natural sciences, but they seem to be more advanced than the social sciences in matters of data archiving and data access. For example, they have adopted the model of the distributed archive. This works fast and reliably, and it has the additional advantage of putting control of the dataset in the hands of the person who is most knowledgeable about it. Should ICPSR emulate the natural sciences?*

R. Rockwell: Many are enamored by what the natural sciences are said to be doing. There is indeed data sharing in research on the human genome, biodiversity, global environmental change, high-energy physics, and some other fields. We might learn something from these efforts, particularly in the applications of network and data storage technologies to the needs of the social sciences. Let's ignore for the moment the fact that natural science datasets are very different

in size and complexity from social science datasets, that the kinds of data processing that natural scientists do are often quite different, and that individual natural scientists tend to have computing resources far beyond what is found in the offices of social scientists.

I submit that money may have something to do with what people find so attractive about the natural sciences. Give us the \$800 million that NASA is spending on a single software/hardware contract for Earth Observing System data, and the \$5 million or so that it is spending each year on each of a number of data centers, and we can do a lot with that. We shall even be happy to declare (falsely) that we are providing “free access” to data, conveniently ignoring that it is the American taxpayer who is paying. Absent that level of support, ICPSR looks to be a pretty good bargain. For only \$5 million or so, the social sciences have a data resource that cannot be matched in its richness by any of the resources presently available in the natural sciences. In fact, in a very real way, I think the natural sciences have much to learn from what the social sciences created at ICPSR. The scale of investment in ICPSR is quite small in comparison to the scale of investment in social science data collection; we must be spending no more than 2 percent of the annual data collection budget to support ICPSR.

Interviewer: *You often refer to “the social science community,” but does ICPSR serve the whole community? With an increasingly large proportion of data collection being funded from the public purse, can anything other than free and open distribution of data be justified?*

R. Rockwell: ICPSR will commit itself to providing free and open access to everyone in America on the same day that the full services of the libraries of every major university are fully and freely available to anyone who walks in off the street.

I have little hope that that day will come. ICPSR is not a publicly-funded institution; for 30 years, it has been primarily funded by dues paid by colleges and universities, some of them public and some of them not. Those institutions have made a large investment in social science through those dues. I make no apology for the resistance of ICPSR to pressures to make the entire archive available freely and openly to everyone. Member colleges and universities have invested the current equivalent of at least \$30 million in creating the ICPSR archive. They should not be asked to write off that investment by handing it over to anyone who asks. There are indeed grants and contracts at ICPSR, but there is no sustaining general-purpose support from such sources.

Interviewer: *We all understand that ICPSR needs funding with which to operate, and that presently the membership dues provide the income that makes ICPSR run. But aren't some institutions in the social science community excluded from ICPSR because they cannot or do not come up with the money for the annual dues?*

R. Rockwell: That observation implies that only the elite, wealthy institutions are members of ICPSR. That hardly fits the facts: in North America, there are more than 325 member institutions, including many small colleges and universities. Hundreds of institutions are served by national memberships outside the U.S. The membership of ICPSR covers the spectrum of higher education, and the most rapidly-growing part of the membership is the small college category. Throughout the member institutions, ICPSR makes it possible for unfunded researchers—

faculty and students alike—to have access to the richest data resource in the social sciences, and ICPSR membership is often assumed by investigators submitting grant proposals. Outside the member institutions, ICPSR has historically worked to provide access to data and to the Summer Training Program for those individuals who are disadvantaged by location at institutions that lack resources to become members—or who have no institutional location at all. But the real answer to your point lies with the non-member institutions themselves: do they think enough of their social sciences to invest in their welfare a fraction of what they invest in sports, security, or groundskeeping?

Interviewer: *Finally, how do you view the system of Official Representatives? Are the ORs facilitators of data use or are they intermediaries that get in the way?*

R. Rockwell: I do not see any ORs wanting to be a barrier between the researcher and data; they want to be gateways, not gatekeepers. I also do not see any ORs struggling to hold on to the responsibility for making copies of magnetic tapes.

ORs today constitute an international network of expertise on both technical and substantive questions; they cooperate to solve their users' problems, as the Internet message traffic reveals every day. Collectively, they constitute a much larger group of people working on social science data than does the ICPSR staff in Ann Arbor. If they were all to vanish today, there is no way that services delivered from Ann Arbor could replace them. Another important function ORs perform is keeping the ICPSR staff informed of

what is working well and what needs to change. In the future, I can imagine ORs becoming managers of file servers, specialists in data extraction and dataset construction, guides to the Information Superhighway, and sources of counsel and assistance when problems arise.

Interviewer: *Do you have a closing observation?*

R. Rockwell: This is mainly a discussion about William Fielding Ogburn. As you recall, Ogburn observed that technological change often moves at a much faster pace than do changes in culture; we can develop new technologies more rapidly than we can develop new ideas for using those technologies.

Some believe that the problem of culture lag is minimal as regards data archiving and data access, and that the social sciences have already in place or can easily put into place the culture and the social organization for managing the new technologies. They put more faith in the ability of technology alone to solve problems than do I. Human beings employ culture and social organization to achieve continuity and cooperation, and I see no substitute for ICPSR in the near future. Pls and their research projects are there to do research, not to provide institutional continuity. That is the business of ICPSR.

I think that *sans* ICPSR our culture and social organization would be badly lagging our technology. However, I also think that a number of mores and institutions must change over the next few years or decades, and that none of us is going to get out of this unchanged. □

Richard C. Rockwell has been Executive Director of ICPSR since September of 1991. A sociologist trained at the University of Texas, his substantive interests include the human dimensions of global environmental changes and the functioning of national statistical systems. His recent articles include "An Integrated Network Interface Between the Researcher and Social Science Data Resources," Social Science Computer Review 12, 2 (Summer 1994), pp. 202-214.

ICPSR's Electronic Services

ICPSR offers several electronic services and resources that users can consult to locate and order data and to obtain other types of information about ICPSR. Brief descriptions of these facilities and instructions for their use are presented below.

ICPSR Gopher

The ICPSR Gopher features a WAIS-indexed, full-text searchable version of the *ICPSR Guide to Resources* catalog of data holdings and additional information on ICPSR data and services. Lists of ICPSR data collections provided on desktop media—CD-ROM, diskette, and via File Transfer Protocol (FTP)—are included as well. The Gopher also points to other services that might be of interest to ICPSR members. The ICPSR gopher can be reached at gopher.icpsr.umich.edu.

ICPSR Homepage

ICPSR's Mosaic Homepage on the World-Wide Web is a hypertext document that presents information on ICPSR in a format convenient for browsing. To reach the ICPSR Homepage on the Internet, use the URL: http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/ICPSR_homepage.html.

SERIES-L

The listserver provides an easy way to check on the status of studies that are parts of serial data collections, including those studies not yet released by ICPSR. To subscribe to the list, send mail to: listserv@icpsr.umich.edu using the text: **subscribe SERIES-L <your name>**.

Consortium Data Network

The Consortium Data Network (CDNet) is ICPSR's remote ordering facility. Through CDNet, ORs can place orders for data and search several informational databases, including the *ICPSR Guide*.

Several hundred ICPSR studies are now available for FTP retrieval. A definitive list of these studies can be obtained by typing `/help ftp` at the prompt in the new version of CDNet. For more information on using this facility, ORs should contact ICPSR User Support.

ICPSR's FastTrack

FastTrack permits anonymous FTP retrieval of some of ICPSR's serial data collections. FastTrack data are released by ICPSR with minimal checking. Official Representatives (ORs) interested in this service should subscribe to the ICPSR SERIES-L listserver, where announcements of the availability of "FastTrack" datasets appear. Instructions for using this service can be requested through SERIES-L and are also found on the ICPSR Gopher.

ICPSR Hotline

A list of newly released data collections and updates to existing collections are announced via the ICPSR Hotline facility, which can be accessed through CDNet, through the ICPSR Gopher, or by phone (313-763-3486).

OR-L

OR-L, an informal e-mail discussion list hosted by the University of Alberta, is available to ICPSR Official Representatives and others interested in exchanging information or sharing ideas about ICPSR, its data, and its services. To subscribe to the list, send mail to: listserv@vm.ucs.ualberta.ca using the text: **subscribe or-l <your name>**.

Machine-Readable References

Machine-readable versions of many of ICPSR's printed publications are available through the Gopher and through CDNet. These publications include:

- *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services* (ASCII and SPIRES versions)
- *ICPSR Bulletin*
- *ICPSR Summer Training Program Bibliography and Announcement*

Other machine-readable references that can be searched and/or ordered through CDNet include:

- Bibliographic Citations Database
- ICPSR Variables Database
- U.S. Congressional Roll Calls Database
- Survey Methodology Information System (SMIS) Database

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. Highlighted text indicates new materials acquired since the September issue of the *Bulletin*. Because data are being released continuously, users should routinely check CDNet, the ICPSR Gopher, the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486) phone message, and ICPSR's electronic mail listserver SERIES-L to determine what is currently available. See the Revisions/Updates section of this *Bulletin* for more information on newly acquired files.

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	50 states + District of Columbia + U.S. Summary (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-3
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Supplemental Tabulations File, Part 1	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File	1 data 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 SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements 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 Data Definition Statements
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 Data Definition Statements 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 Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Special Tabulation Program (STP) 14A, Special Tabulation on Aging	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Hardcopy Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 1, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States	1 data file for entire U.S.	Hardcopy Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 2, Ancestry of the Population of the United States	1 data file for entire U.S.	Hardcopy Codebook
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 Data Definition Statements User Notes 2-12, Technical Notes 1-28

File Series	ICPSR Holdings	Documentation Products
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 Data Definition Statements User Notes 2–12, Technical Notes 1–28
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1C	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2–12, 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 Data Definition Statements User Notes 2–12, Technical Notes 1–28
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A	Most states (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 3–7, Technical Notes 2–13
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 Data Definition Statements User Notes 3–7, Technical Notes 2–13
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A	50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2–17, Technical Notes 1–14
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3B	4 data files for all U.S. ZIP codes	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 2–17, Technical Notes 1–14
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3C	1 data file for entire U.S.	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements 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 Data Definition Statements User Notes 2–17, Technical Notes 1–14
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4A	Most states (currently 8 data files per state)	Data Dictionary Hardcopy Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements User Notes 6–13, Technical Note 6
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 420, Place of Work 20 Destinations File	50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico (1 data file per state)	Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook Place of Work Supplement
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File S-5, Number of Workers by County of Residence by County of Work	1 data file for entire U.S.	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Comparability File	1 data file, 2 formats	Machine-Readable Codebook
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Street Index	550 county data files	Machine-Readable Codebook

ICPSR's Serial Data Collections

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and to make available all new waves or versions of a number of data collections that are updated continuously. The following list presents these series alphabetically by title and offers detailed information on the current holdings as of November 1994. Releases of updated versions or new waves of these collections are announced in the quarterly *ICPSR Bulletin*, and through CDNet, the ICPSR Gopher, the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486), and ICPSR's electronic mail listserver SERIES-L.

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan.–Nov.), 1983 (Jan.–July), 1984 (Nov.), 1985–1993
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller et al. and the National Election Studies	1948–1992 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1990
Americans' Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster et al.	1965–1966, 1975–1976, 1985
Annual/American Housing Surveys	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National: 1973–1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989; National Core: 1978–1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991; SMSA/MSA: 1974–1991; Travel-to-Work: 1975–1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973–1976, 1978–1991; Employment: 1973–1976, 1978–1991
Balance of Payments Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1965–1994
British Crime Surveys	Home Office Research and Planning Unit	1982, 1984, 1988
British (National) Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969–1970, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976–1993
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
Capital Punishment in the United States	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1973–1990
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790–1970; 1980: STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; STF 5, 60 Years and Over; EEO Special; Journey-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Congress; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 2, 3, 5; 1990: PL 94-171; 1/2 Sample Adjusted Redistricting File; STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D; 4A; STFS-5, Number of Workers by County; STF 420, Place of Work; Public Use Microdata (1%, 5%, 1/10,000 Samples); EEO File; EEO Supplemental Tabulations; Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File; SSTF 1, Foreign-Born U.S. Population; SSTF 2, Ancestry of U.S. Population; STP 14A, Special Tabulation on Aging
Census of State [and Federal] Adult Correctional Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1974, 1979, 1984, 1990
Class Structure and Class Consciousness	Erik O. Wright et al.	United States (1980), Sweden (1980), Finland (1981), Norway (1982), Canada (1983), Great Britain (1984), West Germany (1985), Denmark (1985), Australia (1986), and Japan (1987)
Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Fiscal years 1985–1992
Cost of Living/Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1888–1890, 1917–1919, 1935–1936, 1960–1961, 1972–1973, 1980–1981, 1982–1983; Annual surveys (Diary and Interview): 1984–1991

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977–1991
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988; City: 1944–1977; County: 1944–1977
Current Population Surveys	U.S. Bureau of the Census	March 1968–1993; May 1969–1981, 1983–1985, 1988–1989, 1991, 1993; June 1973–1977, 1979–1988, 1990–1992; Oct. 1968–1991, 1993; Nov. 1972–1992 (even years) (ICPSR also has other monthly CPS files)
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953–1984
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948–1994
✓ Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States	National Institute of Justice	1987–1992
Election Returns for National and Statewide Offices in the United States	ICPSR	1788–1988
Election Returns for State Legislative Races in the United States	ICPSR	1968–1989
Euro-Barometers and European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, Anna Melich	European Communities Studies: 1970, 1971, 1973; Euro-Barometers 3–32, 34–39 (1975–1993); Cumulative File, 1970–1992; Central and Eastern Euro-Barometers 1–3 (1990–1992)
✓ Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971–1979; Extract: 1982–1991; Longitudinal: 1971–1979, 1985, 1988
✓ Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base	Federal Judicial Center	1970–1991
✓ Federal Justice Statistics Program Data	Abt Associates	1978–1991
✓ General Social Survey	James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center	Annual: 1972–1977; Cumulative File: 1972–1993
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1987, 1990
Government Finance Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1971–1994
High School and Beyond	National Center for Education Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
Immigrants Admitted to the United States	U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service	1972–1991
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948–1991
International Social Survey Program	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	Role of Government, 1985–1986; Social Networks and Support Systems, 1986; Social Inequality, 1987; Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988; Work Orientations, 1989; Role of Government II, 1990; Religion, 1991
✓ Juvenile Court Statistics	National Center for Juvenile Justice	1982–1989
✓ Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census/ Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	1971, 1973–1975, 1977, 1979, 1982–1991
✓ Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1987, 1990
✓ Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences	U.S. Sentencing Commission	1987–1993
✓ Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley	1976–1992; Concatenated Core File, 1976–1992
✓ Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968–1991; External Cause Extract: 1968–1980
Multiple Cause of Death	National Center for Health Statistics	1982–1991
National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey	National Center for Health Statistics	1973, 1975–1981, 1985, 1989–1990
National Assessment of Educational Progress	Education Commission of the States	1970–1980
✓ National Camping Market Surveys	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	1971, 1973, 1978
✓ National Corrections Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1983–1992
✓ National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1972–1975; National: 1973–1992
National Education Longitudinal Study	National Center for Education Statistics	1988; Follow-Up: 1990
National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	NHES I: 1959–1962; NHES II: 1963–1965; NHES III: 1966–1970; NHANES: Cycle I (1971–1975); Cycle II (1976–1980); NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-Ups, 1982–1984, 1986

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
National Health Interview Surveys and Supplements	National Center for Health Statistics	1970–1992; Cumulative Core File: 1969–1981
National Hospital Discharge Survey	National Center for Health Statistics	1970–1991
✓ National Household Survey on Drug Abuse	National Institute on Drug Abuse/ Thomas Virag, Brenda Cox, and J. Valley Rachal	1988, 1990, 1991
✓ National Jail Census/National Survey of Jails	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1985–1990
National Judicial Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1986, 1988, 1990
✓ National Justice Agency List	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1980, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1992
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Education Statistics	1972 + Follow-Ups: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University	Mature Men: 1966–1990; Mature Women: 1967– 1989; Young Men: 1966–1981; Young Women: 1968–1991; Youth: 1979–1992; Child-Mother: 1979–1990
National Medical Expenditure Surveys	National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment	1977, 1987
National Nursing Home Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1969, 1973–1974, 1977, 1985; Follow-Ups: 1987, 1988, 1990
✓ National Pretrial Reporting Program	Pretrial Services Resource Center	1988–1991
✓ National Prosecutors Survey	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1990, 1992
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982), Cycle IV (1988)
✓ National Youth Survey	Delbert Elliott	Waves I–VI: 1976–1980, 1983
✓ Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1979–1990
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan et al.	Waves 1–25: 1968–1992
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834–1985
Recent College Graduates Survey	National Center for Education Statistics	1974–1977, 1979–1980, 1983–1986
Referenda and Primary Election Materials [United States]	ICPSR	1968–1988
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969–1979 (odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	12 modules
Schools and Staffing Survey	National Center for Education Statistics	1987–1988; Teacher Follow-up: 1988–1989
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982
✓ State Court Statistics	National Center for State Courts/Court Statistics and Information Management Project	1978–1980, 1987
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	Fall 1953, 1961–1963, 1965, 1973–1977; Spring 1957–1958, 1960–1963, 1967, 1973–1977; Summer 1962–1963, 1966, 1973–1977; Winter 1973–1977; Jan. 1978–Dec. 1990 (monthly)
Surveys of Consumer Finances	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	1947–1971, 1977, 1983, 1986, 1989
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1984 Panel: Waves I–IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III–V, VII–VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1985 Panel: Waves I, II, V, VIII Rectangular; Waves III–IV, VI–VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1986 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II–VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1987 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II–VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1988 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II–VI Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1990 Panel: Waves 1–8 Core Microdata; Waves 2–8 Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1991 Panel: Waves 1–3, 5 Core Microdata; Waves 2–5 Topical Modules

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
✓ Survey of Inmates of Local Jails/ Survey of Jail Inmates	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1972, 1978, 1983, 1989
✓ Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1974, 1979, 1986, 1991
✓ Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1975–1992; SMSA, Cities: 1966–1976
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946–1985
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789–1993
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789–1990
✓ United States Supreme Court Judicial Database	Harold J. Spaeth	1953–1992
Voter Registration in the United States	ICPSR	1968–1988
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945–1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979–1980, 1983
World Debt Tables	World Bank	1970–1992
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor et al.	1948–1982 (I, II, III)
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963–1991
World Population	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1950–1981
World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators	World Bank	1950–1992
Youth Studies (various studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965, 1973; Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965; Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965–1973, 1982

ICPSR FastTrack Data

The following data collections are now available via anonymous FTP from ICPSR's "FastTrack" service. This is an experimental service to provide rapid transmission of selected data collections to users.

For further information and instructions on how to use the FastTrack capability, please consult the ICPSR listserver SERIES-L, the ICPSR Gopher, or the September 1994 *ICPSR Bulletin*. Announcements of the availability of FastTrack datasets also appear on the ICPSR Hotline, which can be accessed through CDNet, through the Gopher, or by phone (313-763-3486).

Annual Survey of Governments, 1991: Finance Statistics (FastTrack Subdirectory: Survey_of_Governments/Finance_Statistics:1991)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1990–1991: [United States] (FastTrack Subdirectory: Schools_and_Staffing/SASS:90-91)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1990–1991 [United States]: Teacher Follow-up Survey, 1991–1992 (FastTrack Subdirectory: Schools_and_Staffing/TFS:91-92)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1991: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files (FastTrack Subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_91:INT)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1992: Interview Survey (FastTrack Subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_92:INT)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1992: Diary Survey (FastTrack Subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_92:DRY)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1991–1992: Detailed Report File (FastTrack Subdirectory: Campaign_Expenditures/Detailed_Report)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1978–1992: Longitudinal Non-Party File (FastTrack Subdirectory: Campaign_Expenditures/Longitudinal)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1991–1992: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data (FastTrack Subdirectory: Campaign_Expenditures/Information_Act)

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1991–1992: Reports on Financial Activity (RFA) Data (FastTrack Subdirectory: Campaign_Expenditures/Financial_Activity)

ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1995 (Tentative Schedule)

First Session

(June 26–July 21)

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
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Latino Research Issues
Maximum Likelihood Estimation
GIS/Spatial Data Analysis

One-Week Workshops

(Dates TBA)

Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis:
 Crime in Community Context
Hierarchical Linear Models
Logit and Log-Linear Models
Item Response/Testing Theory
Network Analysis
"LISREL" Models: Introduction
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
 Information
Wisconsin Longitudinal Study

Second Session

(July 24–August 18)

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 Models
Regression Analysis
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
Mathematical Statistics

*Advanced Topics

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

*For a copy of the 1995 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 prepay for additional codebooks with checks.

Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EURO-BAROMETER 1: PUBLIC OPINION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, 1990 (ICPSR 6104)

SUMMARY: This first round of Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer Surveys was undertaken during the reunification of Germany and after the announcement of independence by several Soviet states and the realignment of governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. In an atmosphere of changed relations between the nations of Eastern and Western Europe, this survey attempted to assess Central and Eastern Europeans' awareness of and attitudes toward the European Community, its programs and activities, and issues facing all European nations. It also explored citizens' reactions to the political and economic reforms occurring in their own countries. Surveys were carried out in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic, as well as the former Soviet Union. The Soviet Union samples were obtained from the Greater Moscow area (Part 3) and from the republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia, and Russia west of the Ural Mountains—all here combined as the "European USSR" (Part 4). In all nine surveys comprising Euro-Barometer 1, demographic data were obtained and usually included the respondent's age, sex, level of education, family size, income, occupation, marital status, religious denomination, and, in some places, mother-tongue and self-described left-right political placement. In most countries, respondents were asked how they felt things were going in their country in general, how well their country's economy and their own finances had fared over the past year, whether they thought the establishment of a free market economy was right or wrong, and whether economic reforms and privatization were occurring too rapidly or too slowly. Satisfaction with the development

of democracy and with individuals' place in their political systems was assessed. In some countries, respondents were asked about their intention to vote in the next general election. Respondents in all countries were asked how frequently they thought of themselves as European, and about their level of trust toward citizens of other European countries. They expressed opinions for or against the reunification of Germany and the unification of Western Europe. They were also asked to indicate how aware they were of, and how interested in, the European Community, its activities, and its institutions, and to rate how positively they regarded the European Community and the prospect of their country's membership in the Community. Country-specific questions were asked regarding sources of information about the European Community. Several items concerned re-

spondents' reliance on various types of information media, including foreign broadcasts. Participants were also asked about how the economy, government, and private citizens might be advantaged or disadvantaged by their country's increasing ties with the European Community.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in six nations in Central and Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and the former Soviet Union.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

NOTE: Because questionnaires were not standardized in this first wave of the Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer, differences exist among the question sets asked

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 either performed by or reported to ICPSR 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

CDBK.ICPSR	= ICPSR produced a codebook for this collection.
CONCHK.PR	= Consistency checks performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
CONCHK.ICPSR	= Consistency checks performed by ICPSR.
DDEF.ICPSR	= ICPSR generated SAS and/or SPSS data definition statements for this collection.
FREQ.PR	= Frequencies provided by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
FREQ.ICPSR	= Frequencies provided by ICPSR.
MDATA.PR	= Missing data codes standardized by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
MDATA.ICPSR	= Missing data codes standardized by ICPSR.
RECODE	= ICPSR performed recodes and/or calculated derived variables.
REFORM.DATA	= Data reformatted by ICPSR.
REFORM.DOC	= Documentation reformatted by ICPSR.
SCAN	= Hardcopy documentation converted to machine-readable form by ICPSR.
UNDOCCHK.PR	= Checks for undocumented codes performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
UNDOCCHK.ICPSR	= Checks for undocumented codes performed by ICPSR.

in various countries, and sometimes the coding of responses is different. In the Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic (May 1991) files, several variables have not been documented by the producers. The machine-readable documentation available with the data provides an all-country questionnaire, and a cross-reference table of corresponding variables for each of the countries' data files. The producers note that most people from Central and Eastern Europe have had no experience with opinion research, either personally or through the media. Because of the researchers' concerns about the candidness as well as the possible "social desirability" of responses, some methods were applied, for the Moscow and European USSR data (Parts 3 and 4), to test the validity of the results. These included the interviewer evaluating the respondent's openness or honesty, and the inclusion of questions about a fictitious group. Data processing for this collection was done at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany. The Study Summary Report and the Field Questionnaires are available only in hard-copy form upon request from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR / UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Czechoslovakia Data (January 1990) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,478 Variables: 303 Record Length: 310 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Czechoslovakia Data (October 1990) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,490 Variables: 134 Record Length: 150 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Greater Moscow Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 504 Variables: 60 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: European USSR Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,561 Variables: 28 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Hungary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 989 Variables: 58 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Poland Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,014 Variables: 88 Record Length: 122 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Bulgaria Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,492
Variables: 205
Record Length: 215
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: German Democratic Republic Data (May 1991)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,085
Variables: 258
Record Length: 277
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: German Democratic Republic Data (May 1990)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 837
Variables: 47
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Data Collection Instrument for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EURO-BAROMETER 2: CURRENT AFFAIRS AND THE MEDIA, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1991 (ICPSR 6105)

SUMMARY: The second round of Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer Surveys was carried out in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and European Russia. It assessed Central and Eastern Europeans' awareness of and attitudes toward the European Community (EC) and its programs and activities. In addition, the survey asked respondents to give opinions on a number of issues of importance to all European nations. It also explored citizens' reactions to the political and economic reforms occurring in their own countries. Respondents were asked whether things in general were going in the right or wrong direction in their country, and whether economic reforms and privatization were occurring too rapidly or too slowly. Other questions probed for how well individuals felt their country's economy and their own finances had fared over the past year, and how well they would fare over the coming year. Opinions were sought on whether the establishment of a free market economy was right or wrong. The survey asked respondents how satisfied they were with the development of democracy in their country, and whether they intended to vote in the next general election. It also elicited opinions on the degree of respect for human rights in the respondent's country. Other questions asked how frequently respondents thought of themselves as European, and whether they had considered

going to work in a country in Western Europe. A series of items focused on general usage of television, radio, and newspapers, and on trust in various forms of information media, including broadcasts from the West. Several country-specific questions were asked about sources of information on the European Community. Respondents were also asked to indicate how aware they were of, and how interested in, the European Community and its activities and institutions, and to rate how positively they regarded the EC and the prospect of their country's membership in it. Participants were also asked about how the economy, government, and private citizens might be advantaged or disadvantaged by the country's increasing ties with the EC. Opinions were sought on the fairness of the Community's and other countries' trade and assistance policies, especially the PHARE assistance program for Central and Eastern Europe, and EC aid requested by the former Soviet Union. Respondents were asked to rate the usefulness of EC initiatives in Yugoslavia and its republics if they were aware of them. Respondents' views were also obtained on the break-up of the Soviet republics. Demographic data collected on each participant included age, education, occupation, religion, ethnic background, mother-tongue, citizenship, union membership, left/right political placement, sex, and income. A brief section, not asked in Albania, obtained data on lifestyle characteristics, such as ownership of household appliances and machines, recreation and hobby activities, and optimistic or pessimistic attitudes.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in 10 nations in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and European Russia.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples, except in Hungary, where a national stratified quota sampling technique was employed.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR / UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,025
Variables: 151
Record Length: 181
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

*United States Arms Control and
Disarmament Agency*

**WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES
AND ARMS TRANSFERS, 1981-1991
(ICPSR 6364)**

SUMMARY: This data collection, which focuses on military spending and arms transfers, supplies information on 144 developed and developing countries of the world for which information was available. Data are provided in five tables. Table I (Part 1) consists of military expenditures, armed forces, Gross National Product, central government expenditures, and population by region, organization, and country for 1981-1991. Table II (Part 2) includes arms transfer deliveries and total trade by region, organization, and country for 1981-1991. Table III (Part 3) provides cumulative information for 1987-1991 on arms transfer deliveries by major supplier and recipient country. Table IV (Part 4) contains arms transfer deliveries and agreements for 1981-1991 by supplier and recipient region. Table V (included in the documentation) supplies cumulative information for 1987-1991 on number of arms delivered by selected supplier, recipient developing region, and major weapon type.

UNIVERSE: Militarily significant countries of the world.

NOTE: (1) Data are provided in tabular form. Monetary values are expressed in United States dollars. (2) Table V, previously available as a separate part, is now included with the technical documentation.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, 1981-1991 Record Length: 119	Part 2: Arms Transfer Deliveries, 1981-1991 Record Length: 117
Part 3: Arms Transfer Deliveries, Cumulative, 1987-1991 Record Length: 131	Part 4: Arms Transfer Deliveries and Agreements, 1981-1991 Record Length: 117

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1991-1992*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1994.

*Documentation: price not available at
press time*

*United States Department of Defense.
Defense Manpower Data Center*

**SURVEYS OF OFFICER AND
ENLISTED PERSONNEL AND
MILITARY SPOUSES, 1985
(ICPSR 6340)**

SUMMARY: These two surveys, the 1985 Survey of Officer and Enlisted Personnel (Member Survey) and the 1985 Survey of Military Spouses (Spouse Survey), were conducted by the United States Department of Defense to study several issues relating to military personnel. Areas of investigation included (1) the response of personnel to changes in military compensation and benefits enacted in previous years; (2) factors affecting readiness and retention of active duty personnel; (3) projected behavior of military personnel in response to possible changes in personnel management; (4) differences in career orientations, attitudes, and experiences among members of different subgroups, e.g., minorities, men, and women; (5) the demographic, household, familial, and other characteristics of military personnel, couples, and families, including special groups such as dual-career couples and single-parent families; (6) the impact of military policies on aspects of military and family life such as residential arrangements, continuing education, and spouse employment; (7) family well-being, including economic issues facing military families; and (8) demand for, use, and perceived adequacy of programs providing family services. Data collected by the Member Survey include branch of service, pay grade, military occupation, length of stay at current location, problems encountered at current location and in moving to the location, expected pay grade upon leaving the military, probable behavior under different personnel management options, civilian work experience and earnings, and the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with various aspects of military life such as pay and allowances, per-

sonal freedom, acquaintances and friendships, work group and co-workers, assignment stability, environment for families, frequency of moves, retirement benefits, promotion opportunities, job training and in-service education, job security, medical care, and dental care. The Spouse Survey covered some of the subjects included in the Member Survey, but with differing levels of detail and emphasis. Attitudes gauged by the Spouse Survey include satisfaction/dissatisfaction with military housing, rights of civilian spouses, levels of demands made on civilian spouses, availability of job opportunities for civilian spouses, and childcare centers at military bases. Additional information gathered by these surveys includes sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, income and debt, marital status, educational attainment, number and ages of dependents, whether or not dependents were handicapped, and main language spoken at home. Data for the Member Survey and the Spouse Survey are supplied in separate files. A Couple File, comprising husband/wife pairs, contains merged data from both surveys.

UNIVERSE: Member Survey: active duty United States officers and enlisted personnel who were stationed in the United States or overseas on September 30, 1984, and who had at least four months of service. Spouse Survey: spouses of all married persons selected for the Member Survey.

SAMPLING: Member Survey: stratified random sampling. Spouse Survey: all members of the universe.

NOTE: (1) There are two SAS Transport files for the Couple File (Parts 8 and 9). Each of these files contains one half of the cases in the Couple File. (2) Users should note that the order of the cases in the logical record length versions of the Member Survey Data File and the Couple File is not the same as the order of the cases in the SAS Transport versions of these files. (3) All SAS Transport files (Parts 2, 5, 8, and 9) were written with the SAS XPORT engine.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) The Defense Manpower Data Center has stipulated that users not attempt to link these data with other data records. (2) 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: 3 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/FREQ.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR/DDEF.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length and SAS Transport format with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Member Survey Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 88,943
Variables: 591
Record Length: 1,020
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Member Survey Data in SAS
Transport Format
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements for Member Survey Data (Part 1)
Record Length: 80

Part 4: Spouse Survey Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 42,284
Variables: 460
Record Length: 806
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Spouse Survey Data in SAS
Transport Format
Record Length: 80

Part 6: SAS Data Definition Statements for Spouse Survey Data (Part 4)
Record Length: 80

Part 7: Couple File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 61,027
Variables: 1,112
Record Length: 1,893
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Couple File in SAS Transport Format (Cases 1 Through 30,513)
Record Length: 80

Part 9: Couple File in SAS Transport Format (Cases 30,514 Through 61,027)
Record Length: 80

Part 10: SAS Data Definition Statements for Couple File (Part 7)
Record Length: 80

Documentation: price not available at press time

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1990 FULL PANEL RESEARCH FILE [WAVES 1-8 LONGITUDINAL MICRODATA FILE] (ICPSR 6253)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains basic demographic, social, and economic data for each member of interviewed

households during the eight waves of the 1990 Panel of SIPP. Variables include age, sex, race, ethnic origin, marital status, household relationship, education, and veteran status. Limited data are provided on housing unit characteristics such as number of units in structure and tenure. Core questions, repeated at each interview, cover monthly labor force activity, types and amounts of monthly income, and participation in various cash and noncash benefits programs for each month of the survey period. Data for employed persons include number of hours and weeks worked, earnings, and weeks without a job. Nonworkers are classified as unemployed or not in the labor force. In addition to income data associated with labor force activity, nearly 50 other types of income data are provided. Several variables are included for use in identifying longitudinal households and persons in them and to aid in analysis.

UNIVERSE: Resident population of the United States, excluding persons living in institutions and military barracks.

SAMPLING: A multistage stratified sampling design was used. One-fourth of the sample households were interviewed each month, and households were reinterviewed at four-month intervals. All persons at least 15 years old who were present as household members at the time of the first interview were included for the entire study, except those who joined the military, were institutionalized for the entire study period, or moved from the United States. Original household members who moved during the study period were followed to their new residences and interviewed there. New persons moving into households of members of the original sample also were included in the survey, but were not followed if they left the household of an original sample person.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 69,432
Variables: approx. 234
Record Length: 12,600
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Interviewers' Man-

ual (1985): Survey of Income and Program Participation." Washington, DC: United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Data User Services Division.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Survey of Income and Program Participation Users' Guide." Washington, DC: United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Data User Services Division.

Documentation: \$10

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: VOTER SUPPLEMENT FILE, 1992 (ICPSR 6365)

SUMMARY: This survey provides data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey. Comprehensive data are available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Personal characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationships, educational background, and Hispanic origin are also provided. Questions unique to this supplement pertain to citizenship, voting status, and registration status and were asked of respondents aged 18 or older. Data on telephone availability are also included.

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutionalized 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: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 159,175
Variables: approx. 248
Record Length: 368
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
SEPTEMBER 1992: TOBACCO USE
SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6383)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the September survey also contains a special supplement on tobacco use for all persons surveyed. This supplement includes information on cigarette smoking and other tobacco products and identifies current smokers, former smokers, and nonsmokers.

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutionalized 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: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 159,942
Variables: approx. 242
Record Length: 504
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
OCTOBER 1992: SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 6384)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race,

marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 or older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutionalized 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: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 159,439
Variables: approx. 232
Record Length: 492
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
APRIL 1993: SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE
BENEFITS (ICPSR 6386)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the April survey also contains a special supplement on employee benefits for all persons employed for pay in one-half of the Current Population Survey sample. A subset of questions was asked of persons determined to be currently unemployed who had previously worked for pay. The supplement in-

cludes information on pension and retirement plan coverage and health insurance.

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutionalized 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: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 159,009
Variables: approx. 256
Record Length: 928
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

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

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY,
MAY 1993: TOBACCO USE
SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6407)**

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, this survey also contains a special supplement on tobacco use for all persons surveyed. This supplement includes information on cigarette smoking and other tobacco products and identifies current smokers, former smokers, and nonsmokers.

UNIVERSE: All persons in the civilian non-institutionalized 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: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 158,518
Variables: approx. 242
Record Length: 504
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, OCTOBER 1993: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (ICPSR 6409)

SUMMARY: Data on labor force activity for the week prior to the survey are supplied in this collection. Information is available on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over. Demographic variables such as age, sex, race, marital status, veteran status, household relationship, educational background, and Hispanic origin are included. In addition to providing these core data, the October survey also contains a special supplement on school enrollment for all persons surveyed aged 3 years old or older. This supplement includes the following items: current grade attending at public or private school, whether attending college full- or part-time at a two- or four-year institution, year last attended a regular school, and year graduated from high school.

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

SAMPLING: See the sampling information given on the previous page.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 157,154
Variables: approx. 232
Record Length: 508
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$7

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

ANNUAL SURVEY OF GOVERNMENTS, 1991: FINANCE STATISTICS (ICPSR 6363)

SUMMARY: For each governmental unit surveyed in the data collection, finance data are provided for revenues, expenditures, indebtedness and debt transactions, and cash and security holdings. Revenue data are listed by source, and expenditures are listed by function and type. Functions include education, administration, transit, and public welfare. Expenditure types include intergovernmental transactions, current operations, and capital outlays. Data also are provided for employee retirement systems operated by governments and for utilities operated by state and local governments.

UNIVERSE: State and local governments in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, including counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts.

SAMPLING: Governmental units canvassed in the finance phase of the 1987 Census of Governments. Governments created since 1987 that met the population or financial minimums of certainty units also were included.

NOTE: There are seven "record types" in Part 1, Finance Sample Units (formerly File A), each corresponding to a type of governmental unit, including one for the federal government. All seven record types have the same technical characteristics. Each record in Part 1 contains data for one governmental unit. Part 2, Governmental Finance Estimates (formerly File B), supplies national and state area estimates by level and type of government. It contains 52 groups of eight records each, with one group for each geographic area (the United States, the 50 states, and the District of Columbia). Each group contains one record for each of the following types and levels of government: (1) state and local government total, (2) state total, (3) local total, (4) counties, (5) cities, (6) townships, (7) school districts, and (8) special districts. Records for local governments in metropolitan areas carry Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) SMSA codes. All records contain FIPS state and county codes where appropriate.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Finance Sample Units File Structure: rectangular Cases: 32,877 Variables: approx. 1,000 Record Length: 14,000 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Governmental Finance Estimate File Structure: rectangular Cases: 417 Variables: approx. 1,000 Record Length: 14,000 Records Per Case: 1
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "State Government Finances: 1990-91," GF91, No. 3. "City Government Finances: 1990-91," GF91, No. 4. "Government Finances: 1990-91," GF91, No. 5. "County Government Finances: 1990-91," GF91, No. 8. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$5

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

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, 1991 [UNITED STATES]: U.S. SUMMARY, STATE, AND COUNTY DATA (ICPSR 6382)

SUMMARY: The total number of business establishments, mid-March employment figures, and first quarter and annual payrolls are supplied in this data collection at the county, state, and national levels. Also provided are data on the number of establishments by employment-size class. Data are provided for most divisions of the economy, including agricultural services, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and services. However, data are not included for agriculture production, railroad, government, or household employment. Included with this aggregate data collection is a file containing 1987 revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) designations used with data from 1988 and later years.

UNIVERSE: All business establishments with one or more paid employees in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and counties, excluding agriculture production, railroad, government, or household employment. Government hospitals were included beginning with 1989 data.

RESTRICTIONS: In accordance with U.S. Code, Title 13, Section 9, no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual employer. However, the number of establishments in a kind of business classification and the distribution of these establishments by employment-size class are not considered to be disclosures, and so this information may be released.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: United States Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,136 Variables: 54 Record Length: 328 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: State Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 49,541 Variables: 56 Record Length: 300 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3-11: County Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 34,973 to 187,451 per part Variables: 27 Record Length: 140 Records Per Case: 1	Part 12: 1987 Revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Designations Record Length: 60
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RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *County Business Patterns, 1991*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: \$4

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

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY,
1991: INTERVIEW SURVEY,
DETAILED EXPENDITURE FILES
(ICPSR 6262)**

SUMMARY: The ongoing Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) provides a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers and also furnishes data to support periodic revisions of the Consumer Price Index. The survey consists of two separate components: (1) a quarterly Interview Survey in which each consumer unit in the sample is interviewed every three months over a 15-month period, and (2) a Diary Survey completed by the sample consumer units for two consecutive one-week periods. The Interview Survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household charac-

teristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items. Including global estimates on spending for food, it is estimated that about 90 to 95 percent of expenditures are covered in the Interview Survey. The Detailed Expenditure Files that comprise this data collection were created from all the major expenditure sections of the Interview Survey questionnaires. These files contain more detailed expenditure records than those found in the Interview Survey data tapes. In addition, the Detailed Expenditure Files include family characteristics (FMLY) files and income and member characteristics (MEMB) files identical to those found in the Interview Survey.

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

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

NOTE: A new Interview Survey questionnaire was introduced beginning in April 1991, resulting in significant changes to the 1991 Interview Survey data files. Several files, including Purchases of Household Appliances, Inventory of Household Appliances, Inventory and Purchases of Owned Vehicles, Disposal of Owned Vehicles, Trips and Vacations, and Vehicle Make/Model Codes and Titles, have been moved to the Detailed Expenditure Files

for 1991 and subsequent years. The documentation has been completely restructured beginning in 1991 to reflect these changes.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 62 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,3,5,7,9: Family Characteristics and Income
Parts 2,4,6,8,10: Member Characteristics and Income
Part 11: Major Household Appliances
Part 12: Rental Living Quarters
Parts 13-18: Owned Living Quarters
Parts 19-21: Utilities and Fuels
Parts 22-23: Construction, Repairs, Alterations, and Maintenance of Property
Parts 24-25: Appliances, Household Equipment, and Other Selected Items
Part 26: Household Equipment Repairs and Service Contracts
Part 27: Furniture Repair and Reupholstering
Parts 28-29: Home Furnishings and Related Household Items
Parts 30-33: Clothing and Sewing Materials
Parts 34-36: Rented and Leased Vehicles
Parts 37-41: Owned Vehicles and Vehicle Operating Expenses
Part 42: Insurance Other Than Health
Parts 43-44: Hospitalization and Health Insurance
Parts 45-46: Medical and Health Expenditures
Parts 47-48: Educational Expenses
Part 49: Subscriptions and Memberships
Part 50: Books and Entertainment
Parts 51-56: Trips and Vacations
Part 57: Miscellaneous Expenses
Parts 58-59: Food, Beverages, and Other Selected Items
Parts 60-62: Credit Liability

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 61 to 245,467 per part
Variables: 7 to 483 per part
Record Length: 26 to 2,303 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Part 63: Vehicle Make/Model Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 64: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 79
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1978-1992: LONGITUDINAL POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (PAC) DATA (ICPSR 6335)

SUMMARY: This collection provides a longitudinal summary compilation of political action committee (PAC) campaign contributions previously released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). These data were taken directly from campaign finance reports filed by PACs, which are required to file such information under the federal election laws. This collection contains one record for each PAC. Variables include total contributions made to incumbents and nonincumbents, Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate candidates, candidates running and candidates not running, and general election winners and losers.

UNIVERSE: All political action committees that filed reports on their financial contributions to candidates during the period 1978-1992.

NOTE: This collection is also referred to in the codebook as the Longitudinal Non-Party File.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,996
Variables: approx. 600
Record Length: 4,689
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1991-1992: REPORTS ON FINANCIAL ACTIVITY (RFA) DATA (ICPSR 6336)

SUMMARY: These data offer information on the campaigns of all individuals who registered under the Federal Election Campaign Act as candidates in the 1991 or 1992 elections for the United States Senate or House of Representatives. Also included are some individuals who were certified by the appropriate state authorities as official

Senate or House candidates in a 1991 or 1992 primary, runoff, or general election but who had not registered with the Federal Election Commission. Information is provided on the filers' gross receipts, disbursements, debts, and cash on hand. Information on particular party and nonparty committee support of candidates is included as well. The congressional campaign data contain variables on candidate's name, incumbency status, party affiliation, receipts, disbursements, contributions from the candidate, loans, debts, aggregate contributions by amount and source, and independent expenditures for and against the candidate. The party and nonparty political committee data contain summary information for committees including the committee name, special interest group classification, receipts, cash and in-kind contributions, and total expenditures for or against House and Senate candidates.

UNIVERSE: All campaigns and political party committees associated with United States congressional elections in 1991 and 1992.

NOTE: For each of the three main types of data in this collection—House/Senate, party political committee, and nonparty political committee—there are two types of data files. The "spread" file contains one record for each campaign (House/Senate file) or committee (committee files). The "crosstabs" file contains one or more records per campaign or committee. For each candidate/filer or committee/candidate combination, there is a separate record that summarizes information about contributions and expenditures for or against a candidate. Amendments submitted by candidates, filers, and party or nonparty political committees after November 29, 1993, are not included in these files. Part 3, the Party Committee Spread Data, is currently not available.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: House and Senate Spread Data	Part 2: House and Senate Crosstabs Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,950	Cases: 111,891
Variables: 47	Variables: 18
Record Length: 400	Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Party Committee Crosstabs Data	Part 5: Nonparty Committee Spread Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,935	Cases: 4,727
Variables: 19	Variables: 41
Record Length: 136	Record Length: 476
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Nonparty Committee Crosstabs Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 119,210
Variables: 18
Record Length: 136
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: price not available at press time

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS SURVEY DATA, PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY POLICYHOLDERS AND DEPENDENTS [PUBLIC USE TAPE 24] (ICPSR 6371)

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. Public Use Tape (PUT) 24 is the third release of data from the Health Insurance Plans Survey (HIPS). The HIPS is a follow-up to the NMES Household Survey and was designed to verify health insurance status reported by respondents to two components of the NMES, the Household Survey and the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN), as well as to provide supplementary information on private health insurance premiums and benefit provisions from employers, unions, and insurers through which coverage was provided. With PUT 24 the user can make person- and family-level estimates of the health insurance status of the entire civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population at the end of 1987. Tape 24 contains three data files. File 1 contains data for persons in the NMES Household Survey. It includes the policyholders identified on Public Use Tape 15, **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Policyholders of Private Insurance: Premiums, Payment Sources, and**

Types and Source of Coverage [Public Use Tape 15] (ICPSR 9901), and their dependents, as well as persons without insurance and those with only public insurance. In addition, Tape 24 contains link files (Files 2 and 3) that enumerate each source of private insurance for each privately insured person in the HIPS. File 2 contains the linkages of all eligible policyholders and covered dependents with health insurance obtained from employers or unions, and File 3 contains the linkages of all eligible policyholders and covered dependents with health insurance obtained directly from insurance carriers or associations. These linkages identify the persons covered by each policyholder or all of the private insurance covering each person (whether obtained as a policyholder or dependent). The link files also identify the records in **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Health Insurance Plans Survey Data, Private Insurance Benefit Database and Linkages to Household Survey Policyholders [Public Use Tape 16]** (ICPSR 6168) associated with each source of coverage, allowing the user direct access to the Private Insurance Benefit Database in PUT 16 in order to characterize the provisions of the insurance covering each person (sometimes through multiple sources). The three data files on Tape 24 can also be linked to all tapes from the Household Survey with the person identifier PIDX.

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 was based on a separate screening interview conducted in the fall of 1986 with a sample of 36,000 addresses.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/
FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

Part 1: Person-Level
Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 38,446
Variables: 44
Record Length: 127
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Private Health
Insurance
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,371
Variables: 11
Record Length: 83
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Employment-
Related Health
Insurance
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13,752
Variables: 13
Record Length: 93
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 80

Part 5: Technical and
Programming Information
and Data Dictionary
Record Length: 133

*Documentation: price not available at
press time*

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

TEENAGE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES SURVEY II, 1993: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6375)

SUMMARY: In this follow-up to **Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey, 1989: [United States]** (ICPSR 9786), a component of the National Health Interview Survey, teenagers were interviewed to obtain specific information on every aspect of tobacco use, including measures of prevalence, knowledge and attitudes, and predictors of taking up smoking. In addition to questions about tobacco use, the Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey II (TAPS II) queried respondents about their attitudes regarding seatbelts, fitness, alcohol, marijuana, drugs in general, school, and diet. They were also asked whether, during the last year, they had been in an accident or physical fight, had been in a car with a drunk driver, or had ridden on a motorcycle. Finally, the respondents were asked about their physical condition and emotional state. Demographic and socioeconomic information provided in the data file includes respondents' race, education, geographic region, occupation, and marital status, as well as presence of parent(s) or other adult relatives in the household, family income, and education of the adults.

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutionalized persons, aged 10–22, residing in the United States.

SAMPLING: A sample of 9,135 individuals, aged 15–22 years at the time of TAPS II, who responded by telephone to the first **Teenage Attitudes and Practices Survey** (ICPSR 9786), and 5,590 additional persons aged 10–15 years who were drawn from quarters three and four of the 1991 NHIS and quarter one of the 1992 NHIS sample frames. NHIS households were selected by stratified multistage area probability sampling. In each TAPS II sample component, all persons eligible in a household were selected. Black persons were oversampled.

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to the 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 or NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,952
Variables: approx. 600
Record Length: 885
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$8

Carolyn Rebecca Block, Richard L. Block, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

HOMICIDES IN CHICAGO, 1965-1990 (ICPSR 6399)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains information on every homicide in the murder analysis files of the Chicago Police Department for the years 1965-1990. Data are provided on the age, sex, and race of each victim and the offender(s); relationship of victim to offender; whether the victim or offender had previously committed a violent or nonviolent offense; time of occurrence and place of homicide; type of weapon used; cause and motivation for the incident; whether the incident involved drugs, liquor, gangs, child abuse, or a domestic relationship; if or how the offender was identified; and information on death of the offender(s). Geographic variables include the census tract, community area, police district, and police area.

UNIVERSE: All homicides in the murder analysis files of the Chicago Police Department from 1965 through 1990.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: SAS Data
File Structure: rectangular	Definition Statements
Cases: 19,335	Record Length: 75
Variables: 114	
Record Length: 204	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Block, Carolyn Rebecca, and Richard L. Block. "Street Gang Crime in Chicago" (Research in Brief). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Block, Carolyn Rebecca, and Richard Block. "Beyond Wolfgang: An Agenda for Homicide Research in the 1990s." *Journal of Criminal Justice* 14 (1992), 31-70.

Block, Richard, and Carolyn Rebecca Block. "Homicide Syndromes and Vulnerability: Violence in Chicago's Community Areas Over 25 Years." *Studies on Crime*

and Crime Prevention, Vol. 1. Oslo/Stockholm: Scandinavian University Press, 1992.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1992 (ICPSR 6400)

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 1992. 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.

UNIVERSE: All persons incarcerated in state prisons in 35 states, federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia in 1992.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Prison Admissions	Part 2: Prison Releases
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 468,188	Cases: 381,672
Variables: 99	Variables: 99
Record Length: 298	Record Length: 298
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Parole Releases	Part 4: Codebook
File Structure: rectangular	for All Parts
Cases: 250,852	Record Length: 79
Variables: 99	
Record Length: 298	
Records Per Case: 1	
Part 5: SAS Data	Part 6: SPSS Data
Definition Statements	Definition Statements
Record Length: 69	Record Length: 78

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics

RECENT COLLEGE GRADUATES SURVEYS: [UNITED STATES]

1974-1975 (ICPSR 6376)
1976-1977 (ICPSR 6377)
1979-1980 (ICPSR 6378)
1983-1984 (ICPSR 6379)
1985-1986 (ICPSR 6380)

SUMMARY: The Recent College Graduates (RCG) surveys estimate the potential supply of newly qualified teachers in the United States and explore the immediate post-degree employment and education experiences of individuals obtaining bachelor's or master's degrees from American colleges and universities. The RCG surveys, which focus heavily, but not exclusively, on those graduates qualified to teach at the elementary and secondary levels, are designed to meet the following objectives: (1) to determine how many graduates become eligible or qualified to teach for the first time and how many are employed as teachers in the year following graduation, by teaching field, (2) to examine the relationship between courses taken, student achievement, and occupational outcomes, and (3) to monitor unemployment rates and average salaries of graduates by field of study. The RCG surveys collect information on education and employment of all graduates (date of graduation, field of study, whether newly qualified to teach, further enrollment, financial aid, employment status, and teacher employment characteristics) as well as standard demographic characteristics such as earnings, age, marital status, sex, and race/ethnicity.

UNIVERSE: Students within one year of attaining a bachelor's or a master's degree from an American college or university.

SAMPLING: A two-stage stratified sampling approach was employed. The first stage consisted of drawing a sample of bachelor's and master's degree-granting institutions from Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS)/Integrated Post-secondary Education Data System (IPEDS) completions files. Institutions were stratified by control (public or private), by region, and by the proportion of degrees awarded in the field of education (over or under a specified number). Within each of these strata, institutions were selected according to size (size being measured by the

sum of bachelor's and master's degrees awarded that year). The second stage consisted of the selection of a core sample of graduates (bachelor's and master's degree recipients) who received their degrees from the sampled institutions during the academic year. Sampling rates of graduates differed by major field of study, and were stratified by degree, special education, vocational education, other education, noneducation, and all other major fields. The sample for 1974–1975 consisted of 200 institutions and 5,800 graduates. For the 1976–1977 study, the institution sample consisted of 300 institutions of which 30 were Historically Black Colleges (HBCs). The 1979–1980 sample consisted of 300 institutions and 15,000 graduates. The sample in 1983–1984 consisted of 400 institutions and 18,000 graduates. Institutions were additionally stratified by Traditionally Black Institutions (TBIs) versus non-TBIs, while graduates were also stratified by race and ethnicity. The sample for 1985–1986 consisted of 400 institutions and 18,000 graduates. Institutions were additionally stratified by TBIs versus non-TBIs, and nursing and bilingual education (Teaching English as a Second Language, TESL) majors were oversampled. Data are representative at the national level.

NOTE: Special "flag" variables have been added to the end of the 1985–1986 data file to indicate when adjustments/imputations to the data have been made. The only EXTENT OF PROCESSING code that applies to ICPSR 6377 is MDATA.PR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (ICPSR 6376),
Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,350 to 16,878 per collection
Variables: approx. 267 to 580 per collection
Record Length: 562 to 2,125 per collection
(80 for ICPSR 6376)
Records Per Case: 1 (5 for ICPSR 6376)

Documentation: \$4 (ICPSR 6376, 6380),
\$5 (ICPSR 6377), \$8 (ICPSR 6379),
\$9 (ICPSR 6378)

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL AND CALL-BACK, SEPTEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6322)

CBS NEWS MONTHLY POLL #1, OCTOBER 1993 (ICPSR 6325)

SUMMARY: These polls are parts 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 voter registration status, health, smoking habits, parental status, presidential vote choice in the 1992 election, political party, political orientation, marital status, religion, education, age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family income. Topics unique to each survey are described below.

September 1993: The most important problem facing the country, Congress, the Clinton health care reform plan, the political party most likely to improve health care, the national economy, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Hillary Clinton, Ross Perot, the current health care system, membership in a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) or Preferred Provider Organization (PPO), and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In addition, respondents were asked to describe themselves in a single word. Those recontacted in the call-back poll taken after Clinton's speech to Congress on September 22, 1993, were again questioned regarding the president's proposed health care reform plan.

October 1993: President Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy, the economy, health care reform, and the situation involving United States troops in Somalia; the potential impact of Clinton's health care reform plan on the quality of care and the amount paid for care; policy options with respect to the United States' involvement in Somalia; support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin and financial aid to Russia; theories regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; and the existence and activity of angels. Respondents interviewed on October 7 were asked about President Clinton's address to the nation on Somalia, and whether they thought sending more troops to Somalia would insure that all United States troops could be safely withdrawn in the near future.

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]). For ICPSR 6322, a total of 426 respondents from the original sample were recontacted for the call-back portion of the survey on September 22, 1993.

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: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,117 and 1,136
Variables: 100
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

The New York Times

NEW YORK TIMES ISRAEL POLL, MARCH 1989 (ICPSR 6388)

SUMMARY: This national opinion poll, prepared by *The New York Times*, was conducted for the *Times* by the Hanoch Smith Research Center of Jerusalem. Jewish residents of Israel were surveyed for their views on the possibility of opening negotiations with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in response to PLO leader Yassir Arafat's recognition of Israel's right to exist as a state in the Middle East; Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's handling of Israeli foreign affairs; negotiations between the United States and the PLO; the Arab uprising in Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip; and the possible establishment of a Palestinian state in all or parts of Judea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Further

questions concerned the potential impact of the meeting between Shamir and United States President George Bush on the peace process, United States financial aid to Israel, and which United States president respondents viewed as having the best or least understanding of Israel's problems. Background information on respondents includes sex, age, national origin, religious self-placement, education, political party, and urban/rural locale.

UNIVERSE: Adult Jewish residents of Israel.

SAMPLING: The sample is representative of Israel's adult Jewish population. Interviewing took place in all parts of the country, including 20 cities plus rural settlements, and among settlers on the West Bank.

NOTE: A weight variable has been included and must be used for any analysis. Frequencies included in the questionnaire are based on 1,096 cases, which is consistent with the *New York Times* article from April 2, 1989, that reported 1,096 respondents to the survey. The dataset sent to the *New York Times* from Israel, however, reflects only 1,083 cases when the weight variable is applied (see the frequencies provided by the *Times* based on the data they received). The *New York Times* was not sent an updated dataset with all 1,096 cases, but agreed to the redissemination of these data because the frequencies included in the questionnaire (based on 1,096 cases) vary no more than one percentage point from weighted frequencies produced with the dataset they received.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN/FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,074
Variables: 39
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Brinkley, Joel. "Majority in Israel Oppose Talks Now, A Poll Shows." *The New York Times* (April 2, 1989).

Documentation: machine-readable only

WCBS-TV News/The New York Times

WCBS-TV NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NEW JERSEY POLL #1, SEPTEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6323)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll explored issues of concern to residents of New Jersey, focusing primarily on the 1993 gubernatorial race between Jim Florio and Christine Todd Whitman. Questions specific to the campaign assessed respondents' opinions of the two candidates, the voting intentions of respondents, Jim Florio's performance as governor with regard to his handling of taxes and automobile insurance, Whitman's relationship to the National Rifle Association, Florio's closeness to Clinton, the effect that each candidate would have on taxes if elected, and the honesty, integrity, trustworthiness, ability, and experience of Florio and Whitman. General questions concerned the future of New Jersey, the New Jersey state legislature, the New Jersey economy, assault weapons, the National Rifle Association, welfare benefits for children born to welfare mothers, the New Jersey public schools, Ross Perot, moving the New York Yankees to New Jersey, and the Clinton presidency. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status; financial situation; employment situation; crime victimization; vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, in the 1990 New Jersey election for the United States Senate, and in the 1989 New Jersey gubernatorial election; gun ownership; political party; political orientation; religion; education; household income; age; sex; race; and Hispanic origin.

UNIVERSE: Adult population of New Jersey aged 18 and over having telephones at home.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by a variation of stratified random-digit dialing. 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: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,010
Variables: 90
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 #2, OCTOBER 1993 (ICPSR 6324)

SUMMARY: This special topic poll dealt with issues of concern to residents of New York City, focusing primarily on the 1993 mayoral race between David Dinkins, Rudolph Giuliani, and George Marlin. Respondents were questioned regarding their intentions to vote in the election, their current vote choices in the election, and their opinions of the candidates. Respondents were also asked to identify the problem they most wanted the next mayor to concentrate on and to comment on whether an endorsement of a mayoral candidate by Bill Clinton or Ed Koch would influence their vote. Additional topics included the 1993 elections for comptroller and public advocate, the city economy, race relations, personal safety, police presence, quality of public schools, the Board of Education, Ramon Cortines' handling of his job as New York City Schools Chancellor, the homeless, harassment by panhandlers, Bill Clinton's handling of his job as president, the secession of Staten Island from New York City, drugs in the community, moving the New York Yankees to the New Jersey Meadowlands, and the amount of attention paid to the needs and problems of Blacks by the city government. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, financial situation compared to four years ago, political party, political orientation, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, vote choice in the 1989 New York City mayoral election, borough of residence, crime victimization, presence of children under the age of 18 in the household, children in the household attending public school, school preference, labor union status, religious preference, attendance at religious services, education, age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, Italian origin, and family income.

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

SAMPLING: Households were selected by a variation of stratified random-digit dialing. 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. The **WCBS-TV News/New York Times New York City Poll, May 1993** (ICPSR 6203) constitutes "Poll #1" in this series.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,223
Variables: 114
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

Revisions/Updates

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

NATIONAL LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS OF LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE, 1966-1992 (ICPSR 7610)

COLLECTION CHANGES: (1) With the exception of Part 94 (Workhistory), the Youth cohort data (Parts 5-28, 38-44, 46-50, 75-90, 100-101, 118-119, 176-177, 193-194) and corresponding SAS data definition statements have been updated through 1992. The machine-readable codebook (Part 93) and Numeric and KWIC Indexes (Parts 91 and 92) have also been updated. NLSY codebook supplements, 1979-1992 (attachments and appendices) and 1992 Youth survey instruments have been supplied in microfiche format. Part 200, Youth, 1979-1992 (Birth Record and Fertility, 1992), and Part 201, Youth, 1979-1992 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1992), with corresponding SAS data definition statements (Parts 202 and 203), have been added as well. (2) Mature Women's pension data for 1989 have been added as Parts 198 (ISR Pension Plan Data File) and 199 (Crosswalk File of NLS Mature Women). Part 199 provides information on

characteristics of the respondent's pension provider (employer), industry of the provider, whether the provider was private or public or government sector, and specific locator information (name and address) for matching purposes. Part 198 contains data on pension plans, systematically coded to record specific information on plan definitions, various benefit formulas, and other provisions applicable to the following six retirement conditions: early retirement, normal retirement, late retirement, employment termination prior to retirement, disability retirement, and death or survivors benefits. The codebook and related documentation for Parts 198 and 199 are supplied in microfiche format only. An additional machine-readable documentation file is included with Part 198, and SPSS data definition statements also are supplied for Part 199.

NOTE: These data occupy over 30 reels of tape when written at 6,250 bpi, and over 120 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 materi-

als 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: 83 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Parts 59-64), and Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 5-28, 38-44, 46-50, 75-90, 100-101, 118-119, 176-177, and 193-194: Youth, 1979-1992 (Main Files)	Part 91: Youth, 1979-1992 (Numeric Index)
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 133
Cases: 12,686	Part 92: Youth, 1979-1992 (KWIC Index)
Variables: 9 to 1,431	Record Length: 133
per part	Part 93: Youth, 1979-1992 (Codebook)
Record Length: 23 to 4,563	Record Length: 133
per part	
Records Per Case: 1	

Part 198: Mature Women, 1989 Pension (ISR Pension Data File)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 815
Variables: approx. 13,432
Record Length: 19,252
Records Per Case: 1

Part 199: Mature Women, 1989 Pension (Crosswalk File of NLS Mature Women)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,330
Variables: 19
Record Length: 76
Records Per Case: 1

Part 200: Youth, 1979–1992 (Birth Records and Fertility, 1992)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,686
Variables: approx. 730
Record Length: 1,251
Records Per Case: 1

Part 201: Youth, 1979–1992 (Miscellaneous Non-Longitudinal Items, 1992)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,686
Variables: 643
Record Length: 1,418
Records Per Case: 1

Part 202: Youth, 1979–1992 (SAS Data Definition Statements, Birth Records and Fertility, 1992)
Record Length: 80

Part 203: Youth, 1979–1992 (SAS Data Definition Statements, Misc. Non-Longitudinal Items, 1992)
Record Length: 80

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

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SPECIAL TABULATION PROGRAM (STP) 14A, SPECIAL TABULATION ON AGING (ICPSR 6300)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Database dictionaries and Planning and Service Area (PSA) codes have been added as Parts 80–83.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts Except Puerto Rico
Record Length: 80

Part 81: Data Dictionary for Puerto Rico
Record Length: 80

Part 82: Planning and Service Area (PSA) Codes for All Parts Except Puerto Rico
Record Length: 129

Part 83: Planning and Service Area (PSA) Codes for Puerto Rico
Record Length: 66

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 Note 12 (September 1993) has been added as Part 88.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 88: User Note 12 (September 1993)
Record Length: 79

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: ICPSR has acquired additional data files for this collection. Also, User Note 12 (September 1993) has been added as Part 158.

NOTE: This collection (STF 1B) provides two types of files for each state: a main file and a geographic header file. The latter contains only geographic identification information for all areas summarized in STF 1B and includes records for blocks that have population and housing unit counts of zero. Blocks containing no persons or housing units are not included in the main file for each state. The STF 1B files are being released by the Census Bureau on a state-by-state basis. Users should consult CDNet for specific part information and to determine availability of files from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files per state + machine-readable documentation

(text) + database dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Main Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states File Structure: rectangular Cases: varies by file Variables: 1,050 Record Length: 4,805 Records Per Case: 2	Geographic Header Files: Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states + 100 File Structure: rectangular Cases: varies by file Variables: 67 Record Length: 300 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 158: User Note 12 (September 1993)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

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 Note 12 (September 1993) has been added as Part 8.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 8: User Note 12 (September 1993)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

*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 Note 12
(September 1993) has been added as
Part 88.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per
state + machine-readable documentation
(text) + database dictionary + SAS data defi-
nition statements + SPSS data definition
statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ SCAN/
DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with
SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 88: User Note 12.(September 1993)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for addi-
tional states have been added, and User
Notes 6-7 and Technical Note 13 are now
available as Part 85.

NOTE: The STF 2A files are being released
by the Census Bureau on a state-by-state
basis. Users should consult CDNet for spe-
cific part information and to determine
availability of files from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per
state + machine-readable documentation
(text) + database dictionary + SAS data defi-
nition statements + SPSS data definition
statements

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part numbers
correspond to FIPS
codes of states
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: varies by file
Variables: 2,187
Record Length: 5,721
Records Per Case: 2

Part 85: User Notes 6-7
and Technical Note 13
(September 1993)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: User Notes 6-7
and Technical Note 13 (September 1993)
have been added as Part 85.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per
state + machine-readable documentation
(text) + database dictionary + SAS data defi-
nition statements + SPSS data definition
statements

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 85: User Notes 6-7
and Technical Note 13
(September 1993)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has ac-
quired the remaining data files for this
collection.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per
state + machine-readable documentation
(text) + database dictionary + SAS data defi-
nition statements + SPSS data definition
statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ SCAN/
DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part numbers correspond to
FIPS codes of states
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: varies by file
Variables: 3,420
Record Length: 7,925
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4A
(ICPSR 6117)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR has
acquired additional data files for this col-
lection. Users should check CDNet for cur-
rently available files. Also, a data dictio-
nary (Part 570) and User Notes 7-13 and
Technical Note 6 (September 1993)
(Part 574) have been added.

NOTE: The STF 4A files are being released
by the Census Bureau on a state-by-state
basis. Users should consult CDNet for spe-
cific part information and to determine
availability of files from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
per state + database dictionary + SAS data
definition statements + SPSS data definition
statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/
DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with
SAS and SPSS data definition statements

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: varies by file
Variables: 11,020
Record Length: 8,093
Records Per Case: 5 to 8 per part

Part 570: Data Dictionary for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 574: User Notes 7-13 and Technical Note 6 (September 1993)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, and Anna Melich

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES STUDIES, 1970-1992: CUMULATIVE FILE (ICPSR 9361)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1990 through 1992 are now available, and 94,951 cases have been added. The file contains seven new variables on union membership of household members and employment demographics. The SAS data definition statements and codebook have been updated as well.

NOTE: This data collection replaces **European Communities Studies, 1973-1984: Cumulative File (ICPSR 8434)**.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 452,188 Variables: 67 Record Length: 101 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 79
--	--

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Wave VIII Topical Module Microdata File and a corresponding data dictionary have been added as Parts 29 and 30.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 15 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/ CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 29: Wave VIII Topical Module Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 56,423 Variables: approx. 60 Record Length: 180 Records Per Case: 1	Part 30: Data Dictionary for Wave VIII Topical Module Microdata File Record Length: 80
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Documentation: price not available at press time

World Bank, Debt and International Finance Division

WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1970-1992 (ICPSR 8313)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1992 have been added to this time series data collection.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 24,639
Variables: approx. 250
Record Length: 267
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$3

United States Sentencing Commission

MONITORING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL SENTENCES, 1987-1993 (ICPSR 9317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Fiscal year 1992 data (Part 6) and corresponding machine-readable documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements have been replaced at the request of the principal investigator. The drug type variables have been extensively edited and the methodology to code them has been revised. Also, data for fiscal year 1993 (Part 8) are now available, with a corresponding machine-readable codebook and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Parts 6 and 8 only)

Part 6: 1991-1992 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 38,258 Variables: 253 Record Length: 738 Records Per Case: 1	Part 7: SAS Data Definition Statements for 1991-1992 Data Record Length: 76
---	--

Part 8: 1992-1993 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 42,107 Variables: 248 Record Length: 722 Records Per Case: 1	Part 9: SAS Data Definition Statements for 1992-1993 Data Record Length: 79
---	--

Documentation: machine-readable only

Frances A. Stillman

CONCERNS OF POLICE SURVIVORS, 1986: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9327)

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR checked and resolved undocumented codes, standardized missing data, and performed recodes. Also, SAS and SPSS data definition statements and a machine-readable codebook were produced.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Survivor Demographic Information File Structure: rectangular Cases: 175 Variables: 182 Record Length: 248 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Survivor Relationship Information File Structure: rectangular Cases: 175 Variables: 78 Record Length: 91 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 79	Parts 4-5: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 75
---	--

Documentation: machine-readable only

John H. Laub and Robert J. Sampson

CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL IN MASSACHUSETTS [THE GLUECK STUDY]: A MATCHED-SAMPLE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH DESIGN, PHASE I, 1939-1963 (ICPSR 9735)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data were revised and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also performed recodes, standardized missing data, and checked for undocumented codes in the data. A machine-readable version of the codebook was created, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ SCAN/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,828 Variables: 84 Record Length: 165 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 75
--	---

Documentation: machine-readable only

Marvin E. Wolfgang, Robert Figlio, and Thorsten Sellin

DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 1945-1963 (ICPSR 7729)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Four variables in this collection were recoded and the codebook was updated. SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for each data file, and missing data codes were standardized within the collection.

NOTE: In the individual file (Part 1), the sequence ID numbers range from 1 to 11,172, then skip to 20,000 and range to 20,131. In the offense file (Part 2), the sequence ID numbers range from 1 to 3,534, then skip to 11,111 and range to 11,172. The individual file therefore has 11,303 total sequence ID numbers representing 11,303 individuals, of which some are offenders and some are nonoffenders. The sequence ID number in the individual file links to the sequence ID number in the offense file, where only offenders are documented. There are 3,595 total offenders, but since some offenders have multiple offenses, the total number of offenses is 10,214.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Individual Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 9,944 Variables: 48 Record Length: 85 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Offense Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,214 Variables: 43 Record Length: 94 Records Per Case: 1
--	--

Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Parts 4-5: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 76

Documentation: machine-readable only

Rudy Haapanen and Carl F. Jesness

EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHRONIC OFFENDER, [1978-1980: CALIFORNIA] (ICPSR 8226)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data for Parts 4, 5, and 6 were reformatted and are now available with multiple records per case. Also, ICPSR checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data and performed recodes, and missing data were standardized. ICPSR also produced a new machine-readable codebook which is different from the previous hardcopy version of the codebook. SAS and SPSS data definition statements were also prepared for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DATA/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Preston Background Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,715 Variables: 342 Record Length: 744 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Northern California Youth Center Background Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 982 Variables: 247 Record Length: 526 Records Per Case: 1
---	--

Part 3: Fricot Background Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 210 Variables: 415 Record Length: 747 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Preston Follow-Up Arrest History Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,715 Variables: 417 Record Length: 700 Records Per Case: 2
--	---

Part 5: Northern California Youth Center Follow-Up Arrest History Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 982 Variables: 417 Record Length: 618 Records Per Case: 2	Part 6: Fricot Follow-Up Arrest History Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 210 Variables: 340 Record Length: 517 Records Per Case: 2
--	--

Part 7: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Parts 8-13: SAS
Data Definition
Statements
Record Length: 75

Documentation: machine-readable only

Lyle W. Shannon

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ADULT CRIME, 1948-1977 [RACINE, WISCONSIN]: CITY ECOLOGICAL DATA (ICPSR 8164)

COLLECTION CHANGES: SAS and SPSS data definition statements are now available, and missing values have been standardized for all data files.

NOTE: The SPSS data definition statements for Part 1, Block Data, are included in the data file. Racine, Wisconsin, area maps are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Block Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,673
Variables: 173
Record Length: 998
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2-4: 1942, 1949,
1955 Continuous
Residence Home Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 633 to 2,149
per part
Variables: 261
Record Length: 773
Records Per Case: 2

Parts 5-6: 1942 and
1949 Interviewed
Home Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 333 to 556
per part
Variables: 261
Record Length: 773
Records Per Case: 2

Part 7: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 8: SPSS Data
Definition Statements
for Parts 2-6
Record Length: 75

Part 9: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for Block Data
Record Length: 79

Part 10: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for Parts 2-6
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

Margaret A. Zahn and Marc Riedel

NATURE AND PATTERNS OF HOMICIDE IN EIGHT AMERICAN CITIES, 1978 (ICPSR 8936)

COLLECTION CHANGES: ICPSR checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data file and performed consistency checks and recodes. SAS data definition statements were created, and the codebook and SPSS data definition statements were revised.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ RECODE

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: SAS Data
File Structure: rectangular	Definition Statements
Cases: 1,748	Record Length: 75
Variables: 214	
Record Length: 270	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN FAMILIES, 1976 (ICPSR 7733)

COLLECTION CHANGES: SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 75

Documentation: machine-readable only

International Monetary Fund

DIRECTION OF TRADE (ICPSR 7628)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Beginning in June of 1994, data for the following new countries were added to Part 1: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Slovak Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

NOTE: The codebook for Part 1 is hard-copy only.

RESTRICTIONS: ICPSR obtained these data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the terms of a contract that states that the data are for the sole use of ICPSR and may not be sold or provided to third parties outside of the ICPSR membership. Individuals at institutions that are not members of ICPSR may obtain these data directly from the IMF.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length and Card Image

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1948-present
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: varies monthly
Variables: 30
Record Length: 88
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: price not available at press time

Jeffrey L. Edleson and Maryann Syers

MINNEAPOLIS INTERVENTION PROJECT, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9808)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data were revised and are now available in logical record length format with variable widths reduced to the most efficient size. Also, ICPSR performed recodes, standardized missing data, and checked for undocumented codes in the data, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were created for this collection. A machine-readable version of the codebook was prepared, and the format was revised.

NOTE: The data collection instrument is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DATA/ SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: SAS Data
File Structure: rectangular	Definition Statements
Cases: 528	Record Length: 75
Variables: 356	
Record Length: 533	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1988: CHILD HEALTH SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 9375)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Variables 755–788 have been replaced to correct a coding error, and the documentation provides new frequencies for the 25 replaced variables. The variables cover questions such as whether the child is a good student, grades repeated, the reasons for repeating the grades, frequency of suspension/expulsion, and length of time since last parent-teacher conference.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,110
Variables: approx. 1,318
Record Length: 2,290
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Larry L. Bumpass and James A. Sweet

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 6041)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The codebook for this collection has been reformatted to fit within 80 columns.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Documentation: machine-readable only

Notes and Errata

Part 13, the Relationship History File, 1968–1985 (Waves I–XVII), of **Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1992** (ICPSR 7439), has been reissued because the distribution copy of the file was incomplete. There should be 426,608 cases in that file.

The September 1994 *Bulletin* description for **Activists in the United States Presidential Nomination Process**,

1980–1988 (ICPSR 6143), listed an incorrect number of variables for Part 11, 1988 Democratic and Republican Caucus Attendee Data. The correct number of variables is 508.

For **Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer 3: Political Disintegration, October–November 1992** (ICPSR 6106), which also appeared in the September *Bulletin*, it should be noted that supplementary

documentation consisting of introductory and sampling information is available in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

User Notes are now available for the Wave II Topical Module File of **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1991 Panel** (ICPSR 9855). To obtain these hardcopy notes, users should contact User Support.

The following data collections have been prepared for distribution on diskette since publication of the September 1994 *ICPSR Bulletin*.

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

ORs can order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet and requesting the dataset number(s) for the appropriate diskette(s). Please note that to expedite diskette orders, orders for data on diskette should be submitted

separately and not be part of any other data order.

Bibliographic Citations for All Data Collections Released by ICPSR, 1962–September 30, 1994 (ICPSR 4001, Version 5, October 1994). ASCII text in three parts, and self-extracting file containing all citations [D00166].

Established Populations for Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, 1981–1983 (ICPSR 9915). Documentation in WordPerfect 5.1 format [D00165].

Evaluation of the Los Angeles County Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) Program, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6236).

Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00159].

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1991 (ICPSR 6036). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00163].

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1992 (ICPSR 6316). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00164].

Announcements

IASIST 1995 to Meet in Quebec City

The 21st annual conference of the International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASIST) will be held May 9–12, 1995, in Quebec City, Quebec.

The theme for the conference is "Partners for Access: Working Together in a Changing Data Environment."

The premier conference for professionals providing data services in libraries and archives, IASIST 1995 focuses on the new opportunities for collaboration presented by the phenomenal growth of worldwide computing networks. Taking advantage of this new technology presents many challenges, and encourages data service providers to work together to ensure continued access to useful and high-quality data.

Call for Papers

The Program Committee is now soliciting papers on all issues relating to the provision of service for machine-readable numeric, textual, and image data. Papers of special interest might focus on topics such as:

- Merging social and spatial data (GIS) and the implications for data service
- The impact of changes in technology and an expanding clientele using data
- The future role and function of data librarians and data archivists

Papers on data sources and research might explore issues such as:

- Global change
- AIDS

- Poverty
- Other comparable social research themes

Technical topics might include:

- The Internet
- UNIX applications in archives
- Migration from centralized computing to a distributed computing environment
- Mass data storage issues

Library issues might include:

- Bibliographic access tools
- Indexing standards
- User services
- Standards for data documentation and metadata

- Major barriers to access (e.g., national information policies as they relate to data, intellectual property rights [copyright], confidentiality restrictions)

Initial proposals for paper presentations or for poster sessions are invited by January 31, 1995.

Conference Location:

Loews Le Concorde
1225, Place Montcalm
Quebec, QC G1R 4W6
Canada

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Forthcoming. . .

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

- Americans' Changing Lives: Waves I and II, 1986 and 1989
- Dutch Parliamentary Election Study, 1986
- Drugs and Crime in Public Housing: An Analysis in Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC, 1986-1989
- Euro-Barometer 33
- Euro-Barometer 40
- Street Gangs and Drug Sales in Pasadena and Pomona, California, 1989-1991

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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 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 User Support, 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 at other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.



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