

Building Data Systems for Cross-National Comparisons of Crime and Criminal Justice Policy: A Retrospective

James P. Lynch
American University

Introduction

In 1978, I was asked by the Deputy Assistant Attorney General in my office to determine if the United States was (as a member of the House Judiciary Committee contended) the most punitive nation in the world. This was my first attempt to do cross-national comparisons of statistical data pertaining to crime and criminal justice. It was a nightmare. Fortunately, the volume and accessibility of cross-national data in this area have increased tremendously since my first effort. Thanks to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the United Nations (U.N.), and a number of independent researchers, making cross-national comparisons is no longer a nightmare.

It is still far from a dream, however. There are a number of steps that I believe can and should be taken to increase the amount and quality of cross-national data on crime and criminal justice policies. I will set the stage for a discussion of these improvements by describing the frustrations I encountered in my first attempt and how improvements made since that time have eliminated many of them. The discussion of future improvements will address the major sources of frustration that remain.

Problems in Making Cross-National Comparisons

Cross-national comparisons are often used to inform debates about crime and justice policy (Koppel, 1992; Maurer, 1991; Trebach and Inciardi, 1993) and to test criminological the-

ory (Stack, 1984; Bennett and Bostiotis, 1991). The danger in using cross-national comparisons for these purposes is that they are difficult to do well. Simply finding the requisite information for a number of different nations is not easy. The "foreign-ness" of culture, laws, and practices across nations makes it easy to misrepresent policies and outcomes, and thereby the relative condition of nations. This misinformation distorts rather than informs policy and scholarly debates by focusing attention on mythical differences or overstating those that do exist. Moreover, the highly aggregated and inflexible nature of statistical data on crime and justice issues cross-nationally further limits our ability to inform policy or theory. While these problems persist, they have lessened considerably since 1978.

Availability

The most depressing part of my initial attempt at cross-national comparisons was the absolute absence of cross-national data on crime and criminal justice issues. The only readily available data source on crime cross-nationally was INTERPOL, and at the time, reporting in this series was sporadic. I discovered that no data were routinely collected on other aspects of criminal justice policy, such as sentencing or prosecution. Consequently, I spent many hours in the reading room in the Library of Congress perusing reports in foreign languages in the vain hope of identifying those that should be translated.

Simply finding data on crime and criminal justice is much easier now.

The INTERPOL series is still with us. Several independent researchers have either added data to the basic INTERPOL series (Bennett and Lynch, 1990; Bennett, **Correlates of Crime: A Study of 52 Nations, 1960** [ICPSR 9258]) or collected parallel data from the police in a large number of nations (Archer and Gartner, 1984; Archer and Gartner, **Violence and Crime in Cross-National Perspective, 1900-1972** [ICPSR 8612]). These datasets have been archived and are available for public use. The United Nations instituted a quinquennial survey of member nations in 1978 (Newman and DiCristina, **United Nations World Crime Surveys: First Survey, 1970-1975 and Second Survey, 1975-1980** [ICPSR 9571]). Respondents to the World Crime Survey (WCS) are asked to provide official statistics on virtually every stage of the criminal justice process for the previous five years. Most recently, the Dutch Foreign Ministry, in cooperation with the U.N., organized the International Crime Survey (ICS) (Dutch Ministry of Justice, **International Victimization Survey, 1988** [ICPSR 9421]). This is a household survey conducted with reason-

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ably similar methodology in 33 nations in 1988 and 1992. Respondents were asked to report on their victimization experiences in the past year and in the past five years. The survey also included extensive questioning on reporting to the police, attitudes toward punishment, self-protective practices, and fear of crime (van Dijk and Mayhew, 1993; van Dijk, Mayhew, and Killias, 1990).

These compendia all have their limitations, but they are readily available through archives, the sponsoring agency, or the principal investigators. Many of them are in machine-readable form for easy manipulation and some are very well-documented. This is a far cry from my early days in the Library of Congress reading room.

Comparability

In 1978, once data were found for a number of nations, the painstaking process of ensuring the comparability of these data across nations began. This process was not easy, largely because of the massive amount of detailed information required to determine comparability of statistical data.¹ Legal definitions of crime classes, for example, can vary minutely, but these small differences in wording can completely change the content of the crime class. Burglary in the U.S. and in England and Wales can both involve forcible entry, but in the U.S. entry into outbuildings such as a barn would not be classified as burglary while it would be in England and Wales (Mayhew, 1985). Even when legal definitions are comparable, the customary process of classification may differ. There is almost no reliable data on the practice of classification within statistical systems across nations. As long as compendia of cross-national data rely upon pre-aggregated classification of crime or other phenomena of interest, comparability will always be in question.

More complex issues of comparability occur when comparing decision points across systems. To the extent that functionally equivalent decisions are made by different actors across systems, we run a great risk of comparing the incomparable. So, for example, in comparing sentencing practices in the U.S. and Germany, it may be more appropriate to compare decisions made by judges in Germany with decisions made by judges and prosecutors in the U.S. The principle of mandatory prosecution in Germany removes a great deal of the discretion from German prosecutors relative to their American counterparts. Hence, the German judges will sentence many more marginal cases than American judges because American prosecutors will have declined these cases and the German prosecutors will not have. Establishing functional equivalence of decision points requires a great deal of detailed information on the nations in question (Lynch, 1988). This information was not available in 1978, nor is it readily available today.

The problems of establishing comparability have not gone away. They remain the most difficult part of cross-national comparisons with statistical data. Several hopeful signs have appeared that indicate that establishing comparability may be less daunting in the future. One is the ICS. This survey (like most victimization surveys) collects a large number of attributes on a given crime event. Victimization classified as burglary can be reclassified using the available data on other attributes of an event to make more comparable classifications cross-nationally. In the case of burglary comparisons in the U.S. and England and Wales, for example, it is conceivable that events involving outbuildings can be excluded from the British data. Hopefully, more and more data on crime and justice issues will be presented in a format that permits attrib-

ute-based rather than pre-coded classification of events.

Another hopeful sign is the increase in the amount of descriptive information available on crime and criminal justice practices cross-nationally. The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), with funding and encouragement from NIJ and BJS, has substantially increased its international holdings. Moreover, English translations of the table of contents of reports from non-English-speaking nations are also available. Gerhard Mueller and others have established a World Criminal Justice Library Network (WCJLN) that identifies sources of information and statistical data on crime and justice matters throughout the world. In the near future, the WCJLN holdings can be reviewed on Internet and specific items can be requested on-line. Finally, Graeme Newman, under a grant from BJS, has established the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN). This teleconference connects a number of researchers worldwide who are interested in comparative research. Colleagues in other nations can be queried for descriptive information or for specific judgments about issues of comparability. Establishing functional equivalence of decisions across nations is not easy, but with this massive increase in information, it has become more possible.

Accounting for Prior Decisions

Another source of frustration in making cross-national comparisons of criminal justice policy is the interdependence of decisions within the criminal justice system. The evaluation of sentencing policy, for example, must take into consideration decisions made at prior stages of the process. Nations with high levels of prison use can reach that status in a variety of ways. They can impose prison sentences on a large number of persons at the conviction stage while

¹ I know of only one study that assiduously compares legal crime classifications to determine their comparability. See Teske and Arnold, 1982.

arresting very few persons, or they can arrest widely and imprison relatively infrequently. The overall policy must be assessed in the context of the sum of decisions made in the system (Forst and Lynch, 1994; Farrington and Langan, 1992; Farrington, Langan, Wikstrom, 1994). Even when one focuses on a single decision point, the selection processes that occur in prior stages of processing must be taken into account in evaluating decisions at that point (Lynch, 1988). Prior to the availability of the U.N. WCS data, taking account of prior decisions within the criminal justice system simply increased exponentially the amount of work required to do cross-national comparisons. Since the U.N. data include decisions made throughout the system, obtaining the requisite data to account for prior decisions is easier than in the past.

Disaggregatability

Except for the ICS, every cross-national dataset on crime available in 1978 and at the present time employs the nation as the unit of analysis. Attributes of individuals or events are aggregated up to the nation level, and some measure of central tendency (and occasionally dispersion) is reported. These measures are simply compared or used in multivariate models to explain cross-national differences in crime, punishment, or some other variable.

Some of the statistical problems with using aggregated data are well-known (Langbien and Lichtman, 1978). Measures of central tendency and other aggregations of data can mask substantial differences in the distribution of persons or events within a nation. The averages for two nations can be quite similar when the distributions are very different. Aggregate data also raise the possibility of the ecological fallacy, that is, the idea that a correlation between two variables at the nation level can be used to support theories of individual behavior. In actuality, such inferences cannot always be

made. We cannot infer, for example, that a correlation between the level of education in a nation and the property crime rate indicates that persons scoring high on education are the ones participating in crime. The correlation of aggregate indicators may not hold at the individual level and cannot be used to support theories at that level. Still, many, if not most, of the cross-national studies of crime test social psychological theories with nation-level data.

The real damage that aggregate data have done to our ability to identify and understand cross-national differences in crime and justice practices is to constrain speculation and theorizing. Using data aggregated to the national level seems to constrain the search for explanations of cross-national differences to general concepts that vary at the level of nation-state. So, for example, concepts like frontier culture, individualism, or national character are used to explain differences in crime rates or punishment policies (Gartner, 1990; Hagan, 1991; Lipset, 1990). To go below this level of abstraction risks committing the ecological fallacy or making a series of statements about processes that can never be tested. The impression left by these very general explanations is that existing differences across nations will persist without culture-wrenching change. From the policy perspective, this leads to the question of why one would bother making cross-national comparisons if every procedural difference is rooted in national character.

What we know from studies of crime and criminal justice within nations is that social structural (rather than cultural) factors make a great deal of difference in the level of crime or the nature of policy. The age structure of the population, the level of female participation in the labor force, the level of residential mobility, and the nature of the housing market have all been shown to affect the level of crime within societies. Why shouldn't they affect the level of crime across na-

tions? These factors should be tested before resorting to high-level abstractions like national culture. Unfortunately, testing the effects of these factors in a nation-level model is not sufficient because of the ecological fallacy problems noted above. More disaggregated data are required.

When nations are compared with data that can be disaggregated, interesting and suggestive differences and similarities appear. Ouimet (1994), for example, compared Canada with the northern United States and with the southern U.S. on several types of crime, using police data. He found very small differences between the northern United States and Canada and large differences between the southern U.S. and the other two aggregates. This suggests that factors other than national character are driving differences across nations. Ouimet (1994) also found that there were substantial differences between crime rates in large central cities in the U.S. and large cities in Canada, but that the nations differed little in comparisons based on areas other than central cities. He speculates that the concentration of high-crime areas in the U.S. is due most immediately to housing and welfare policies, not cultural values. Identifying interesting differences and similarities across nations with disaggregated data will stimulate theorizing at the level of social structure.

This is not to say that cultural-level explanations are not useful or plausible. It is likely that culture or the nation-state provide a context in which certain institutional arrangements will appear and persist. Culture, however, will not require that these institutions appear and endure. Should different institutions appear, the implications of culture for individual behavior will be very different. The effect of culture or nation on individual behavior is mediated by social structure. Understanding the behavior—in this case, crime—requires a multilevel model in which nation is only one level. Nation-level datasets limit our ability to think in terms of multilevel models be-

cause we cannot inform our speculation with data.

Recently available data offers some hope with respect to the problems posed by aggregated data. Specifically, the ICS offers for the first time incident-level data on crime across a large number of nations. These data can be aggregated and disaggregated in a variety of ways to enhance our understanding of cross-national differences in the level of crime and the nature of criminal justice policy. Specifically, we can now test whether the observed differences across countries in terms of crime and policy are due to differences in population composition or other factors such as culture or social structure. Jan van Dijk (1991) and his colleagues have examined the effects of nation on victimization rates while holding constant the demographic characteristics of respondents. While population composition has some effect on differences in rates across nations, it does not explain these differences. Lynch (1994) found similar effects. In contrast, Skogan's (1993) study of self-protective practices cross-nationally found that composition did explain most differences in the use of self-protection. The only exception where nation had a substantial effect was gun ownership. Skogan speculated that this may be due to the fact that gun availability was heavily dependent on national laws and policies, while other self-protection measures—e.g., installing burglar alarms—were not. While there are severe limitations to the usefulness of the ICS for disaggregating cross-national differences in crime and justice policy, even in its current form it can serve as a powerful stimulant to theory building.

Looking Toward the Future

Viewing the state of cross-national data from the perspective of my first attempt to do a comparative study, the improvements have been amazing. From the perspective of what ought to be, however, much more could and should be done. There is no doubt

that the availability of cross-national data can be improved. Comparability will always be a problem, but further steps can be taken to help the buyer beware. Additional steps can be taken to make the currently disaggregatable data more useful and to obtain more disaggregatable data for other steps in the criminal justice process. Finally, with several cross-national statistical series in place, more attention can be given to improving the quality of the information provided therein.

In the long term, improvement in all of these areas requires a fundamentally different strategy for building statistical systems. Obtaining aggregated data from a large number of nations is a useful first step in system building. It helps create a community of interested persons. It also quickly demonstrates the limits of aggregated data. The problems of comparability will decrease when events and decisions are classified by their attributes and not by pre-aggregated classification systems. The current problems posed by nation-level data will be largely eliminated if data can be analyzed at the event- or incident-level. Even problems of quality will be reduced because disaggregated data allow for more consistency checks.

It is not particularly profound to recognize the advantages of disaggregated data and the need for it in cross-national research. Building such datasets, however, is not so simple. At minimum, those interested in cross-national research should support the incident-level databases currently available. This means the ICS. The comparability problems and data quality problems with this survey are substantial (Lynch, 1993); nonetheless, the fact that so many nations could be brought together in such an enterprise is in itself quite an accomplishment. This momentum should not be lost. The survey can only be made better if it persists and, in this period of retrenchment, support from all quarters is a requisite for the survey's continuation.

Efforts must also be made to test the quality of ICS data for cross-national comparison purposes. Specifically, analyses of existing data must be performed to test the effects of methodological differences across nations on the ranking of nations in terms of crime rates (Lynch, 1993). Mayhew (1993) notes that much of this work has been done; if so, it should be circulated. Support for further surveys and for larger samples within nations will be easier to build if methodological shadows are dispelled.

Incident-level data on decision points and events beyond the victimization or crime should be archived in a central facility. Gerhard Mueller has taken the first step in this process by compiling a compendium of data sources cross-nationally through the WCJLN. This compendium (perhaps with supplementation) could be used to identify machine-readable datasets with the event, person, or household as the unit of analysis. England and Wales, for example, completed a survey of their prison population in 1991 (Dodd and Hunter, 1992). It is based upon a sample of prisoners and contains a wealth of data on offenses, prior criminal histories, demographic characteristics, conditions of confinement, and other information. The U.S. has administered similar surveys of inmates in state and federal prisons as well as local jails (Lynch, et al., 1994) every five years since 1974 (ICPSR distributes **Surveys of Inmates of Local Jails and Surveys of Inmates of State [and Federal] Correctional Facilities**, for various years). These data would be candidates for this archive. Similar datasets for other stages of criminal justice processing could also be collected as they become available.

This would be a slow and incremental process, but as sophisticated information systems become part of criminal justice systems internationally, the pace of development should quicken. Representation in this data archive would be discriminatory in the sense that nations with more sophisticated data systems would be represented,

while those with less developed systems would not. This may pose problems for obtaining international sponsorship of this endeavor, but the advantages of disaggregated data are worth the trouble. An all-inclusive approach, such as that taken by the U.N. WCS, is fine for some purposes, but if theory and understanding are to move forward, differential development strategies will be necessary.

UNCJIN currently has a facility for FTPing files for researchers interested in cross-national research. While this approach to amassing and disseminating data is very useful, it is not archiving. Consequently, it has limited system-building potential. Specifically, system building would require systematic solicitation of data from researchers as well as governments. Archives also make provision for quality control in both data and documentation. In addition, they can serve as a repository for user problems with the data. This provides invaluable feedback that can be used to improve the data or to warn users away from it. Finally, archives are able to disseminate data broadly. They have established distribution networks as well as versatile dissemination technologies, e.g., FTP, tape, diskettes, CD-ROMs. Most importantly, archives have the capability to handle data that come in various formats and file structures with different hardware and software requirements. These sources of noncomparability can be as irksome as those discussed in previous sections. An electronic mail system with FTP capability has few of these capabilities which are necessary to build incident-level data bases.

One test of the feasibility of this approach to system building would be the availability of incident-level datasets on various decision points for a sufficiently large number of nations. To the extent that Mueller's work does not tell us this, a simple solicitation of some 25 nations taken from Mueller's compendium should establish the availability of these data and the col-

lecting organization's willingness to make them available.

This new approach to building data systems for cross-national comparisons will need a sponsor. Given the fact that participation in this system cannot be universal initially, and perhaps for some time to come, the U.N. is an unlikely source of sponsorship. The U.S. Justice Department through BJS may be a possible sponsor. They support archiving activity and international statistical programs. This could be a simple extension of these efforts. Other nations may also be willing sponsors or contributors on the model of Jan van Dijk's ICS. Nations that contribute their data and an annual fee could receive use of all contributed data.

Conclusion

The plan sketched out in the previous section is born of both elation and frustration. As I look back to 1978, I am elated by the progress made in the cross-national comparison of crime and criminal justice practices. More and better data are available cross-nationally than there were 16 years ago. There is also more exchange among scholars interested in this area than ever before. The frustration comes from the recognition that the absence of disaggregatable data in all of the senses discussed above will stall the progress that has been made in the past two decades. Theorizing and understanding will be reduced to untestable statements about cultural differences. Researchers interested in doing serious comparisons using statistical data will once again be left to their own devices for obtaining useful data. To avoid this, we must begin to build systems that will provide disaggregatable data with the scope and routineness of the current aggregate reporting systems. While the plan that I have outlined may be too naive to be compelling, I hope that I have adequately communicated the urgency of the problem. □

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James P. Lynch is an Associate Professor in the School of Public Affairs at American University. He has written in the areas of crime and justice statistics, cross-national comparisons of crime and justice policy, and theories of victimization risk. He is co-author with Albert D. Biderman of *Understanding Crime Incidence Statistics* (1991).

Two New CD-ROMs Available From ICPSR

ICPSR has recently released two new CD-ROM products, one focusing on the topic of medical expenditures and the other on violence. Data on ICPSR CD-ROMs are supplied in uncompressed ASCII form written to ISO 9660 standards. Descriptions of the new CD-ROMs and information on ordering them appear below.

CD-ROM on Medical Expenditures Data

This CD-ROM, prepared by the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) with funding from the National Institute on Aging (NIA), presents data from nine public use tapes (9, 10, 13, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, and 18) from the **National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES), 1987: Household Survey**. This survey was conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to obtain information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals.

Data on the NMES CD-ROM cover topics such as health status, access to care, long-term care, population characteristics, prescribed medicines, home health care, medical equipment purchases and rentals, dental visits, hospital stays, ambulatory medical visits, and sources of payment. The CD-ROM includes technical documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements for each data file.

CD-ROM on Violence Data

With support from the National Institute of Justice, Data Resources Program, ICPSR has prepared a CD-ROM focusing on violence research data. Fifty-nine separate data collections, representing a variety of NIJ-supported criminal justice research projects, are included on the CD-ROM, along with electronic documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

Studies on the CD-ROM cover a range of offenses, including homicide, assault, robbery, domestic violence, and sexual aggression, and some of the studies offer extensive information on criminal histories and victim characteristics. Topics include descriptive statistics about violence, criminal careers involving violence, violent recidivism, differentiating violent and nonviolent offenders, and intervention assessments. The studies span different units of analysis: events, individuals, families, cities or counties, and age groups.

How to Order the CD-ROMs

ICPSR Official Representatives at member institutions may order one copy of each of the CD-ROMs at no charge through ICPSR's routine ordering channels. Other individuals should contact ICPSR User Support.

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

Data on diskette are provided on high-density, MS-DOS format 3-1/2" diskettes. Official Representatives may order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet.

Charlotte [North Carolina] Spouse Assault Replication Project, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 6114). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements, data collection instruments [D00172, replaces D00081].

Classification of Rapists in Massachusetts, 1980-1990 (ICPSR 9976). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00175].

Criminal Violence and Incapacitation in California, 1962-1988 (ICPSR 9922). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00174, replaces D00067].

Drugs and Crime in Public Housing, 1986-1989: Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC (ICPSR 6235). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00177-D00179].

European Communities Studies, 1970-1992: Cumulative File (ICPSR 9361). Documentation files in both ASCII and MSWord 5.0 format [D00170].

Executions in the United States, 1608-1991: The Espy File (ICPSR 8451). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00173, replaces D00013].

Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9966). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00171].

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State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]: 1991 (ICPSR 6398). Data, documentation, and executable DOS utility [D00167-D00169].

ICPSR Establishes Publication-Related Archive

In March, ICPSR will initiate a new electronic service called the Publication-Related Archive. Datasets in this collection are intended to include all data and information necessary to permit another researcher to replicate a corresponding published article, book, or dissertation. These replication datasets may also contribute to the building of synthetic cohorts, time series, or meta-analysis datasets, and they may prove useful for classroom instruction. *Datasets in this category are distributed in exactly the same condition and format sent by the data contributor, and have not been examined in any way by the ICPSR staff.* This category succeeds and incorporates the category once known as "ICPSR Data Sponsored by the National Science Foundation, Economics Division" (informally known as ICPSR Class V data).

A growing number of scholarly journals, book presses, and granting organizations are requiring authors (and graduate programs are requiring students) to indicate in their first footnote where their replication datasets are deposited. Depositing data with the ICPSR fulfills these requirements.

Authors are encouraged to deposit in the Publication-Related Archive all data, specialized computer programs, sets of computer program recodes, and extracts of existing data files used in the analysis. In addition, authors must submit an explanatory READ.ME file that describes what is included in sufficient technical and substantive detail to permit replication. Among other things, this statement should explain how to reproduce the exact numerical results in the related publication, which should be correctly cited in the READ.ME file. The fact of deposit of the data with ICPSR should be

noted in the related publication. ICPSR will review datasets submitted to this category for possible inclusion in the main archive; datasets selected for further processing in this review will contain original data not otherwise found in the ICPSR collection.

Once an author has submitted a replication dataset, the ICPSR will make it available as an open resource to the social science community via anonymous FTP, at no cost to the user. For those unable to use FTP, ICPSR will provide copies on diskette or other media at cost. ICPSR will announce submission of the dataset in its publications, as well as seek to have the deposit announced in appropriate disciplinary publications by providing lists of acquisitions to newsletters.

Protecting Confidentiality

Because ICPSR will not examine the detailed contents of datasets in this category, the burden for ensuring the confidentiality of research subjects falls entirely upon those submitting datasets. Authors should examine a dataset for the possibility that someone could use the data in a way that would infringe upon pledges of confidentiality given to respondents or reasonably assumed by them. ICPSR will not examine these datasets for that problem. *It is the duty of the person submitting the dataset to protect the confidentiality of respondents.*

The ICPSR Bylaws state that users of ICPSR-provided data agree that the data and other materials are to be used solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information, and not for investigation of specific individuals or organizations, except when identification is authorized in

writing by ICPSR. Such uses of data must conform to widely-accepted standards of practice and legal restrictions that are intended to protect the confidentiality of research subjects. It is the obligation of the person depositing data with ICPSR to ensure that users of these data will not inadvertently violate these standards and legal restrictions.

Copyright

By submitting datasets to ICPSR, authors affirm that they have the right to publish this material. Note that publication of "raw data" taken from an almanac, yearbook, or similar data-oriented book may be prohibited under copyright law, while publication of statistical results is encouraged. Authors will sign a form attesting to their right to publish these data.

How to Submit Publication-Related Datasets

ICPSR strongly encourages the deposit of datasets into the Publication-Related Archive by anonymous FTP. To submit data, please follow the steps outlined below:

- (1) E-mail ICPSR (pra@icpsr.umich.edu) to advise the administrator of the Publication-Related Archive of the intention to submit a dataset. The administrator will respond with further instructions and with an electronic form that must be completed.
- (2) Complete the form and e-mail it to the administrator.
- (3) Deposit the dataset via anonymous FTP. To initiate this process, connect to ICPSR's anonymous FTP site

(ftp.icpsr.umich.edu), enter the username: 'anonymous', and use your actual e-mail address as the password. Change to the Publication-Related Archive subdirectory by entering: cd /pub/PRA.

The form to be completed will solicit information about the dataset for inclusion in ICPSR's publications; it will also include statements to which the author must attest regarding the protection of confidentiality of respondents, the author's right to publish the dataset, and ICPSR's right to disseminate the data. *Please note that ICPSR will accept into the Publication-Related Archive only those datasets for which corresponding descriptive forms have been completed.*

Replication datasets may also be submitted via diskette or tape, mailed to ICPSR (Administrator, Publication-Related Archive; ICPSR; P.O. Box 1248; Ann Arbor, MI 48106). The same information is required.

How to Obtain Publication-Related Datasets

ICPSR also strongly encourages retrieval of replication datasets via anonymous FTP. Interested individuals should connect to ICPSR's anonymous FTP site (see above), where they will be instructed in how to obtain data. If necessary, ICPSR can supply these data on diskette or other media at cost. Those interested in receiving replication datasets on diskette or other media should contact ICPSR User Support.

Publication-Related Archive Holdings

The datasets listed in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1994-1995*, under the heading "ICPSR Data Sponsored by National Science Foundation, Economics Division" (pp. 605-614), are being incorporated into the Publication-Related Archive and will become available to users through this electronic service. Since publication of the *Guide*, ICPSR has accepted the following datasets into the Publication-Related Archive:

Measures of Money and the Quantity Theory by James B. Bullard (ICPSR 1083)

Financial Innovation, Deregulation and the "Credit View" of Monetary Policy by Daniel L. Thornton (ICPSR 1084)

Can the Central Bank Achieve Price Stability? by Jerome L. Stein (ICPSR 1085)

The P-Star Model in Five Small Economies by J.M. Clemens Kool and John A. Tatom (ICPSR 1086)

Survey of Manufacturing Establishment in the United States Metalworking Sector, 1987 by Maryellen R. Kelly and Harvey Brooks (ICPSR 1087)

Explanations for the Increased Riskiness of Banks in the 1980s by Sangkyun Park (ICPSR 1088)

Trade Between the United States and Eastern Europe by Patricia S. Pollard (ICPSR 1089)

Improving Contingent Valuation Methods by Robin Gregory (ICPSR 1090)

Contractual Arrangements As Signaling Devices: Evidence From Franchising by Francine LaFontaine (ICPSR 1091)

An Empirical Investigation of the Dynamics of PAC Contributors by Thomas Romer and James M. Snyder (ICPSR 1092)

Aggregate Economic Data, United States, 1947-1989 by Dale W. Jorgenson (ICPSR 1093)

Thirty-Five Industry Klem Data, United States, 1947-1985 by Dale W. Jorgenson (ICPSR 1094)

Arch Models by R. Bollerslev, R.F. Engle, and D.B. Nelson (ICPSR 1095)

Job Creation and Destruction: The Dominance of Manufacturing by Joseph A. Ritter (ICPSR 1096)

Economic Effects of the Baby Boom by Peter Yoo (ICPSR 1097)

Realignment of Target Zone Exchange Rate Systems by Christopher J. Neely (ICPSR 1098)

Case Study of Monetary Control: 1980-1982 by R. Alton Gibert (ICPSR 1099)

Collective Bargaining Contracts in the Canadian Public Sector, 1964-1987 by Janet Currie and Sheena McConnell (ICPSR 1100)

Enhancing Democracy Through Legislative Redistricting by Andrew Gelman and Gary King (ICPSR 1101)

ICPSR's Electronic Services

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 of interest to the social science community. 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>

SERIES-L

The SERIES-L 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>**

Publication-Related Archive

See page 8 for a full description of this new electronic service.

CDNet and FTP Service

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

A large proportion of ICPSR's holdings are now available for FTP retrieval through CDNet. 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 as soon as they are acquired, with minimal checking. 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 the FastTrack 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 and Homepage, 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>

Electronic References

Electronic 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 electronic 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

ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1995

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

Network Analysis (June 5–9)
Hierarchical Linear Models (June 12–16)
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis:
 Crime in Community Context (June 19–23)
Logit and Log-Linear Models (June 26–30)
Meta-Analysis (July 3–7)
Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (July 10–14)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction (July 24–28)
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate (July 31–August 1)
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
 Information (August 7–11)

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;
e-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu*

Professor Lawrence D. Bobo, University of California, Los Angeles, has resigned from the ICPSR Council for personal reasons. The Chair of the ICPSR Council, Professor Samuel C. Patterson, Ohio State University, said that the Council had much appreciated Professor Bobo's contributions during

the year that he served on Council and would miss his presence. According to the ICPSR Bylaws, a vacancy on Council is filled by appointment by the Council.

The Council has appointed Professor Charles Hirschman of the University

of Washington to serve the remainder of Professor Bobo's term. Professor Hirschman is a sociologist and demographer, with specific interests in Southeast Asia, race and ethnic relations, and social stratification.

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).

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1990–1991: [United States]

(FastTrack Subdirectory: Schools_and_Staffing/SASS:90-91)

Annual Survey of Governments, 1992: Employment Statistics

(FastTrack Subdirectory: Survey_of_Governments/1992: Annual_Employment)

Note: In monitoring FastTrack usage, we have noticed that a number of member institutions transferring data have not ordered the corresponding hardcopy technical documentation. We're interested in how these data are

being used, if documentation is being obtained through other means, or if there is confusion regarding how to order FastTrack documentation. We're also interested in knowing if our users wait until former FastTrack products become available as regularly processed data collections before ordering documentation. If any of these scenarios describe your experience with FastTrack, we would like to hear from you. Please message our FastTrack administrator (mark@icpsr.umich.edu) with your comments.

Notes and Errata

Descriptions of the Wave 5 Topical Module Microdata File for **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1991 Panel** (ICPSR 9855) that appeared in the codebook for this wave and in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1994–1995*, were inaccurate. The Wave 5 Topical Module does not include information on annual income, retirement accounts, and taxes. It does cover school enrollment and financing.

The codebook for World Values Survey, 1981–1984 and 1990–1993

(ICPSR 6160) contains an error. The codebook description for V2 contains incorrect frequency counts for Italy, Denmark81, and Belgium81. The correct frequencies are listed below:

Code	Country	N
4	Italy	2018
56	Denmark81	1182
57	Belgium81	1145

Parts for the SAS and SPSS data definition statements for **Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: City Ecological Data** (ICPSR 8164) have been changed. The new part names and numbers are: Part 8, SAS Data Definition Statements for Block Data, and Part 9, SAS Data Definition Statements for All Home Data. The SPSS data definition statements have been incorporated with each data file.

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

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972-1994: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 6492)

SUMMARY: The General Social Surveys (GSS) are designed as part of a program of social indicator research, replicating questionnaire items and wording in order to facilitate time-trend studies. This collection is a cumulative dataset that merges 20 years of the General Social Surveys. In 1994, two major innovations were introduced to the GSS. First, the traditional core set of questions was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules permit greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community. Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was instituted. The sample consisted of two parallel subsamples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two subsamples contained identical cores. The A sample also contained a standard topical module, the mini-modules, and an ISSP (International Social Survey Program) module on women, work, and the family. The B sample had a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module on the environment. In effect, the A sample can be viewed as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years, they were fielded together. In subsequent even-numbered years, the same design described for 1994 will be repeated. The topical modules for 1994 focused on the themes of family mobility and multiculturalism.

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

SAMPLING: National Opinion Research Center national probability sample. Block quota sampling was used in 1972-1974

and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982-1991, 1993-1994, and in half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 32,380
Variables: 2,435
Record Length: 3,436
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$35

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY: ANNUAL DEMOGRAPHIC FILE, 1994 (ICPSR 6461)

SUMMARY: This data collection supplies standard monthly labor force data as well as supplemental data on work experience, income, noncash benefits, and migration. Comprehensive information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and older. Additional data are available concerning weeks worked and hours per week worked, reason not working full-time, total income and income components, and residence on March 1, 1993. This file also contains data covering nine noncash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs,

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.

employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Information on demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, race, household relationship, and Hispanic origin, is available for each person in the household enumerated.

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

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

NOTE: (1) The 287,984 cases in this hierarchical file include household-level, family-level, and person-level records. There are approximately 130 variables for the household records, approximately 75 variables for the family records, and approximately 340 variables for the person records. (2) Data on employment and income refer to the preceding year, although demographic data refer to the time of the survey. (3) The technical documentation incorrectly lists the residence information as being for March 1, 1992—the correct year is 1993. (4) A major redesign of the Current Population Survey was implemented in January 1994. The primary aim of the redesign was to improve the quality of the data derived from the survey by introducing a new questionnaire and modernized data collection methods.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + database dictionary

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: Data Dictionary
File Structure: hierarchical	Record Length: 80
Record Length: 744	

Documentation: \$12

James S. House

AMERICANS' CHANGING LIVES: WAVES I AND II, 1986 AND 1989 (ICPSR 6438)

SUMMARY: This survey is part of a larger research program designed to investigate (1) the ways in which a wide range of activities and social relationships that people engage in are broadly "productive," (2) how individuals adapt to acute life events and chronic stresses that threaten the maintenance of health, effective functioning, and productive activity, and (3) sociocultural variations in the nature, meaning, determinants, and consequences of productive activity and relationships. Focusing especially on differences between Black and white Americans in middle and late life, these data constitute both the first and second waves in a national longitudinal panel survey covering a wide range of sociological, psychological, mental, and physical health items. Among the topics covered are interpersonal relationships (spouse/partner, children, parents, friends), sources and levels of satisfaction, social interactions and leisure activities, traumatic life events (physical assault, serious illness, divorce, death of a loved one, financial or legal problems), perceptions of retirement, health behaviors (smoking, alcohol consumption, overweight, rest), and utilization of health care (doctor visits, hospitalization, nursing home institutionalization, bed days). Also included are measures of physical health, psychological well-being, and indices referring to cognitive functioning. Background information provided for individuals includes household composition, number of children and grandchildren, employment status, occupation and work history, income, family financial situation, religious beliefs and practices, ethnicity, race, education, sex, and region of residence.

SAMPLING: For Wave I, a multistage stratified area probability sample, with oversampling of Blacks and those 60 years of age and over, was used. For Wave II, an attempt was made to contact all the respondents from Wave I (N = 3,617). The responding cases to Wave II numbered 2,867.

NOTE: This data collection incorporates data from the first wave of this survey (**Americans' Changing Lives: Wave I, 1986** [ICPSR 9267]) with data from a second wave carried out in 1989. Slight changes have been made in some Wave I variables in this updated version of the data. These

changes were made primarily to take into account new information obtained during the second wave of interviewing. Past users of ICPSR 9267 should compare this new version of the Wave I variables with the earlier version, to check for possible changes in variable distributions before proceeding with analyses involving Wave I variables. Questionnaires for Waves I and II are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR/
MDATA.PR

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: 3,617	Record Length: 76
Variables: approx. 1,928	
Record Length: 3,345	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Herzog, A.R., R.L. Kahn, J.N. Morgan, J.S. Jackson, and T.C. Antonucci. "Age Differences in Productive Activities." *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences* 44 (1989), S129-S138.

House, J.S., R.C. Kessler, A.R. Herzog, R.P. Mero, A.M. Kinney, and M. Breslow. "Age, Socioeconomic Status, and Health." *The Milbank Quarterly* 68 (1990), 383-411.

House, J.S., J.M. Lepkowski, A.M. Kinney, R.P. Mero, R.C. Kessler, and A.R. Herzog. "The Social Stratification of Aging and Health." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 35 (1994), 213-234.

Documentation: \$34

International Social Survey Program (ISSP)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT I AND II, CUMULATIVE FILE, 1985-1986, 1990 (ICPSR 6233)

SUMMARY: The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This collection presents cumulative data from two surveys exploring the "role of government" topic: **International Social Survey Program: Role of Government, 1985-1986** (ICPSR 8909) and **International Social Survey Program: Role of Government II, 1990** (ICPSR 6010). Only those countries surveyed in both studies (Australia, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Italy) are represented in this cumulative file, and only those questions asked in both waves are included. These data report citizens' opinions on the functions of their national governments and on what governments should and should not be doing. Questions were asked concerning taxes, gun control, cuts in government spending, government creation of new jobs, government spending on environmental concerns, law enforcement, health issues, education, defense, unemployment benefits, and the cultural arts. Other items focused on the role of public protest meetings, publications, and demonstrations. Respondents were also queried about the role of government in several industries, including electric power, steel, banking, and insurance. Demographic variables include age, sex, marital status, employment status, occupation, union membership, education, political party affiliation, religion, vote in the last election, subjective social class standing, size of household, family income, and occupation.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 years and older in the nations of Australia, Germany, Great Britain, the United States, and Italy.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability samples.

NOTE: Data were made available through the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln, from whom a hardcopy codebook (ZA-No. 2240) may be obtained. Some, but not all, countries have a weight variable that must be used in all analyses.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: `FREQ.PR/MDATA.PR/REFORM.DOC`

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,970
Variables: 92
Record Length: 142
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER SURVEYS
37.0 AND 37.1: EUROPEAN DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM, MARCH-MAY 1992 (ICPSR 9956)
37.1: CONSUMER GOODS AND SOCIAL SECURITY, APRIL-MAY 1992 (ICPSR 9957)
37.2: ELDERLY EUROPEANS, APRIL-MAY 1992 (ICPSR 9958)
38.1: CONSUMER PROTECTION AND PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, NOVEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6045)
40.0: POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6360)

SUMMARY: These surveys queried respondents on standard Euro-Barometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the Common Market and the European Community (EC). Demographic and other background information was gathered on life satisfaction, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, trade union membership, region of residence, and occupation of the head of household, as well as the respondent's age, sex, marital status, number of children, education, occupation, work sector, religiosity, subjective social class, left-right political self-placement, use of media, and opinion leadership. Topics unique to each collection are described below.

ICPSR 9956: This dataset merges the responses to identical questions from two waves of Euro-Barometer surveys, **Euro-Barometer 37.0: Awareness and Importance of Maastricht and the Future of the**

European Community, March-April 1992 (ICPSR 9847), and **Euro-Barometer 37.1: Consumer Goods and Social Security, April-May 1992** (ICPSR 9957), on the following topics: the use of beer, wine, spirits, and other forms of alcohol; age at which the respondent began drinking; familiarity with major forms of drugs; age at which drugs were first offered; how difficult it was to get drugs; the means available for getting drugs; how the respondent viewed the drug problem; the top priority in eliminating the drug problem; diminishing the effects of drug use; whether drug use leads to AIDS, prostitution, health problems, social problems, violence, suicide, personality breakdowns, and problems with the law; opinions on several measures used to combat the effects of drug use; the major reasons for alcohol and drug use.

ICPSR 9957: Whether respondents read product information before purchasing, what additional product information they would like to see, what three things other than price were most important in deciding whether to purchase an item, whether it was necessary to have the same type of product information available for all members of the European Community (EC); whether respondents agreed that Social Security properly protects the unemployed, the elderly, the sick or disabled, those with work-related injuries or illness, and the poor; whether policies on pensions, minimum income, and unemployment should be decided by national governments or by the EC; whether foreigners should have the same Social Security benefits as citizens; whether respondents had a long-standing illness, disability, or infirmity; whether they had cut down their activity due to illness or injury; whether they had taken medicine or talked to a doctor within the last 30 days; which conditions they would see a doctor for and what type of examinations they had had in the past three years; what they paid for various medical services; the general quality of their health care; the nature and availability of health insurance; the main problems facing the elderly and the role the elderly play in society; respondents' views toward possible changes in pension terms, whether retirement should occur at a fixed age, what types of discrimination affect the elderly who are working, whether the government should introduce laws to try to stop age discrimination, whether a minimum level of income should be provided to the elderly, whether the elderly needing personal care should go into residential/nursing homes or should have social services help them remain in their

homes for as long as possible; whether they provided long-term care to anyone either living with them or not living with them, who was in the best position to decide which services are most important for the elderly, what was the best method of financing long-term care for the elderly, whether the EC was doing enough with regard to the elderly; what ages respondents retired/planned to retire, whether the retired felt their pensions to be adequate, whether working people looked forward to retiring, whether pensions should be extended to widows and dependent children, whether pensions should be reduced for those who work for earned income beyond retirement, whether pensions should be provided through government taxation, employer/employee contributions, or private contracts between workers and pension companies. For questions on drug use, see description of ICPSR 9956, above.

ICPSR 9958: What sorts of things in life were of interest to respondents; whether they were treated with more respect as they grew older; the extent to which they agreed with several popular conceptions about being older; whether they felt as though they were treated as second-class citizens by public institutions, certain professions, service providers, or their families; the amount of free time they had in their daily routines, what activities they had pursued during the past week, how often they saw their families, how much contact they had with young people and whether they would like to have more, how often they felt lonely; whether they were members of voluntary organizations or charity groups; whether they would join a political party formed to further the interests of the elderly; whether the respondent preferred a pension for the elderly to spend as they wished or reduced prices and concessions for the elderly; how they would describe their current financial situation, whether their financial situation was secure, and what made them feel financially secure or insecure; whether they had any long-standing illness, disability, or infirmity that limited their activities in any way; whether anyone gave them regular help or assistance with personal care or household tasks and who gave this care; to whom they would turn should they need extra help or assistance.

ICPSR 6045: Respondents' television viewing habits, whether they watched programs broadcast by satellite, their interest in a 24-hour European news channel, and their receptivity to purchasing and using HDTV (high definition television) technology; recent European Community initiatives on product safety, labeling, and consumer credit; problems respondents experienced as consumers over the last 12 months; what action they took if they wished to lodge a formal complaint; where they would turn for information on purchasing/selling products directly; their opinion regarding the uniformity of consumer protection policies across the Community, their level of satisfaction with current practices on the packaging and labeling of food-stuffs, and their knowledge of preservatives, additives, and colorings used in food products; recent travel experiences, use of products and services while traveling, opinions regarding the level of safety of these products and services as compared to those found in their own countries; recent issues in the news of interest to respondents; which professions they respected the most; recent visits to zoos, museums, and cultural institutions; how informed respondents were about science and technology issues, the sources of their information, opinions as to which subjects were "scientific" and which were not, knowledge of scientific methods of investigation and the importance of science and technology in their lives, the role the European Community plays in scientific research, and how effective Community countries were in the promotion of science and technologies as compared with Japan and the United States.

ICPSR 6360: Whether the respondent's family or friends were experiencing poverty or social exclusion, how often the respondent saw instances of poverty and social exclusion, whether the respondent believed that people had a chance of rising out of these circumstances, the main reasons for poverty and social exclusion, the best ways to combat these conditions, whether the fight against poverty and social exclusion should be a priority objective for the EC, whether respondents had given or would give any time to help disadvantaged people and what types of activities they had performed or would be prepared to perform; what the role of volunteer groups, unions, employers, and the European Community (EC) should be; comparisons of the current general economic and employment situations in respondents' countries, the financial situation of their

households, and their job situations with those of 12 months ago and 12 months ahead; ratings of housing, income, work, social entitlements, and health; how well-informed respondents felt about the EC, what sources of information about the EC they used, whether their country had benefited from being an EC member, the extent of their personal interest in EC matters.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom, as well as Norway. **ICPSR 9958:** Persons aged 60 and over. **ICPSR 6360:** Finland was also included.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

NOTE: Data processing for these collections was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,203 to 27,077 per collection
Variables: 161 to 638 per collection
Record Length: 257 to 755 per collection
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: \$3 (ICPSR 9956, 9958),
\$4 (ICPSR 9957, 6360); ICPSR 6045:
price not available at press time

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

**FLASH EURO-BAROMETER SURVEYS
OMNIBUS: UNITED EUROPE,
JANUARY 1992 (ICPSR 6109)
9: MAASTRICHT, FEBRUARY 1992
(ICPSR 6107)
10: EUROPEAN MANAGERS SURVEY,
APRIL 1992 (ICPSR 6108)
14 OMNIBUS: MAASTRICHT,
AUGUST 1992 (ICPSR 6110)**

SUMMARY: The "Flash" Euro-Barometer surveys differ from the regular Euro-Barometers in that they measure public opinion in the European Community regarding a single topic. Demographic information gathered includes sex, age, education, employment status, region of residence, political party preference, left-right political self-placement, and size of locality. For ICPSR 6108, additional information was also gathered on total employment, gross income, type of business, and respondent's position in the company.

ICPSR 6109: Preferences for the following names for a future united Europe: "European Community," "European Union," "Union of European Nations," "United Europe," "United Nations of Europe," "United States of Europe"; how respondents would place their political views on a left-right scale.

ICPSR 6107: Whether the respondent had heard or read anything about the Maastricht meeting or about the signing of the Treaty, what he/she remembered about the themes of the meeting and its resultant agreements, any positive or negative effects that the Treaty would have on the European Community and on the respondent's own country and personal life.

ICPSR 6108: If respondents were aware of and made use of various services provided by the Community as aids to small- and medium-sized enterprises and the channels (e.g., advertisements, direct mail, friends and relations) through which they heard about such services; if they had heard of the "European week for business" (and, if so, through what channels); where they would seek practical help in the areas of commercial relations and the search for business partners in other countries.

ICPSR 6110: If respondents were for or against a list of proposals dealing with economic, social, and political policies within the European Community.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. ICPSR 6108: Businessmen residing in the 12 member nations.

SAMPLING: ICPSR 6109 and 6110: Probability sampling and quota sampling. ICPSR 6107: Multistage national probability samples. ICPSR 6108: Sample drawn from Dun and Bradstreet listings.

NOTE: (1) Data processing for ICPSR 6107, 6108, and 6109 was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany. (2) Questionnaires in various European languages are available upon request.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments; ICPSR 6110: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements; ICPSR 6110: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,440 to 13,067 per collection
Variables: 16 to 89 per collection
Record Length: 36 to 95 per collection
Records Per Case: 1 (2 for ICPSR 6110)

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: prices not available at press time

Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham

**CENTRAL AND EASTERN
EURO-BAROMETER 4: POLITICAL
AND ECONOMIC CHANGE,
NOVEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6466)**

SUMMARY: The fourth round of Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer surveys was carried out in Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM),

Poland, Romania, European Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine. It assessed public support for the European Union as well as for political and economic change by asking respondents to comment on conditions within their own countries, the financial situation of their households as compared to 12 months ago and their expectations for the next year, and their attitudes toward a market economy, general economic reforms, and the process of privatizing state enterprises. Respondents were also probed about their level of satisfaction over the way democracy was developing in their country, how much respect there was for human rights, and the nations or organizations they felt the future of their country was most closely tied to. Demographic data collected on participants varied from country to country and may include information on age of the household head, education, age when education finished, occupation, marital status, employment status, religion, mother tongue, ethnic background, vote intention, political party preference, union membership, left/right political placement, sex, household composition, region, and income.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in 16 countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Poland, Romania, European Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,716
Variables: 64
Record Length: 137
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: price not available at press time

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1991 (POLITBAROMETER WEST) (ICPSR 6390)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1992 (POLITBAROMETER WEST) (ICPSR 6392)

Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) and USUMA (East Berlin)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1991 (POLITBAROMETER EAST) (ICPSR 6391)

GERMAN ELECTION STUDY, 1992 (POLITBAROMETER EAST) (ICPSR 6393)

SUMMARY: These data collections consist of a cumulative file of the Politbarometer surveys conducted in either the former East Germany or the former West Germany during the year indicated. In these surveys, certain topical questions were asked each month and others were asked irregularly or only once. Data common to all the collections cover the most important problems in Germany, level of satisfaction with democracy, party preference, voting behavior in the last federal election, and level of sympathy for coalition and opposition parties and politicians. Those surveyed also were asked about the economic situation in their part of the country, the competence of the administration and the opposition in solving economic problems there, and their own economic situation. Additional questions unique to each collection are described below.

ICPSR 6390: The federal railway system, preferences for chancellor, level of support for parties forming coalitions, the similarity/diversity of German political parties, the impact of parliamentary decisions, the competence of the East German administration to alleviate economic problems, whether the Gulf War or the unification of Germany was the main reason for the increasing taxation, the justice of sharing debt between East and West Germany, the dissatisfaction of East Germans with their living situation, the cooperation between the administration and the opposition to solve problems in the East, aid to the Soviet Union, the independence of the Baltic states, whether the Serbs or the Croats were guilty of the violence in the former Yugoslavia, attitudes toward foreigners in Germany, the rights of asylum seekers.

ICPSR 6392: Attitudes toward foreigners living in Germany; the most important federal politician; the most important chancellor in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany; the need for a foreign work force; the stability of the Deutsche mark; expected tax increases; the asylum policy; becoming part of the European Union; preserving the status of German as an official language; the potential danger to Germany from the dissolution of the Soviet Union; housing; crime; health care reform; the need for a professional army; military intervention in the former Yugoslavia; level of sympathy toward France, Great Britain, Israel, Greece, Poland, Russia, Spain, and the United States; preference for Bill Clinton or George Bush as president of the United States; trips to East Germany since the unification.

ICPSR 6391: Whom the respondent considered to be the most important politician in the Federal Republic of Germany, expectations regarding the outcome of the next election for the Free Democratic Coalition (FDP), the ousting of Honecker, STASI (Secret Service), Berlin or Bonn as the capital, the level of satisfaction with living circumstances under western standards, the possibility of moving to West Germany.

ICPSR 6393: The ideal chancellor for Germany, the stability of the Deutsche mark, taxation, the rights of asylum seekers, the need for a professional German army, the European Union, Maastricht, German as an official language, STASI (the German Secret Service), Honecker's escape, attitudes toward different European ethnic groups and nations.

UNIVERSE: Citizens of the former German Democratic Republic (East Germany) (ICPSR 6391 and 6393) or the former Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) (ICPSR 6390 and 6392) aged 18 and over living in private households with telephones.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage random sample.

NOTE: (1) These polls only contain data from the part of Germany in which they were conducted (the former East or West Germany). (2) The codebooks are in German with special formatting characters where diacritical marks occur. They also contain ^L (ASCII) page breaks and page headers every 67 lines in conformity with standard European page length. Introductory matter added by ICPSR is also formatted at 67 lines per page for consistency.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: *FREQ.PR*

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 11,143 to 11,921 per collection
Variables: 277 to 351 per collection
Record Length: 352 to 422 per collection
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Michael Lewis-Beck

FRENCH ELECTION PRE-TEST SURVEY, 1994 (ICPSR 6434)

SUMMARY: This data collection represents a pre-test of a presidential election questionnaire and includes questions purposefully made to be similar to questions found in the American National Election Studies. In March of 1994, 400 adults in the Paris, France, region were queried about the upcoming elections—in particular, their "respect" for specific candidates, approval/disapproval of the current prime minister and president, and opinion of the current government economic policy. General attitudes toward women, immigrants, religion, and crime were also elicited along with basic respondent background information such as voter status, voting history, political self-identification, party affiliation, sex, age, education level, income level, employment, and occupation.

UNIVERSE: Adults (aged 18 and older) in the Paris, France, region.

SAMPLING: One-half male and one-half female quota sample. Age and social class quotas also applied.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data File
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 400
 Variables: 47
 Record Length: 80
 Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSS Export File
 Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$3

Asher Arian and Michal Shamir

ISRAELI ELECTION STUDY, 1992 (ICPSR 6269)

SUMMARY: This election study was carried out in one panel between June 8–18, 1992, days before the elections for the 13th Knesset, the Israeli parliament. The study investigated attitudes toward issues on the national agenda, the evaluation of parties and candidates, political trends, and electoral behavior of the respondents and their families, as well as respondents' anticipated voting behavior in the coming elections.

UNIVERSE: Adult Jewish population in Israel, not including residents of kibbutzim and settlers in the occupied territories.

SAMPLING: Representative sample of the population.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,192 Variables: 186 Record Length: 128 Records Per Case: 2	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 53
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Arian, Asher, and Michal Shamir. *The Elections in Israel, 1992* (in press). Albany, NY: SUNY Press.

Shachar, A., and Michal Shamir. "Modeling the 1992 Elections." In Asher Arian and Michal Shamir (eds.), *The Elections in Israel, 1992* (in press). Albany, NY: SUNY Press.

Arian, Asher, and Michal Shamir. "Two Reversals in Israeli Politics: 1992 Is Not 1977." *Electoral Studies*, 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only

C. van der Eijk, G.A. Irwin, and B. Niemoeller

DUTCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION STUDIES

1986 (ICPSR 8876)

1986: STRATIFIED SAMPLE (ICPSR 9378)

SUMMARY: These studies, parts of a series of national election studies undertaken in the Netherlands, focused on the elections for the Second Chamber of Parliament on May 21, 1986. **ICPSR 8876** included questions on government policies and on specific political issues such as abortion, euthanasia, nuclear energy, nuclear armaments, and income differences. The survey also examined each respondent's voting behavior and vote intentions in the 1986 Second Chamber elections as well as respondent exposure to polls and expectation of election results. A second wave of interviews conducted after the 1986 elections included trait evaluations of key political figures and sympathy scores toward various political parties and social movements. Other variables cover party identification, coalition preferences, union membership, and religion. **ICPSR 9378** consists of a short post-election interview with a sample drawn from the Dutch electorate, stratified according to party preference. Many of the questions asked in this survey parallel those appearing in ICPSR 8876. In addition, questions generated by hypotheses about the behavior of supporters of small political parties in general were also included. This collection also contains information from a weekly poll in which the respondents had participated earlier and which was used to stratify the sample. Topics covered include attitudes on political issues such as the economy, social security, and foreign workers; experiences with unemployment; religious views; and attitudes toward political parties and other factors important to party choice. Demographic data such as age, sex, and occupation are also included.

UNIVERSE: Eligible voters in the May 21, 1986, election for the Second Chamber of

Parliament living in households listed in the Netherlands mail-delivery register.

SAMPLING: ICPSR 8876: To obtain a fresh sample for the 1986 election, the same procedure employed in the 1981 and 1982 Dutch Parliamentary Election Studies was used. A sample of households was drawn from the Netherlands mail-delivery register. From each household, one person was selected at random (by a fixed and predetermined procedure) from all those eligible to vote in the May 21, 1986, election for the Second Chamber of Parliament. ICPSR 9378: Information on party preference collected in a number of samples of the Dutch electorate in 1985 and 1986 was used to establish pools for drawing a stratified sample for telephone interviewing. Only respondents who indicated a specific party preference were included in one of 11 pools, which corresponded to both major and minor political parties in the Netherlands. Approximately 75 respondents from each pool were interviewed by telephone.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Export File (ICPSR 8876) and SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,630 and 782 Variables: 385 and 112 Record Length: 635 and 154 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 80 and 76	Part 3: SPSS Export File (ICPSR 8876 only) Record Length: 80
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

van Holsteyn, J.J.M., G.A. Irwin, and C. van der Eijk (eds.). *De Nederlandse Kiezer 1986*. Amsterdam: SWIDOC, 1987.

van der Eijk, C., and Ph. van Praag, Jr. (eds.). *De Strijd om de Meerderheid. De Verkiezingen van 1986*. Amsterdam: CT Press, 1987.

Irwin, G.A., C. van der Eijk, J.J.M. van Holsteyn, and B. Niemoeller. "Verzuiling, Issues, Kandidaten en Ideologie in de Verkiezingen van 1986." *Acta Politica* 22, 2 (1987), 129–179.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4B (ICPSR 6271)

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File 4B contains sample data weighted to represent the total United States population. The collection also contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Additional population and housing variables include items such as age, ancestry, disability, citizenship, education, income, marital status, race, sex, travel time to work, hours worked, rent, persons in household, acreage of property, tenure, value of housing unit, number of vehicles, and monthly owner costs. Data are provided for states (and the District of Columbia) and their county subareas. Within STF 4B, data for each state are represented in one "A" record file and up to 49 "B" record files. The "A" records contain 123 population tables and 80 housing tables. These include five population tables and one housing table showing 37 categories of race and five population tables and one housing table with 26 categories of Hispanic origin. Data are included for all persons for each summary level and geographic component level within a unit of geography. More detailed data are presented in 178 population and 85 housing tables in the "B" records. The "B" records include a separate file for all persons and up to 48 separate race and Hispanic-origin files.

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

NOTE: Each state will have one "A" record and up to 49 "B" records when complete (if a state's population does not include a specific race or Hispanic origin characteristic). STF 4B files are periodically being released by the Census Bureau. Users should consult CDNet for specific part information and to determine availability of files from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files per state

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Record A, All Persons	Record B, Mexican
Record B, All Persons	Record B, Puerto Rican
Record B, White	Record B, Cuban
Record B, Black	Record B, Other Hispanic
Record B, American	Record B, Dominican
Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	(from the Dominican Republic)
Record B, American	Record B, Central
Indian	American
Record B, Eskimo	Record B, Costa Rican
Record B, Aleut	Record B, Guatemalan
Record B, Asian or Pacific	Record B, Honduran
Islander	Record B, Nicaraguan
Record B, Asian	Record B, Panamanian
Record B, Chinese	Record B, Salvadoran
Record B, Filipino	Record B, South American
Record B, Japanese	Record B, Argentinean
Record B, Asian Indian	Record B, Chilean
Record B, Korean	Record B, Colombian
Record B, Vietnamese	Record B, Ecuadorian
Record B, Cambodian	Record B, Peruvian
Record B, Hmong	Record B, Venezuelan
Record B, Laotian	Record B, White, Not of
Record B, Thai	Hispanic Origin
Record B, Pacific Islander	Record B, Black, Not of
Record B, Hawaiian	Hispanic Origin
Record B, Samoan	Record B, American
Record B, Other Race	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, Not of
Record B, Guamanian	Hispanic Origin
Record B, Hispanic Origin	Record B, Asian or
(Of Any Race)	Pacific Islander, Not of Hispanic Origin
Record B, Other Races, Not of Hispanic Origin	

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: varies by file
Variables: approx. 540 to 1,000 per part
Record Length: 8,093
Records Per Case: 5 to 8 per part

Documentation: \$24

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

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA DATA BOOK [UNITED STATES]: 1991 (ICPSR 6398)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides statistics gathered from a variety of federal agencies and national associations. Demographic, economic, and governmental data from both the federal government and private agencies are presented to enable multi-area comparisons as well as single-area profiles. Current estimates and benchmarks census results are included. Data are available for five types of geographic coverage: (1) Metro Areas data cover 249 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), 17 consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), 54 primary metropolitan statistical areas (PSMAs), and 16 New England county met-

ropolitan areas (NECMAs). Metro Areas data include the following general subjects: area and population, households, vital statistics, health, education, crime, housing, money income, personal income, civilian labor force, employment, construction, commercial office space, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, service industries, banking, federal funds and grants, and government employment. There are 14 data files for Metro Areas. (2) State Metro/Nonmetro data cover the United States, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan portions of these areas. State Metro/Nonmetro data include most of the subjects listed for Metro Areas. There are six State Metro/Nonmetro data files. (3) Metro Counties data cover 336 metropolitan areas and their component counties and include topics identical to those presented in the State Metro/Nonmetro sets. Six data files are supplied for Metro Counties. (4) Metro Central Cities data cover 336 metropolitan areas and their 522 central cities and 336 outside central cities portions. Metro Central Cities variables are limited to 13 items, which include area and population, money income, civilian labor force, and retail trade. There is one Metro Central Cities data file. (5) States data cover the United States, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and census regions and divisions. States data include the same items as the Metro Areas data, plus information on social welfare programs, geography and environment, domestic travel and parks, gross state product, poverty, wealth holders, business, research and development, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, minerals and mining, transportation, communications, energy, state government, federal government, and elections. There are 101 files of States data.

UNIVERSE: The universe varies from item to item within the files, e.g., all persons, all housing units, all local governments.

NOTE: (1) This collection includes a utility program (UTILITY2) and 12 other associated files that may enable users to partition and/or recombine data files to suit their special needs. (2) There is a data dictionary available for each data file in this collection. (3) The Metro Central Cities file has 1,335 records—the technical documentation incorrectly lists this file as having 1,333 records. (4) The data are presented in comma-delimited format. (5) This collection is available only on three high-density 3.5-inch diskettes. The files are not compressed. The contents of the diskettes are

as follows: D00167: Metro Areas and State Metro/Nonmetro files, D00168: Metro Counties and Metro Central Cities files, D00169: States files. Each diskette also includes the utility program and 12 other associated files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 128 data files + data dictionaries + accompanying computer programs

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: \$8

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEYS

1990: MSA CORE AND

SUPPLEMENT FILE (ICPSR 6462)

1992: MSA CORE FILE (ICPSR 6464)

SUMMARY: These data collections present information on characteristics of housing units in selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of the United States. Although the unit of analysis is the housing unit rather than its occupants, the survey also is a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of household residents. Data collected include general housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, types of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, heating and air-conditioning equipment, and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments; cost of services such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance; and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Also included is information on whether the household received government assistance to help pay heating or cooling costs or for other energy-related services. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by respondents who have recently moved. Additionally, indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are supplied. Housing quality variables include privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen facilities, basement or roof leakage, break-

downs of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, variables include use of an exterminator service, existence of boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data provided on the householder include years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy.

UNIVERSE: All housing units in 11 (ICPSR 6462) or 8 (ICPSR 6464) selected MSAs.

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

NOTE: There are two inaccuracies in the technical documentation for ICPSR 6464: (1) The record length for all data files is incorrectly listed as 1,940, when it is actually 1,968, and (2) the geographic coverage statement incorrectly lists Buffalo, New York, and San Jose, California, which are actually not covered by this data collection. Additionally, the 1992 MSA data represent a change in that eight MSAs were surveyed (instead of 11, as were surveyed in previous years) from the rotating sample of 44 MSAs.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: ICPSR 6462: 11 data files; ICPSR 6464: 8 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

ICPSR 6462:

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,688 to 5,873 per part
Variables: approx. 1,140
Record Length: 1,984
Records Per Case: 1

ICPSR 6464:

Part 1: Birmingham, Alabama
Part 2: Cleveland, Ohio
Part 3: Indianapolis, Indiana
Part 4: Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Missouri
Part 5: Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, Virginia
Part 6: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Part 7: Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, Rhode Island-Massachusetts
Part 8: Salt Lake City, Utah

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,767 to 5,490 per part
Variables: approx. 1,000
Record Length: 1,968
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Current Housing Reports, Housing Characteristics of the United States in 1991." Series H-150-91. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Documentation: \$18 per collection

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1991: NATIONAL FILE (ICPSR 6385)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on the characteristics of a national sample of housing units. Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, types of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, heating and air-conditioning equipment, and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments, cost of services such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance, and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Also included is information on whether the household received government assistance to help pay heating or cooling costs or for other energy-related services. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by respondents who have recently moved. Additionally, indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are supplied. Housing quality variables include privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen facilities,

basement or roof leakage, breakdowns of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, variables include use of an exterminator service, existence of boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder. Additional data provided on the householder include years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy.

UNIVERSE: Housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: The basic sample of approximately 55,000 housing units was selected from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing records and updated by a sample of addresses from building permits to include new construction and conversions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 59,491
Variables: approx. 2,200
Record Length: 3,340
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Current Housing Reports, Housing Characteristics of the United States in 1991." Series H-150-91. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Documentation: \$19

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

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, NATIONAL SAMPLE: CENSUS DETAIL FILE, 1980 (ICPSR 6218)

SUMMARY: This file contains 1980 Census detail data along with an American Housing Survey (AHS) scrambled control number, which can be used to match to any AHS National sample file for 1985 or later. Geographic areas identified on each rec-

ord are regions, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan areas, inside/outside central city, urban/rural areas, and place size.

UNIVERSE: Housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: Unclustered, stratified, systematic sample of housing units from the 1980 Census Sample of Housing Units.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 51,820
Variables: 384
Record Length: 672
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Current Housing Reports, Housing Characteristics of the United States in 1990." Series H-150-90. Washington, DC: Bureau of the Census.

Documentation: \$17

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

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP) 1990 PANEL: WAVES 1-5 LONGITUDINAL MICRODATA FILE (ICPSR 6124)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains basic demographic, social, and economic data for each member of interviewed households during the first five of the eight waves of the **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1990 Panel** (ICPSR 9722). 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. Nonwork-

ers 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 +
database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 65,369
Variables: approx. 229
Record Length: 12,600
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Interviewers' Manual (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: \$9

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

**SURVEY OF INCOME AND
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (SIPP)
1992 PANEL (ICPSR 6429)**

SUMMARY: This is the eighth panel of a longitudinal survey designed to provide detailed information on the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. These data examine the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in American society and gauge the effects of federal and state programs on the well-being of families and individuals. There are three basic elements contained in the survey. The first is a control card that records basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in a household, as well as changes in such characteristics over the course of the interviewing period. The second element is the core portion of the questionnaire, with questions repeated at each interview on labor force activity, types and amounts of income, participation in various cash and noncash benefit programs, attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation. The third element consists of topical modules, which are a series of supplemental questions asked during selected household visits. Topical modules include some core data to help link individuals to the core files.

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.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files + database dictionaries

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Wave 1 Core
Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 204,940
Variables: approx. 750
Record Length: 1,460
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Data Dictionary
for Wave 1 Core
Microdata File
Record Length: 80

Part 5: Wave 2 Core
Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 196,131
Variables: approx. 750
Record Length: 1,460
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Data Dictionary
for Wave 2 Core
Microdata File
Record Length: 80

Part 9: Wave 3 Core
Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 198,370
Variables: approx. 750
Record Length: 1,460
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Data Dictionary
for Wave 3 Core
Microdata File
Record Length: 80

Part 13: Wave 4 Core
Microdata File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 196,551
Variables: approx. 750
Record Length: 1,460
Records Per Case: 1

Part 14: Data Dictionary
for Wave 4 Core
Microdata File
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$18

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

**COUNTY POPULATION ESTIMATES
BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE [UNITED
STATES]: 1991 (ICPSR 6426)**

SUMMARY: This data collection includes estimates of the resident population of the 3,141 counties in the United States as defined in the 1990 Census. Data are grouped by five-year age category (ages 0-4, 5-9, etc.), sex, and modified race (white, Black, other) for 1991. These estimates were de-

veloped by extrapolating from modified 1990 Census files.

UNIVERSE: All counties in the United States as identified in the 1990 Decennial Census.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,141
Variables: 23
Record Length: 153
Records Per Case: 6

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

**CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS
REPORT (CFFR), FISCAL YEAR 1993
(ICPSR 6408)**

SUMMARY: The CFFR covers federal expenditures or obligations for the following categories: grants, salaries and wages, procurement contracts, direct payments for individuals, other direct payments, direct loans, guaranteed or insured loans, and insurance. Information available in the CFFR Data File includes the government identification code, program identification code, object/assistance type code, amount in whole dollars, and FIPS code. For each unique government unit code all programs are listed, and for each program all records with different object categories are listed. The CFFR Geographic Reference File contains the name and governmental unit code for all state, county, and subcounty areas in the country. In addition, the file contains associated geographic codes (FIPS, GSA, MSA, and Census Bureau place codes), the 1990 population, and the congressional districts serving each government unit. The CFFR Program Identification File contains program identification codes and their respective program titles. The CFFR Federal Agency File contains all four-digit (FIPS-95) codes identifying specific agencies.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: CFFR Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 344,697 Variables: 15 Record Length: 48 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: CFFR Geographic Reference File, 103rd Congress File Structure: rectangular Cases: 45,991 Variables: 29 Record Length: 132 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: CFFR Program Identification File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,075 Variables: 2 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: CFFR Federal Agency File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 310 Variables: 3 Record Length: 132 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1993." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1993, Volume I: County Areas, and Volume II: Subcounty Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. "Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Fiscal Year 1993: Volume II: Subcounty Areas." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

103RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT GEOGRAPHIC ENTITY FILE, 1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6425)

SUMMARY: These data describe the geographic relationships of the 103rd congressional districts to selected governmental and statistical geographic entities for the entire United States, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each record represents a census geo-

graphic tabulation unit (GTUB), a unique combination of geographic codes expressing specific geographic relationships. This file provides the following information: state, congressional district, county and county subdivision, place, American Indian/Alaska Native area, urbanized area, urban/rural descriptor, and Metropolitan Statistical Area/Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA/PMSA).

UNIVERSE: All congressional districts as identified in the 1990 Decennial Census.

NOTE: A list of all 1990 Census blocks split by a 103rd congressional district boundary and the congressional district to which they were assigned is available in Appendix A of the documentation.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 66,471
Variables: 19
Record Length: 70
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: price not available at press time

Office of Economic Opportunity

FEDERAL OUTLAYS, 1976-1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6029)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains detailed information on fiscal outlays of the United States federal government to counties and cities for the years 1976-1980. These data reflect the distribution of federal dollar outlays by program, influence activity, and geography and, as such, provide a guide for planning and budgeting researchers. There are four types of files for each fiscal year and for a transition quarter in 1976. (1) The county and state files cover each county and state in the United States. There is one record for each appropriation within each program within each county. The files include appropriations, programs, type of assistance, type of transaction, outlays in dollars, beneficiaries, and state control of federal outlays. (2) The city files cover each city in the United States with a population of 25,000 or more. There is one record for each appropriation within each program within each city. The files include the same variables as

the county and state files. (3) The geographic table files provide data by state, county, and city codes, geographic names, rural/urban codes, and Appalachian and Mexican border indicators. They also identify congressional districts and give the total population figures and national ranking by population. (4) The program appropriations files supply data by agency codes and names, function codes and names, program identifiers, and national dollar outlays by function and agency.

UNIVERSE: All federal outlays of the executive branch of the United States government except for those omitted for security reasons. County outlays include funds also reported at the city level, except for independent cities that are treated as counties. Federal influence activities are also included.

NOTE: (1) Federal Outlays, County and City Master Files, Fiscal Year 1980

(ICPSR 8082) contains data identical to Parts 21 and 22 of this collection. (2) The documentation for this study also covers years prior to 1976. Documentation relevant to years 1976-1980 can be found on pages 001-016, 101-183, and 190-204 of the codebook.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 24 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1,5,9,13,17,21: County and State Files File Structure: rectangular Cases: 294,704 to 397,951 per part Variables: 19 Record Length: 89 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14,18,22: City Files File Structure: rectangular Cases: 104,282 to 146,774 per part Variables: 19 Record Length: 89 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 3,7,11,15,19,23: Geographic Table Files File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,424 to 4,469 per part Variables: 17 Record Length: 109 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16,20,24: Program Appropriations Files File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,050 to 2,638 per part Variables: 10 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$9

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

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEYS

1991 (ICPSR 6430)

1991: DRUG MENTIONS (ICPSR 6431)

SUMMARY: The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) provides data from samples of patient records selected from a national sample of office-based physicians. These national estimates describe the utilization of ambulatory medical care services in the United States. In 1991, there were 33,795 patient records provided by 1,354 doctors who participated in the survey. Data in **ICPSR 6430** include the expected source of payment, the patient's problem, prior visit status, referral status, physician's diagnoses, diagnostic and therapeutic services provided, disposition and duration of the visit, and physician characteristics such as geographic location and specialization. The Drug Mentions file (**ICPSR 6431**) contains information on all drugs/medications ordered, administered, or provided during office visits. Variables cover medication code, generic name and code, brand name, entry status, prescription status, federal controlled substance status, composition status, and related ingredient codes. Both collections include demographic information such as the age, race, and sex of the patient.

UNIVERSE: Office visits to nonfederally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association (AMA) or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) as "office-based, patient care" (excluding specialties of anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology), from 112 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the United States.

SAMPLING: The 1991 NAMCS sample included 2,540 physicians: 2,276 medical doctors and 264 doctors of osteopathy. The survey utilized a multistage probability sample design. Primary sampling units were selected in the first stage, physician practices within PSUs in the second stage, and patient visits to selected physicians in the third stage.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR
(ICPSR 6430)/FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 33,795 and 37,429
Variables: approx. 116 and 90
Record Length: 180 and 271
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: Background and Methodology." *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2-No. 61, DHEW Pub. (HRA) 74-1335. Health Resources Administration. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, March 1974.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "1991 Summary: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey." *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 230. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 91-1250. Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, 1991.

Documentation: \$4 per collection

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS

1990: FAMILY RESOURCES

SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6432)

1991: HEARING SUPPLEMENT

(ICPSR 6433)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. These supplements include variables from the core Person File for their respective years (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1990** [ICPSR 9839] and **National Health Interview Survey, 1991** [ICPSR 6049]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to **ICPSR 6432** cover individuals' health benefits (Medicare, Medicaid, private hospital insurance, and employer or union-based coverage), amount of coverage and income received from employment, benefits (Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, Disability), public assistance (food stamps, Aid for Dependent Children), and savings or other types of bank accounts. **ICPSR 6433** supplies information on hearing impairment and deafness, such as range of age at the start of hearing problems, ringing noises heard, Gallaudet hearing scale scores, use of hearing aids, medical treatment, surgery, hospitalization, and medication used for hearing problems.

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

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage probability design.

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/
FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 119,631 and 120,032
Variables: approx. 171 and 125
Record Length: 465 and 364
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

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

Documentation: \$4 per collection

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1992 (ICPSR 6459)

SUMMARY: The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) collects medical and demographic information annually from a sample of hospital discharge records. Variables include the patients' demographic characteristics (sex, age, race, mari-

tal status), dates of admission and discharge, status at discharge, final diagnoses, surgical and nonsurgical procedures, dates of surgeries, and sources of payment. Information on hospital characteristics such as bedsize, ownership, and region of the country is also included. The medical information is coded using the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM).

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

SAMPLING: The redesigned (as of 1988) NHDS sample includes with certainty all hospitals with 1,000 or more beds or 40,000 or more discharges annually. The remaining sample of hospitals is based on a stratified three-stage design. The first stage consists of selection of 112 primary sampling units (PSUs) that comprise a probability subsample of PSUs used in the 1985-1994 National Health Interview Surveys. The second stage consists of selection of noncertainty hospitals from the sample PSUs. At the third stage, a sample of discharges was selected by a systematic random sampling technique. For 1992, the sample consisted of 528 hospitals. Of these, 14 were found to be ineligible. Of the 514 eligible hospitals, 494 hospitals responded to the survey.

NOTE: (1) Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. (2) In 1988, the NHDS was redesigned to provide geographic sampling comparability with other surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), to update the sample of hospitals selected into the survey, and to maximize the use of data collected through automated systems. Changes in the survey may affect trend data, that is, some of the differences between NHDS statistics based on the 1965-1987 sample and statistics based on the sample drawn for the new design may be due to sampling error rather than changes in hospital utilization.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used

for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 274,273
Variables: approx. 53
Record Length: 205
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Development of the Design of the NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey." *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000, Series 2-No. 39. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, September 1970.

Documentation: \$4

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

NATIONAL MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH SURVEY, 1988: LONGITUDINAL FOLLOW-UP, 1991 (ICPSR 6401)

SUMMARY: This follow-up to the **National Maternal and Infant Health Survey, 1988 (NMIHS)** (ICPSR 9730) consists of three components that provide information on early childhood morbidity and health. The Live Birth Survey (Part 1) obtained data on national health issues affecting children, such as child development, effects of low birth weight, childhood injury, child care, pediatric care, health insurance coverage, child safety, and acute and chronic childhood illnesses. For the Medical Provider Survey (Part 12), respondents to the Live Birth Survey were asked to provide the names of all medical providers and hospitals where their children were diagnosed,

treated, and/or admitted. Each health care provider was asked to supply information on its organization, the child's health status and history, and each visit or hospitalization. The Fetal and Infant Death Survey (Part 21) interviewed women who were identified through the 1988 NMIHS as having lost a fetus or an infant during the study period. These respondents were reinterviewed to gather information about their health and about any pregnancies since their loss in 1988. The 1991 follow-up data can be merged with data from the 1988 NMIHS, which was designed to explore factors that cause negative pregnancy outcomes.

SAMPLING: The Live Birth Survey sample consists of women who had completed the baseline NMIHS questionnaire and whose children were alive at the time of the 1991 interview. African Americans and low birth-weight infants were oversampled in the NMIHS. The sample for the Medical Provider Survey was identified by Live Birth Survey respondents who indicated that one or more providers or hospitals had given care to their children after birth. The Fetal and Infant Death Survey sample consisted of 2,000 cases drawn from the NMIHS—1,000 infant death cases and 1,000 fetal death cases.

NOTE: (1) For the Live Birth Survey and the Medical Provider Survey, verbatim responses to open-ended questions are supplied in separate files designated as "Other, Specify." For the Live Birth Survey data, model SAS procedures are supplied to assist the user in analyzing these data using different samples. (2) Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

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

ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + SAS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

Part 1: Live Birth Survey Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,285 Variables: 706 Record Length: 1,159 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Frequencies for Live Birth Survey Data Record Length: 80
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Parts 3–5: SAS Input, Label, and Proc Format Statements for Live Birth Survey Data Record Length: 80	Parts 6–9: Model SAS Procedures A, B, C, and D for Live Birth Survey Data Record Length: 80
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Part 10: Live Birth Survey Data—Other, Specify File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,574 Variables: 5 Record Length: 104 Records Per Case: 1	Part 11: SAS Input Statements for Live Birth Survey Data—Other, Specify Record Length: 80
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Part 12: Medical Provider Survey Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 99,117 Variables: 197 Record Length: 751 Records Per Case: 1	Part 13: Frequencies for Medical Provider Survey Data Record Length: 80
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Parts 14–16: SAS Input, Label, and Proc Format Statements for Medical Provider Survey Data Record Length: 80	Part 17: Medical Provider Survey Data—Other, Specify File Structure: rectangular Cases: 103 Variables: 5 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 18: SAS Input Statements for Medical Provider Survey Data—Other, Specify Record Length: 80	Part 19: Medical Provider Survey Data, Visit—Other, Specify File Structure: rectangular Cases: 23,374 Variables: 6 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 20: SAS Input Statements for Medical Provider Survey Data, Visit—Other, Specify
Record Length: 80

Part 21: Fetal and Infant Death Survey Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,637
Variables: 351
Record Length: 671
Records Per Case: 1

Part 22: Frequencies for Fetal and Infant Death Survey Data
Record Length: 80

Part 23–25: SAS Input, Label, and Proc Format Statements for Fetal and Infant Death Survey Data
Record Length: 80

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: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, DISABILITY DAYS AND MEDICAL CONDITIONS **[PUBLIC USE TAPE 29] (ICPSR 6473)**

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. Public Use Tape 29 provides information on disability days and household-reported medical conditions for 1987. There are five data files in this collection. Part 1, Medical Conditions Data, contains one record for each medical condition reported by a respondent. Variables include information on whether the respondent saw or talked to a medical provider about the condition, beginning and ending dates of the condition, whether the condition was due to an accident, the body area affected by the condition, and whether the respondent or a doctor discovered the condition. In Part 2, Disability Days Data, a record represents a unique disability defined by the combination of disability type and disability period. Variables describe up to four different types of disabilities due to illness or injury that

were collected over the four rounds of the interviews. The types of disabilities are work-loss days, school-loss days, bed days, and restricted-activity days. In addition, beginning and ending dates of the disability period, number of disability days, and medical conditions associated with a disability period are also included. Part 3, Disability Days to Medical Conditions Link File, contains the variables necessary to link each disability days record in Part 2 with one or more of the condition records in Part 1. Variables include the type of event this record links to, condition number, condition ID, event number, event ID, person ID, and provider number. Part 4, Medical Conditions to Medical Utilization and Expenditures Link File, contains the variables necessary to link each condition record in Part 1 with one or more of the records contained in **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Prescribed Medicine Data [Public Use Tape 14.1]** (ICPSR 9746), **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey Data on Home Health Care and Medical Equipment Purchases and Rentals [Public Use Tape 14.2]** (ICPSR 9944), **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Dental Visit Data [Public Use Tape 14.3]** (ICPSR 9814), **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Household Survey, Hospital Stays Data [Public Use Tape 14.4]** (ICPSR 9840), or **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Ambulatory Medical Visit Data [Public Use Tape 14.5]** (ICPSR 9881). Variables include original dwelling unit, person number, person identifier, condition number, condition ID, event number and identifier, provider number, and type of event this record links to. Part 5, NMES Household Survey Modified ICD-9-CM Label File, contains a record for each of the condition codes reported in the NMES Household Survey and the Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives (SAIAN).

UNIVERSE: All people in the civilian, non-institutionalized population in the United States who reported at least one disability period and/or at least one medical condition related to a disability period and/or to one or more of the medical services or goods used during 1987 and who responded for their entire period of eligibility in 1987.

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. The special policy interest groups include poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: **FREQ.PR**

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

Part 1: Medical Conditions Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 91,123 Variables: approx. 83 Record Length: 763 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Disability Days Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 43,320 Variables: approx. 32 Record Length: 98 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Link File—Disability Days to Medical Conditions Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 46,856 Variables: approx. 9 Record Length: 68 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Link File—Medical Conditions to Medical Utilization and Expenditures Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 246,217 Variables: approx. 10 Record Length: 57 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: NMES Household Survey Modified ICD-9-CM Label File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,395 Variables: approx. 2 Record Length: 30 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133
	Part 7: SAS Data Definition Statements for All Parts Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$27, partially machine-readable

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT, FACILITY USE AND EXPENDITURE DATA FOR RESIDENTS OF FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION [RESEARCH FILE 22R] (ICPSR 6467)

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The NMES Research File 22R contains use and expenditure data on a nationally representative sample of persons who spent any time in facilities for persons with mental retardation during 1987. These data are from the **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component** (ICPSR 9280), which is a survey of nursing/personal care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded and residents admitted to those facilities. Variables from the person-level data include demographic characteristics (age, race, sex), admission dates, vital status during 1987 (living or deceased), residence history, spouse characteristics (age, health), insurance coverage, income, and medical conditions (epilepsy, mental retardation, schizophrenia). The institutional stay data contain one record per stay for stays associated with a formal admission and/or discharge. Variables include information on episodes of institutional care, dates of stays (beginning date and ending date), and institutional characteristics such as size, ownership, and certification status. The expenditures and sources of payment billing data contain one record per bill for each eligible facility.

UNIVERSE: Individuals who were admitted to a facility for persons with mental retardation during 1987.

SAMPLING: The NMES Institutional Population Component sample was based on a two-stage probability design with facilities selected in the first stage and persons within facilities in the second stage. Three strata were used for the facility sample: nursing and personal care homes with three or more beds, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded with 3-15 beds, and all remaining facilities for the mentally retarded with more than 15 beds.

A total of 810 nursing and personal care homes and 691 facilities for the mentally retarded were sampled. Research File 22R contains data on the residents of the facilities for persons with mental retardation.

NOTE: Records in these files can be linked to each other and to all NMES public use tapes from the Institutional Population Component by using the person identifier (SPERIDX) and facility identifiers (OFIDX and FIDX). NMES research files are intended for users who are familiar with NMES public use tapes and have experience analyzing complex survey data. The files have not been subjected to the same level of quality control as standard NMES public use tapes, and therefore the data should be analyzed and interpreted with care. The three data files in this collection are similar in structure and content to those provided on **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component, Facility Use and Expenditure Data for Nursing and Personal Care Home Residents [Public Use Tape 17]** (ICPSR 6158). Users should consult the NMES Public Use Tape 17 documentation for details on file structure, data editing, and methods of creating constructed variables.

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 Characteristics Data	Part 2: Institutional Stay Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,421	Cases: 5,313
Variables: 159	Variables: 32
Record Length: 327	Record Length: 108
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Expenditures and Sources of Payment Billing Data	Part 4: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionaries
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 133
Cases: 43,216	
Variables: 274	
Record Length: 1,015	
Records Per Case: 1	

Part 5: SAS Data Definition Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: price not available at press time

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

NATIONAL NURSING HOME SURVEY FOLLOW-UP: MORTALITY DATA, 1984-1990 (ICPSR 6435)

SUMMARY: The **National Nursing Home Survey Follow-Up (NNHSF) (Wave I, 1987 (ICPSR 9813), Wave II, 1988 (ICPSR 9838), and Wave III, 1990 (ICPSR 6142))** is a longitudinal study that followed the cohort of current and discharged residents sampled in the **National Nursing Home Survey, 1985 (NNHS) (ICPSR 8914)**. To generate the mortality data for this collection, 12,348 NNHSF records were matched to the National Death Index (NDI) to determine whether the NNHSF subjects who were alive at the last contact had died or if dates of death obtained during the follow-up waves were accurate. Of the 12,348 records sent to NDI for matching, 6,507 matches were found to be true or highly probable matches based on a scoring algorithm developed to determine the quality of the NDI match. These 6,507 records were then matched to the National Center for Health Statistics' Multiple Cause of Death files. Mortality data variables include the residence, marital status, education, race, and age of the decedent and the place and date of death, as well as the underlying cause of death and multiple conditions of death.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,507
Variables: approx. 40
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4

Robert M. Krughoff and Paul Kallaur

SURVEY OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN (FEHBP) MEMBERS, 1994: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6458)

SUMMARY: These data provide information on individual health plans that are available to federal employees and retirees, with the objective of measuring enrollees' opinions of and satisfaction with their medical care and health plans. Participation in the survey was voluntary, with a random sample of individuals drawn from the population of participating insurance plans with 300 or more FEHBP enrollees. Results were reported on a total of 265 health plans. Respondents (and/or family members) who had used medical services during the past 12 months were asked for their opinions on the care that they received. Part 1, HMO Plan, contains data from respondents covered under a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) plan, who were asked to rate access to care, quality of care from doctors and medical professionals, choice of primary care doctors available through the plan, range of services covered, information provided by the plan, customer service, simplicity of paperwork, and costs. In Part 2, Fee-for-Service Plan, the questions are similar to those asked in the HMO questionnaire and also include data on claims processing and preferred provider networks. Demographic information includes age, sex, education, income, and family size.

UNIVERSE: All federal employees who are United States residents currently enrolled in a health benefits plan.

SAMPLING: A random sample was drawn from the list of enrollees provided by each plan.

NOTE: Users are advised that a full technical report with tables and appendices is available from the Center for the Study of

Services, 733 15th Street NW, Suite 820, Washington, DC 20005.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: HMO Plan	Part 2: Fee-for-Service Plan
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 85,975	Cases: 4,459
Variables: 57	Variables: 64
Record Length: 59	Record Length: 66
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

SCHOOLS AND STAFFING SURVEYS [UNITED STATES]

1990-1991 (ICPSR 6313)

**1990-1991: TEACHER FOLLOWUP
SURVEY, 1991-1992 (ICPSR 6317)**

SUMMARY: ICPSR 6313 consists of four integrated surveys of public and private schools, administrators, and teachers in the United States. Part 1, the Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey, presents information from schools and local education agencies on student enrollment, number of teachers, position vacancies, new hires, teacher salaries and incentives, and hiring and retirement policies. Part 3, the School Administrator Survey, includes information about training, experience, professional background, and job activities of school principals and headmasters. Questions in Part 5, the Teacher Survey, cover teacher education and training, teaching assignment, teaching experience, certification, teaching workload, perceptions and attitudes about teaching, job mobility, and workplace conditions. Part 7, the School Survey, provides data from elementary and secondary schools on student characteristics, staffing patterns, student-teacher ratios, enrollment by grade, types of programs and services offered, length of school day and school year, graduation and college application rates, and teacher turnover rates. **ICPSR 6317**, the followup survey, was designed to update data on teacher career patterns and plans and to determine attrition rates. A subsample of teachers were queried who

were in the profession during the 1990-1991 school year and had two components: teachers who left the teaching profession between the school years 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 (former teachers) and teachers who remained in the profession (current teachers). For both groups, questions were asked on topics such as current activity, career patterns, educational pursuits, future plans, attitudes toward the teaching profession, and overall job satisfaction. Data are also available on teachers who remained in the teaching profession but moved to different schools (movers).

UNIVERSE: Public and private schools in the United States.

SAMPLING: ICPSR 6313: Stratified sample. The SASS system of surveys used a set of linked samples. First a sample of public and private schools was selected. The same sample was used for the School Administrator Survey. Each public school district that administers one or more of the sample schools in the public sector became part of the sample for the Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey. For each sample school, a list of teachers was obtained and a sample was selected for inclusion in the Teacher Survey. **ICPSR 6317:** Multistage, stratified subsamples of the Teacher Survey portion of ICPSR 6313.

NOTE: In ICPSR 6313, American Indian/Alaska Natives and Asian/Pacific Islanders as well as bilingual and new teachers were oversampled.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) The data from the four samples in ICPSR 6313 are designed to be "linked," that is, teachers can be matched to administrators and to schools. However, the files released by ICPSR are public use files and cannot be linked in this way. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) will do limited linked-file runs for individual users. Contact them directly to explore this option. The restricted-use files are available only to researchers who sign a licensing agreement with National Center for Education Statistics. (2) These data are released in accordance with the provisions of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA). GEPA protects privacy by ensuring that respondents will never be individually identified. Under Public Law 100-297, the National Center for Education Statistics is responsible for protecting the confidentiality of individual respondents and is releasing these data to be used for statistical purposes only. Record matching or deductive disclosure by any user is

prohibited. To ensure that the confidentiality provisions contained in PL 100-297 have been fully implemented, procedures for disclosure avoidance were used in preparing the data in these releases. Every effort has been made to provide the maximum research information consistent with reasonable confidentiality protections. Therefore, certain variables have been deleted and others have been recoded into broader categories.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: ICPSR 6313: 4 data files + database dictionaries; ICPSR 6317: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC (ICPSR 6317)/CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR/FREQ.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Transport Files

ICPSR 6313:

Part 1: Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey Data	Part 3: School Administrator Survey Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4,884	Cases: 11,811
Variables: approx. 350	Variables: approx. 700
Record Length: 846	Record Length: 698
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Teacher Survey Data	Part 7: School Survey Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 53,347	Cases: 11,589
Variables: approx. 350	Variables: approx. 375
Record Length: 1,247	Record Length: 1,208
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2,4,6,8: SAS Transport Files
Record Length: 80

ICPSR 6317:

Part 1: Raw Data File	Part 2: Database Dictionary
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 140
Cases: 6,733	
Variables: 1,120	Part 3: SAS Transport File
Record Length: 1,765	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: ICPSR 6313: price not available at press time; ICPSR 6317: machine-readable only

Terence Dunworth and Aaron Saiger

DRUGS AND CRIME IN PUBLIC HOUSING, 1986-1989: LOS ANGELES, PHOENIX, AND WASHINGTON, DC (ICPSR 6235)

SUMMARY: This study investigates rates of serious crime for selected public housing developments in Washington, DC; Phoenix, Arizona; and Los Angeles, California, for the years 1986 to 1989. Offense rates in housing developments were compared to rates in nearby areas of private housing as well as to city-wide rates. In addition, the extent of law enforcement activity in housing developments as represented by arrests was considered and compared to arrest levels in other areas. This process allowed both intra-city and inter-city comparisons to be made. Variables cover study site, origin of data, year of event, offense codes, and location of event. Los Angeles files also include police division.

UNIVERSE: Public housing projects in Los Angeles, California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Washington, DC.

SAMPLING: Three cities were selected, and within them 29 housing projects were selected.

NOTE: The final report (see Related Publications) is based on analyses of data from five cities: Lexington, Kentucky; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, DC; Phoenix, Arizona; and Los Angeles, California. However, this data collection contains data files for only Washington, Phoenix, and Los Angeles. For further information regarding Lexington and Philadelphia, refer to the final report.

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

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

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

Part 1: Los Angeles Arrest Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 120,930 Variables: 7 Record Length: 18 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Los Angeles Offense Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 126,815 Variables: 7 Record Length: 17 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Phoenix
Arrest Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 295,703
Variables: 7
Record Length: 21
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Washington, DC,
Arrest Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 239,837
Variables: 7
Record Length: 17
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Codebook for All
Parts and User Guide
Record Length: 79

Part 4: Phoenix
Offense Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 677,527
Variables: 7
Record Length: 21
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Washington, DC,
Offense Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 340,195
Variables: 7
Record Length: 17
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 8-13: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 78

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Dunworth, Terence, and Aaron Saiger.
"Drugs and Crime in Public Housing: A
Three-City Analysis" (Final Report). Wash-
ington, DC: National Institute of Justice,
July 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert A. Prentky and Raymond A. Knight

CLASSIFICATION OF RAPISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, 1980-1990 (ICPSR 9976)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to apply the latest version of a typological system for rapists (MTC:R3) developed at the Massachusetts Treatment Center for Sexually Dangerous Persons (MTC) to a large sample of offenders currently or previously incarcerated at MTC and to examine the system's reliability and concurrent and predictive validity. Data are available from two of the project's components. In the first component, 201 rapists who were committed to MTC between 1958 and 1981 were classified. This sample was used to revise the previous classification system (R2), upon which the development of the current system rests. Of these 201 men, 94 were in residence at the time of the study and 107 had been released. The second component classified a sample of 54 rapists who were committed after 1981. This sample was not used to develop the criteria for the typology. As an overview, this project had two missions: (1) to subtype about 250 rapists using MTC:R3 criteria, and (2) to utilize an archivally derived database to examine the concurrent and predictive validity of the system. In addi-

tion to the subtype assignments, the primary source of data was the detailed institutional files that were used to code a 1,500-variable questionnaire.

UNIVERSE: Male rapists committed to the Massachusetts Treatment Center for Sexually Dangerous Persons.

SAMPLING: The first sample consisted of 201 rapists committed to MTC between 1958 and 1981. Of these 201 offenders, 107 had been discharged at the time of the study. In addition, this study included a generalization sample of 54 rapists committed after 1981.

NOTE: (1) One record, which was determined to be a duplicate, was removed from the data file. (2) Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the Final Report for information on the development of the MTC:R3 typological system.

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 254 Variables: 1,592 Record Length: 841 Records Per Case: 4	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 79 Part 3: User Guide Record Length: 79
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Prentky, Robert A., Raymond A. Knight, and Ruth Rosenberg "Classification of Rapists: Implementation and Validation" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Prentky, Robert A., and Raymond A. Knight. "Identifying Critical Dimensions for Discriminating Among Rapists." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 59 (1991), 643-661.

Knight, Raymond A., and Robert A. Prentky. "Classifying Sexual Offenders: The Development and Corroboration of Taxonomic Models." In W.L. Marshall, D.R. Laws, and H.E. Barbaree (eds.), *The Handbook of Sexual Assault: Issues, Theories, and Treatment of the Offender*. New York: Plenum, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Lawrence W. Sherman, Janell D. Schmidt, and Dennis P. Rogan

MILWAUKEE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIMENT, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9966)

SUMMARY: This study represents a modified replication of the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (**Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982** [ICPSR 8250]). The Minneapolis study found arrest to be an effective deterrent against repeat domestic violence. The two key purposes of the current study were (1) to examine the possible differences in reactions to arrest, and (2) to compare the effects of short- and long-term incarceration associated with arrest. Research protocol involved 35 patrol officers in four Milwaukee police districts screening domestic violence cases for eligibility, then calling police headquarters to request a randomly assigned disposition. The three possible randomly assigned dispositions were (1) Code 1, which consisted of arrest and at least one night in jail, unless the suspect posted bond, (2) Code 2, which consisted of arrest and immediate release on recognizance from the booking area at police headquarters, or as soon as possible, and (3) Code 3, which consisted of a standard Miranda-style script warning read by police to both suspect and victim. A battered women's shelter hotline system provided the primary measurement of the frequency of violence by the same suspects both before and after each case leading to a randomized police action. Other forms of measurement included arrests of the suspect both before and after the offense, as well as offenses against the same victim. Initial victim interviews were attempted within one month after the first 900 incidents were compiled. A second victim interview was attempted six months after the incident for all 1,200 cases. Data collected for this study included detailed data on each of the 1,200 randomized events, less detailed data on an additional 854 cases found ineligible, "pipeline" data on the frequency of domestic violence in the four Milwaukee police districts, official measures of prior and subsequent domestic violence for both suspects and victims, interviews of arrested suspects for eligible and ineligible cases, criminal justice system dispositions of the randomized arrests, results of urinalysis tests of drug and alcohol use for some arrestees, and log attempts to obtain interviews from suspects and victims. Demographic variables include victim and suspect age, race, education, employment

status, and marital status. Additional information obtained includes victim-offender relationships, alcohol and drug use during incident, substance of conflict, nature of victim injury and medical treatment as reported by police and victims, characteristics of suspects in the Code 1 and 2 arrest groups, victim and suspect reports of who called police, and victim and suspect versions of speed of police response.

UNIVERSE: Misdemeanor domestic battery incidents.

SAMPLING: Calls received by the Milwaukee Police regarding misdemeanor domestic assault were screened by police officers to establish eligibility for the experiment. Eligible calls were referred to the Crime Control Institute staff, who randomly assigned one of three treatments. Selection of cases continued until 1,200 eligible cases were obtained.

NOTE: The Follow-Up Interview Data contain more cases than the Victim Initial Interview Data because the researchers subsequently included some respondents who did not participate in the initial interviews.

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

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

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

Part 1: Case Log Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,054
Variables: 23
Record Length: 73
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Eligible Cases Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,200
Variables: 51
Record Length: 128
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Suspect History Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,200
Variables: 129
Record Length: 430
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Criminal Justice Processing Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,200
Variables: 26
Record Length: 73
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Hotline Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,767
Variables: 38
Record Length: 135
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Victim Initial Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 705
Variables: 527
Record Length: 854
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Follow-Up Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 921
Variables: 395
Record Length: 925
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Codebook for Victim Initial Interview Data
Record Length: 79

Parts 11-17: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 75

Part 8: Codebook for Parts 1-5
Record Length: 79

Part 10: Codebook for Follow-Up Interview Data
Record Length: 79

Part 18: User Guide
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Sherman, Lawrence W. "The Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1990.

Berk, Richard A., and Lawrence W. Sherman. "Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault." *American Sociological Review* 49 (April 1984), 261-272.

Documentation: machine-readable only

James Alan Fox

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS [UNITED STATES]: SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORTS, 1976-1992 (ICPSR 6387)

SUMMARY: These data provide incident-level information on criminal homicides including date, location, circumstances, and method of offense, as well as demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators and the relationship between the two. For this dataset, the original Uniform Crime Reports data were completely restructured into a nested, or hierarchical, form with repeating records. Specifically, the file contains one record for each agency per year (record type "A"), nested within which is one record per incident (record type "I"). Victim records (record type "V") are in turn nested within incident records, and offender data are repeated for all offenders on each victim record. Part 3, ORI List, contains Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) codes used by the FBI.

UNIVERSE: Homicides in the United States from January 1976 through December 1992.

NOTE: The data were provided monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by local law enforcement agencies participating

in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data were restructured, reformatted, and cleaned at the College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts.

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: hierarchical	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 75
Part 3: ORI List Record Length: 33	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Antony Pate, Edwin E. Hamilton, and Sampson Annan

SPOUSE ABUSE REPLICATION PROJECT IN METRO-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 6008)

SUMMARY: The Metro-Dade project replicated an earlier study of domestic violence, the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment (**Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest for Domestic Assault: Minneapolis, 1981-1982** [ICPSR 8250]), which was conducted by the Police Foundation with a grant from the National Institute of Justice. The Metro-Dade study employed a research design that tested the relative effectiveness of various combinations of treatments that were randomly assigned in two stages. Initially, eligible spouse battery cases were assigned to either an arrest or a nonarrest condition. Later, cases were assigned either to receive or not to receive a follow-up investigation and victim counseling from a detective working with the Safe Streets Unit (SSU), a unit that deals specifically with domestic violence. Given the various treatment conditions employed, three types of dependent variables were examined: (1) prevalence—the proportion of suspects who engaged in repeat incidents, (2) incidence—the frequency with which repeat incidents occurred, and (3) "time to failure"—the interval between the presenting incident and subsequent incidents. Initial interviews were conducted with vic-

tims soon after the presenting incident, and follow-up interviews were attempted six months later. The interviews were conducted in either English or Spanish. The interview questions requested detailed background information about the suspect, victim, and any family members living with the victim at the time of the interview, including age, gender, and marital and employment status. Parallel sets of employment and education questions were asked about the victim and the suspect. Additionally, the interview questionnaire was designed to collect information on (1) the history of the victim's relationship with the suspect; (2) the nature of the presenting incident, including physical violence, property damage, and threats; (3) causes of the presenting incident, including the use of alcohol and drugs by both the victim and the offender; (4) actions taken by the police when they arrived on the scene; (5) the victim's evaluation of the services rendered by the police on the scene; (6) the nature of the follow-up contact by a detective from the Safe Street Unit and an evaluation of the services provided; (7) the victim's history of abuse by the offender; and (8) the nature of subsequent abuse since the presenting incident. Data for Parts 1 and 2 are self-reported data, obtained from interviews with victims. Part 4 consists of data recorded on Domestic Violence Continuation Report forms, indicating subsequent assaults or domestic disputes, and Part 5 contains criminal history data on suspects from arrest reports, indicating a subsequent arrest.

UNIVERSE: Simple domestic assault complaints (victim and suspected assailant) in Dade County, Florida.

SAMPLING: Every case of domestic assault that met the selection criteria was included in the study.

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

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

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

Part 1: Initial Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 554 Variables: 545 Record Length: 740 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Six-Month Follow-Up Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 321 Variables: 314 Record Length: 460 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Selected Variables From Initial and Follow-Up Interview Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 907 Variables: 74 Record Length: 125 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Domestic Violence Continuation Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 908 Variables: 77 Record Length: 127 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Suspect Criminal History Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 911 Variables: 52 Record Length: 110 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Randomized Treatments Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 916 Variables: 104 Record Length: 120 Records Per Case: 1
Parts 7-11: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 75	Part 12: User Guide Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Pate, Antony, Edwin E. Hamilton, and Sampson Annan. "Metro-Dade Spouse Abuse Replication Project" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEYS, 1992

**DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 6318)
INTERVIEW SURVEY (ICPSR 6372)
INTERVIEW SURVEY, DETAILED
EXPENDITURE FILES (ICPSR 6440)**

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 Consumer

Unit Characteristics and Income (FMLY) files supply information on consumer unit characteristics, consumer unit income, and characteristics and earnings of the reference person and his or her spouse. A consumer unit consists of all members of a particular housing unit who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal arrangement. Consumer unit determination for unrelated persons is based on financial independence. Member Characteristics (MEMB) files contain selected characteristics for each consumer unit member, including reference person and spouse. The Detailed Expenditures (EXPAN or MTAB) files present data on expenditures at the Universal Classification Code (UCC) level. In the Interview Surveys, the Income (ITAB) files supply monthly data at the UCC level for consumer unit characteristics and income. Also, an additional file that includes sample programs that can be used for various types of data extraction accompanies the Diary and Interview surveys. Variables unique to the individual collections are described below.

ICPSR 6318: The Diary Survey contains consumer information on small, frequently purchased items such as food, beverages, food consumed away from home, gasoline, housekeeping supplies, nonprescription drugs and medical supplies, and personal care products and services. Participants were asked to maintain expense records, or diaries, of all purchases made each day for two consecutive one-week periods. Information was also elicited at the end of the two-week period on work experience, occupation, industry, retirement status, earnings from wages and salaries, net income from business or profession, net income from one's own farm, and income from other sources.

ICPSR 6372: The Interview Survey was designed to collect data on major items of expense, household characteristics, and income. The expenditures covered by the survey are those that respondents can recall fairly accurately for three months or longer. In general, these expenditures include relatively large purchases, such as those for property, or expenditures that occur on a fairly regular basis, such as rent, utilities, or insurance premiums. Excluded are nonprescription drugs, household supplies, and personal care items.

ICPSR 6440: The Detailed Expenditure Files 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.

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

SAMPLING: The Consumer Expenditure Surveys are based on a national probability sample of households. The sampling frame from which housing units were chosen 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. For the Diary Survey (ICPSR 6318), each selected sample unit is requested to keep two one-week diaries of expenditures over consecutive weeks. The earliest possible day for placing a diary with a household is pre-designated so that each day of the week has an equal chance to start the reference week and the diaries are evenly spaced throughout the year. During the last six weeks of the year, the diary sample is supplemented to twice its normal size to increase the reportings of types of expenditures unique to the holiday season. The sample design for the Interview Surveys (ICPSR 6372 and 6440) is a rotating panel survey in which one-fifth of the sample is dropped and a new group added each quarter. Each panel is interviewed for five consecutive quarters and then dropped from the survey.

NOTE: (1) Explanatory text for the sample programs is available in the hardcopy codebooks only. (2) 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, were moved to the Detailed Expenditure Files for 1991 and subsequent years. The documentation was completely restructured beginning in 1991 to reflect these changes. (3) In ICPSR 6440, the record length for Part 35 is 200 (the technical documentation incorrectly lists the record length as 196).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: ICPSR 6318: 16 data files + database dictionary + accompanying computer program; ICPSR 6372: 20 data files + database dictionary + accompanying computer program; ICPSR 6440: 59 data files + database dictionary

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

ICPSR 6318:

Parts 1,5,9,13: Family Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,523 to 3,734 per part Variables: approx. 340 Record Length: 1,537 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14: Member Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,522 to 9,541 per part Variables: approx. 90 Record Length: 263 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3,7,11,15: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 114,533 to 171,556 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 38 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 40,205 to 59,127 per part Variables: 5 Record Length: 28 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 17: Publication Aggregation Record Length: 80	Part 18: Publication Labels Record Length: 132
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Part 19: 1992 Universal Classification Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 20: Sample Program and Data Dictionary Record Length: 80
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ICPSR 6372:

Parts 1,5,9,13,17: Family Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,156 to 5,254 per part Variables: approx. 365 Record Length: 2,303 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 2,6,10,14,18: Member Characteristics and Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 13,153 to 13,463 per part Variables: approx. 90 Record Length: 279 Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 3,7,11,15,19: Monthly Expenditures File Structure: rectangular Cases: 459,386 to 506,322 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1	Parts 4,8,12,16,20: Monthly Income File Structure: rectangular Cases: 276,330 to 281,127 per part Variables: 8 Record Length: 33 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 21: Publication Aggregation Record Length: 40	Part 22: Publication Labels Record Length: 120
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Part 23: Universal Classification Codes and Titles Record Length: 80	Part 24: Sample Program and Data Dictionary Record Length: 133
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ICPSR 6440:

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 34-35: Rented and Leased Vehicles
Parts 36-40: Owned Vehicles and Vehicle Operating Expenses
Part 41: Insurance Other Than Health
Parts 42-43: Hospitalization and Health Insurance
Parts 44-45: Medical and Health Expenditures
Parts 46-47: Educational Expenses
Part 48: Subscriptions and Memberships
Part 49: Books and Entertainment
Parts 50-53: Trips and Vacations
Part 54: Miscellaneous Expenses
Parts 55-56: Food, Beverages, and Other Selected Items
Parts 57-59: Credit Liability

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 108 to 249,661 per part
Variables: 7 to 483 per part
Record Length: 25 to 2,303 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Part 60: Vehicle Make/Model Codes and Titles	Part 61: Data Dictionary for Parts 1-10 (Appendix 2)
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 133

Documentation: \$6 (ICPSR 6318), \$8 (ICPSR 6372), \$10 (ICPSR 6440)

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1991-1992 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) DATA (ICPSR 6337) DETAILED REPORT FILE (ICPSR 6334)

SUMMARY: These data are made available by the Federal Election Commission (FEC) and are taken directly from campaign finance reports filed by candidates, political committees, and others required to file under the federal election laws. The Candidate Master Data file (Part 1) in **ICPSR 6337** contains a record for each registered candidate for federal office. It includes the candi-

date's name, address, party affiliation, incumbent/challenger status, identification number of the principal campaign committee, office sought, and election year. The Committee Master Data file (Part 2) contains a record for each registered committee for federal office. Information provided includes the committee's identification number, name, address, treasurer's name, committee designation and type, party affiliation, report filing frequency, special interest group category and connected organization's name, and multicandidate committee status. The Itemized PAC Contribution File (Part 3) contains one record for each type of contributor for each reporting period. Information included in this file covers the type and year of the report, the time period covered by the report, total contributions, net contributions, total contribution refunds, net operating expenditures, cash on hand, debts and obligations owed by and to the committee, contributions from individuals, and loans made or guaranteed by the candidate. **ICPSR 6334** contains one record for each separate reporting period for each FEC committee and, as such, is the source for longitudinal information about committee financial activity during the 1991-1992 election cycle. Information presented in the file includes the political committee identification number; report year and type; time period covered by the report; total receipts and disbursements; beginning and ending cash balances; debts owed by and to the committee; individual, political, and candidate contributions; transfers from affiliated committees; loans received and payments made; refunds; and whether the record reports the activity of a Joint Fundraising Committee.

UNIVERSE: ICPSR 6337: (1) All candidates for federal office registered with the FEC under the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA). (2) All political committees, unauthorized delegate filers, independent expenditure filers, and communications cost filers registered. ICPSR 6334: All campaign finance transactions and reports occurring during the 1991-1992 election cycle.

NOTE: Starting in 1991-1992, the Detailed Report File was released by the FEC as a separate study. It was formerly included as part of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: ICPSR 6337: 3 data files; ICPSR 6334: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

ICPSR 6337:

Part 1: Candidate Master Data	Part 2: Committee Master Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 5,435	Cases: 10,960
Variables: 16	Variables: 15
Record Length: 165	Record Length: 284
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Itemized PAC Contribution File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 229,567
Variables: 12
Record Length: 59
Records Per Case: 1

ICPSR 6334:

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 60,467
Variables: 26
Record Length: 198
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only (ICPSR 6334), \$5 (ICPSR 6337)

Steven Ruggles and Russell R. Menard

CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1880 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE SAMPLE (ICPSR 6460)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides the full 1880 Public Use Sample drawn from census enumeration forms. The file contains two types of records: household and person. Each household record is followed by a record for each person in the household. This collection contains information about size of family, number of persons and families in the dwelling, and the geographic location of each household. Information on individuals includes demographic characteristics such as age, sex, and marital status, as well as occupation, health, education, and nativity.

UNIVERSE: Manuscript census records from 1880 for the 38 United States, the District of Columbia, and the Dakota Territory.

SAMPLING: This collection is a nationally representative—although clustered—1-percent sample of the United States population in 1880. The manuscript census for 1880 consisted of about 1.2 million enumeration pages, with 50 persons per page, recorded on 1,454 reels of microfilm. The sampling strategy used for this

collection was based on the census page. A sample density of 1 person per 100 was chosen so that a single sample point was randomly generated for every two census pages. Sample points were chosen for inclusion in the collection only if the individual selected was the first person listed in the dwelling. Under this procedure each dwelling, family, and individual in the population had a 1-in-100 probability of inclusion in the Public Use Sample.

NOTE: (1) This dataset comprises two levels. The first level ("H" Record Type) contains 35 variables for each of 107,105 households. The second level ("P" Record Type) contains 58 variables for each of 502,913 individuals residing in those households. (2) Household records are padded with zeros in columns 112-123. (3) The documentation for this collection is available in two formats: WordPerfect 5.1 or ASCII DOS text derived from the WordPerfect file. There are two WordPerfect files, containing: (a) the main body of the codebook, Appendices A and B, and an index; and (b) Appendix C, Detailed Occupation Codes. The ASCII DOS text version includes all of these elements in a single file. Depending on printer and typesize configurations, users may encounter differences in pagination and text layout when printing the ASCII version as compared to the WordPerfect file. The WordPerfect 5.1 version of the codebook is only available on diskette and via FTP. (4) This collection supersedes **Census of Population, 1880 [United States]: Public Use Sample (1 in 100 Preliminary Subsample)** (ICPSR 9474).

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 123

Documentation: machine-readable only

David W. Rohde

PARTISANSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 84TH-101ST CONGRESSES, 1955-1990 (ICPSR 6404)

SUMMARY: This study examined the issues and types of votes involved in congressional roll calls and the degree of party support for members of the United States House of Representatives. Part 1, Party Loyalty Data, presents information on each Representative, including name, party affiliation, state and district represented, tenure, percentage of Conservative Coalition votes on which the Representative voted in agreement with the Conservative Coalition, and percentage of party unity votes on which the Representative voted in agreement with the Democratic Party majority. Part 3, Roll Call Voting Alignment Data, offers information on each roll call vote, including the total number of aye and nay votes, total number of Democratic aye and nay votes, total number of Republican aye and nay votes, presence of a party unity vote, type of issue involved, and type of vote.

UNIVERSE: All roll calls in United States House of Representatives, 1955-1990.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS Export Files

Part 1: Party Loyalty Data	Part 3: Roll Call Voting
File Structure: rectangular	Alignment Data
Cases: 7,757	File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 11	Cases: 12,688
Record Length: 80	Variables: 59
Records Per Case: 2	Record Length: 80
	Records Per Case: 6

Parts 2 and 4: SPSS Export Files
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Rohde, David W. *Parties and Leaders in the Post-Reform House*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Gary King

ELECTIONS TO THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1898-1992 (ICPSR 6311)

SUMMARY: This data collection, designed to facilitate analysis of voting behavior at the district level and the effect of party incumbency on election outcomes, contains election returns for elections to the United States House of Representatives from 1898 to 1992. Votes from each biennial election are tallied by Democratic and Republican candidate and are further grouped by state and congressional district. The party of the incumbent is also indicated. These data are arranged by election year in 48 separate files. An additional file, Part 49, Exceptions Data, contains data for unusual elections, such as when the winning candidate was from a minor party or there was no Democratic-Republican pairing. These data are grouped by state and district and include the year of the election, the party of the winning candidate, and the number of votes received by the winning candidate where available.

UNIVERSE: All state voting districts for each election year from 1898 to 1992.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 49 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR

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

Parts 1-48: 1898-1992	Part 49: Exceptions Data
Data (biennial)	File Structure: rectangular
File Structure: rectangular	Cases: 83
Cases: 357 to 479 per part	Variables: 7
Variables: 5	Record Length: 64
Record Length: 25	Records Per Case: 1
Records Per Case: 1	

Part 51: SAS Data	Part 52: SAS Data
Definition Statements	Definition Statements
for Parts 1-48	for Part 49
Record Length: 41	Record Length: 71

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Gelman, Andrew, and Gary King. "A Unified Method of Evaluating Electoral Systems and Redistricting Plans." *American Journal of Political Science* 38 (May 1994), 514-554.

King, Gary. "Constituency Service and Incumbency Advantage." *British Journal of*

Political Science 21, 1 (January 1991), 119–128.

King, Gary, and Andrew Gelman. "Systemic Consequences of Incumbency Advantage in the U.S. House." *American Journal of Political Science* 35, 1 (February 1991), 110–138.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Warren C. Whatley and Gavin Wright

EMPLOYEE RECORDS OF THE PULLMAN CAR WORKS [CALUMET, ILLINOIS], 1902–1948 (ICPSR 6351)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains work histories of employees of the Pullman Car Works in Calumet, Illinois, who left the plant between 1902 and 1948. A complete work history for each employee is presented, including wage rates, occupation, date of hire, length of time on the job, and reasons for leaving. Demographic information in the collection includes date of birth, gender, marital status, race, ethnicity, place of birth, citizenship, and English language ability.

UNIVERSE: Employees of the Pullman Car Works in Calumet, Illinois, who left the plant between 1902 and 1948.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample of 4,793 employees. Due to funding limitations, only 4,147 employees were coded.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: PULLDEMO File: Demographic Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,147 Variables: 23 Record Length: 171 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: PULLJOBS File: Job Characteristics File Structure: rectangular Cases: 12,789 Variables: 21 Record Length: 212 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: PULLPREV File: Previous Employment History File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,913 Variables: 11 Record Length: 100 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: PULLNOTE File: Note Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,266 Variables: 3 Record Length: 87 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS IN STATES AND AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1940–1991 (ICPSR 9928)

SUMMARY: These data were generated from the Current Employment Statistics Survey, a joint federal-state undertaking that produces state, regional, and national statistics on employment, hours, and earnings in the United States. State agencies collect data each month from a sample of establishments involved in all nonagricultural activities, including government. Those industries that reflect significant economic activity in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are selected for publication. All employment, hours, and earnings series are classified according to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.

UNIVERSE: Establishments involved in nonagricultural activities, including government, in the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

SAMPLING: State agencies collected data each month from a sample of establishments in all nonagricultural activities, including government.

NOTE: This dataset has two levels. Level 1, the state level, is the series title record that contains seven variables and one record per case for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Level 2, the establishment level, is the series data record that contains 43 variables and one record per case for each nonagricultural establishment in those states. In this hierarchical dataset, employment is measured in thousands of workers and is stored with one decimal place. Earnings are measured in dollars and are stored with two decimal places. Average weekly hours are measured in hours and are stored with one decimal place.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: hierarchical
Record Length: 152

Documentation: price not available at press time

Paul Huth, Christopher Gelpi, and
D. Scott Bennett

ESCALATION OF GREAT POWER DISPUTES: DETERRENCE VERSUS STRUCTURAL REALISM, 1816–1984 (ICPSR 6355)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to test the relative explanatory power of two theoretical approaches—deterrence theory and structural realism—in predicting dispute escalation among "Great Powers" from 1816 to 1984. The Great Powers during this time period are identified as Great Britain, France, Russia/Soviet Union, Austria-Hungary, Prussia/Germany, Italy, the United States, Japan, and China. A Great Power deterrence encounter is defined as the explicit verbal threat of force or the movement and buildup of military forces in preparation for armed conflict by a challenging Great Power and a counter-threat by the defending Great Power. Variables measure dispute escalation, system uncertainty, risk propensity, balance of conventional military capabilities of challenger and defender, defender's possession of second-strike nuclear capability, interests at stake for challenger and defender, past behavior of challenger and defender, and current dispute involvement of challenger and defender. Part 2, Deterrence Variables Data, contains the complete set of variables, and Part 1, Deterrence Final Equation Data, is a subset of Part 2.

UNIVERSE: Deterrence encounters involving Great Powers during the period 1816–1984.

NOTE: Data for this study were extracted in part from **Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816–1992** (ICPSR 9905) and **Polity Data: Persistence and Change in Political Systems, 1800–1971** (ICPSR 5010). For a more detailed description of the current dataset, users may consult the related publications listed below.

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

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

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

Part 1: Deterrence Final Equation Data	Part 4: Deterrence Variables Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 97	Cases: 97
Variables: 31	Variables: 36
Record Length: 243	Record Length: 289
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2 and 5: SAS Data Definition Statements	Parts 3 and 6: SPSS Export Files
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Huth, Paul, Christopher Gelpi, and D. Scott Bennett. "The Escalation of Great Power Militarized Disputes: Testing Rational Deterrence Theory and Structural Realism." *American Political Science Review* 87 (1993), 609-623.

Huth, Paul, D. Scott Bennett, and Christopher Gelpi. "System Uncertainty, Risk Propensity, and International Conflict Among the Great Powers." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 36 (1992), 478-517.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Paul Huth, D. Scott Bennett, and Christopher Gelpi

INITIATION OF MILITARIZED DISPUTES AMONG GREAT POWER RIVALS, 1816-1975 (ICPSR 6356)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between system structure and the initiation of militarized disputes among "Great Power" rivals from 1816 to 1975. The Great Powers during this time period are identified as Great Britain, France, Russia/Soviet Union, Austria-Hungary, Prussia/Germany, Italy, the United States, Japan, and China. In a Great Power rivalry, there are periodic military and diplomatic challenges to the status quo disputed by one or both of the powers. The central hypothesis of this study concerns the interaction between system un-

certainty and the risk propensity of national decision-makers. Variables measure dispute initiation, system uncertainty, risk propensity, balance of military capabilities, arms races, preventive motive, power transition, rival's possession of second-strike nuclear capability, rival's past behavior, and current dispute involvement of challenger and rival. Risk attitudes are measured using Kahneman and Tversky Prospect Theory findings. Part 2, Initiation Variables Data, contains the complete set of variables, and Part 1, Initiation Final Equation Data, is a subset of Part 2.

UNIVERSE: Militarized disputes involving Great Powers of 1816-1975.

NOTE: Data for this study were extracted in part from **Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816-1992** (ICPSR 9905) and **Polity Data: Persistence and Change in Political Systems, 1800-1971** (ICPSR 5010). For a more detailed description of the current dataset, users may consult the related publications listed below.

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

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

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

Part 1: Initiation Final Equation Data	Part 2: Initiation Variables Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 479	Cases: 479
Variables: 20	Variables: 222
Record Length: 166	Record Length: 1,779
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 3 and 4: SAS Data Definition Statements	Parts 5 and 6: SPSS Export Files
Record Length: 80	Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Huth, Paul, Christopher Gelpi, and D. Scott Bennett. "The Escalation of Great Power Militarized Disputes: Testing Rational Deterrence Theory and Structural Realism." *American Political Science Review* 87 (1993), 609-623.

Huth, Paul, D. Scott Bennett, and Christopher Gelpi. "System Uncertainty, Risk Propensity, and International Conflict

Among the Great Powers." *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 36 (1992), 478-517.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT [UNITED STATES]: SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS CITY AND COUNTY DATA, NINETEENTH CENTURY (ICPSR 6305) STATE FINANCIAL STATISTICS, 1933-1937 (ICPSR 6306) CENSUS STATISTICS, TWENTIETH CENTURY [THROUGH 1982] (ICPSR 6304)

SUMMARY: These data collections contain historical fiscal data for various levels of government. Common variables include state, year, type of government, and the dollar amount of the revenue, expenditure, debt, or assessment. Data presented in **ICPSR 6305** include city and county government revenues, expenditures, debt, and property tax assessments for 95 counties and 84 cities over the course of the 19th century. There are six data files. Parts 1 and 2 contain city expenditures and revenues. Parts 3 and 4 contain county expenditures and revenues. Part 5 presents county debt totals where available, and Part 6 reports property tax assessments. In **ICPSR 6306**, state government revenues and expenditures during 1933-1937 are given for 16 states. There are separate files for different levels of aggregation: (1) revenue and expenditure aggregates (1-digit codes), (2) revenues and expenditures classified by major 20th-century categories (2-digit codes), (3) revenues and expenditures classified by minor categories that correspond to special features of 19th- and/or 20th-century governments (3-digit codes), and (4) revenues and expenditures classified by idiosyncratic categories which differ from state to state (4-digit categories). Parts 1 through 4 contain expenditure data. Parts 5 through 8 comprise revenue data. Part 9 contains codes for the categories of expenditures and revenues. **ICPSR 6304** provides data on revenues and expenditures of state, county, and other local governments (urban governments of certain sizes, school districts, etc.) in 1902, 1913, 1932, 1942, 1962, 1972, and 1982. Four levels of

aggregation are used: (1) total expenditures and revenues, (2) major categories that match the major 20th-century categories of expenditures and revenues, (3) minor categories that correspond to special features of 19th- and/or 20th-century governments, and (4) and idiosyncratic categories that differ from state to state.

UNIVERSE: ICPSR 6305: Financial records of 95 counties and 84 cities throughout the United States. ICPSR 6306: Financial records of 16 states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Vermont. ICPSR 6304: State, county, and other local governments (urban governments of certain sizes, school districts, etc.) in the United States.

NOTE: (1) The data files use commas and quote marks to delimit variables. (2) See also **Sources and Uses of Funds in State and Local Governments, 1790-1915: [United States]** (ICPSR 9728).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files (ICPSR 6305)/9 data files (ICPSR 6306)/8 data files (ICPSR 6304) + machine-readable documentation (text)

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

ICPSR 6305:

Part 1: CITYEXP.TXT: City Expenditures Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,849 Variables: 6 Record Length: 42 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: CITYREV.TXT: City Revenues Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 978 Variables: 6 Record Length: 43 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: COUNTEXP.TXT: County Expenditures Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 889 Variables: 6 Record Length: 64 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: COUNTREV.TXT: County Revenues Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 652 Variables: 6 Record Length: 42 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: CNDEBT.TXT: County Debt Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 24 Variables: 6 Record Length: 42 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: CNASSESS.TXT: Property Tax Assessments Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 82 Variables: 6 Record Length: 42 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

ICPSR 6306:

Part 1: 30EXP1.TXT: Expenditures Data at 1-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 73 Variables: 3 Record Length: 12 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: 30EXP2.TXT: Expenditures Data at 2-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 730 Variables: 4 Record Length: 25 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: 30EXP3.TXT: Expenditures Data at 3-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,211 Variables: 4 Record Length: 26 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: 30EXP4.TXT: Expenditures Data at 4-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,652 Variables: 4 Record Length: 27 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: 30REV1.TXT: Revenues Data at 1-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 72 Variables: 4 Record Length: 24 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: 30REV2.TXT: Revenues Data at 2-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 826 Variables: 4 Record Length: 25 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: 30REV3.TXT: Revenues Data at 3-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,123 Variables: 4 Record Length: 26 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: 30REV4.TXT: Revenues Data at 4-Digit Level of Aggregation File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,550 Variables: 4 Record Length: 27 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 9: CODE.TXT: Categories of Expenditures and Revenues File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,666 Variables: 3 Record Length: 65 Records Per Case: 1	Part 10: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80
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ICPSR 6304:

Part 1: 1902DATA.ISR: 1902 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,079 Variables: 5 Record Length: 50 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: 1913DATA.ISR: 1913 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,679 Variables: 5 Record Length: 50 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: 1932DATA.ISR: 1932 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 9,758 Variables: 5 Record Length: 53 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: 1942DATA.ISR: 1942 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,239 Variables: 5 Record Length: 64 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: 1962DATA.ISR: 1962 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,080 Variables: 5 Record Length: 64 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: 1972DATA.ISR: 1972 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,079 Variables: 5 Record Length: 60 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: 1982DATA.ISR: 1982 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,695 Variables: 5 Record Length: 51 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: CODES.ISR: Categories of Expenditures and Revenues File Structure: rectangular Cases: 372 Variables: 3 Record Length: 63 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 9: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Robert W. Fogel and Richard H. Steckel

UNION ARMY REJECTED RECRUITS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1861-1865 (ICPSR 9428)

SUMMARY: This data collection was designed to compare the differences between adult white males rejected by the Union Army and those accepted into the Union Army. Information includes each person's first and last name, date, place, and term of enlistment, place of birth, military identification number, occupation before enlistment, age at enlistment, and height. Summary of physical conditions, international classification of diseases code, and reason for rejection also are presented.

UNIVERSE: All rejected recruits from the Union Army, and all recruits mustered into the Union Army.

SAMPLING: Random sample of all rejected recruits from the Union Army, and a subset of 4,952 cases from a one-stage cluster sampling of white companies in the Union Army. Clusters were companies, with each company having an equal probability of being included.

NOTE: The accepted Union Army recruits in this file were drawn from a larger collection, **Union Army Recruits in White Regiments in the United States, 1861-1865** (ICPSR 9425).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,967
Variables: 169
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 7

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Fogel, Robert W., et al. "The Aging of Union Army Men: A Longitudinal Study, 1830-1940." Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1986 (Typescript), 154-159.

Fogel, Robert W. "Nutrition and the Decline in Mortality Since 1700: Some Preliminary Findings." In Stanley L. Engerman and Robert E. Gallman (eds.), *Long-Term Factors in American Economic Growth*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1986.

Fogel, Robert W. *Without Consent or Contract: The Rise and Fall of American Slavery*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times

CBS NEWS MONTHLY POLL #2, OCTOBER 1993 (ICPSR 6327)

CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES MONTHLY POLL, NOVEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6329)

CBS NEWS MONTHLY POLL #2, DECEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6331)

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 vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family income. Topics unique to each survey are described below.

October 1993: President Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy, the economy, and health care reform; his ability to deal with an international crisis; United States military assistance in trouble spots around the world; the fairness of Clinton's proposed health care reform plan and its potential

impact on the quality of care and the amount paid for care; policy options relating to United States involvement in Somalia, Haiti, and the former Yugoslavia; financial aid to Russia.

November 1993: President Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy, the economy, and health care reform; the most important problem facing the country; the performance of Congress and the representative in Congress from the respondent's district; the effect of trade with other countries on the United States economy; the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); public opinion of Hillary Clinton, Ross Perot, Al Gore, and Bob Dole.

December 1993: President Bill Clinton's handling of crime and his vision of where he wants to lead the country, the most important problem facing the country, the performance of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), federal spending on space exploration programs, the respective roles of individuals and the federal government in helping solve the country's most important problems, crime, Michigan doctor Jack Kevorkian's assistance in the suicide of the terminally ill, telephone ownership and usage, the willingness of respondents to participate in a call-in survey during a live broadcast on CBS to react to an important national news event.

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 893 to 892 per collection
Variables: 64 to 115 per collection
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 JERSEY POLL #2, OCTOBER 1993 (ICPSR 6326)

WCBS-TV NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK CITY POLL #3, OCTOBER 1993 (ICPSR 6328)

SUMMARY: These special topic polls deal with issues of concern to residents of New Jersey and New York, respectively. Background information on respondents to both surveys includes voter registration status, financial situation compared to four years ago, political party, political orientation, vote choice in the 1992 presidential and 1989 New Jersey gubernatorial/New York City mayoral elections, county or borough of residence, religious preference, education, age, race, Hispanic origin, sex, and family income. Topics unique to each survey are described below.

ICPSR 6326 focused primarily on the 1993 gubernatorial race between Jim Florio and Christine Todd Whitman. This survey repeated questions from a companion poll (**WCBS-TV News/New York Times New Jersey Poll #1, September 1993** [ICPSR 6323]) that assessed respondents' opinions of the candidates and perceptions of their abilities and qualifications, as well as focusing on Jim Florio's performance as governor compared with past New Jersey governors. Additional questions asked whether Florio and Whitman had offered specific proposals for solving New Jersey's problems, whether Florio and Whitman had spent more campaign time attacking each other or explaining what they would do if elected, and whether Florio or Whitman was more responsible for negative campaigning. New questions asked about Governor Florio's decision to raise taxes in light of his 1989 campaign promise to the contrary, the implications of Christine Todd Whitman's campaign promise to cut state income taxes by 30 percent over three years, and about the truthfulness and impact of Florio and Whitman's television commercials during the campaign.

ICPSR 6328 concentrated 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; their opinions of the candidates; and their impressions of Dinkins' and Giuliani's leadership qualities, concern for the needs and problems of average New Yorkers, potential impact on race relations and the economy, toughness in dealing with crime, trustworthiness to deal with problems, and fairness. Respondents were asked to identify the problem they most wanted the next mayor to concentrate on, to evaluate David Dinkins' performance as mayor compared with past New York City mayors, to assess his treatment of Jews and Blacks, and to indicate whether Ed Koch's endorsement of Rudolph Giuliani would influence their vote. Respondents were also asked if Dinkins and Giuliani were spending more time attacking each other or explaining what they would do if elected, whether Dinkins or Giuliani was more responsible for negative campaigning, whether the candidates for mayor should be required to participate in televised debates, and whether George Marlin, the Conservative Party and Right-to-Life Party candidate, should also be included in the debates. Additional questions dealt with the 1993 elections for comptroller and public advocate, the city economy, race relations, personal safety, drugs in the respondents' neighborhoods, Bill Clinton's handling of his job as president, and whether Clinton's statement that many people are not willing to vote for people different from themselves is true of many New Yorkers. The two companion studies to this collection are **WCBS-TV/ New York Times New York City Poll, May 1993** (ICPSR 6203), and the **WCBS-TV/ New York Times New York City Poll #2, October 1993** (ICPSR 6324).

UNIVERSE: Adult population of New Jersey (ICPSR 6326) or New York (ICPSR 6328) 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 per collection + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,153 and 1,721
Variables: 81 and 99
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES

1992 (ICPSR 6449)

1993 (ICPSR 6456)

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

UNIVERSE: All aliens who became legal permanent residents (immigrants) of the United States during the fiscal year.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 810,635 and 880,014
Variables: 20
Record Length: 43
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4 per collection

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

NATIONAL EDUCATION LONGITUDINAL STUDY, 1988: SECOND FOLLOW-UP (1992) (ICPSR 6448)

SUMMARY: This data collection presents second follow-up data for the **National Education Longitudinal Study, 1988** (ICPSR 9389). The base-year study, which collected information from student surveys and tests and from surveys of parents, school administrators, and teachers, was designed to provide trend data about critical transitions experienced by students as they leave elementary school and progress through high school and postsecondary institutions or the work force. The first follow-up, **National Education Longitudinal Study, 1988: First Follow-Up (1990)** (ICPSR 9859), provided the first opportunity for longitudinal measurement of the 1988 baseline samples. It also provided a point of comparison with high school sophomores from ten years before, as studied in **High School and Beyond, 1980: A Longitudinal Survey of Students in the United States** (ICPSR 7896). Further, the study captured the population of early dropouts (those who leave school prior to the end of the tenth grade), while monitoring the transition of the student population into secondary schooling. The second follow-up provides a cumulative measurement of learning in the course of secondary school, and also supplies information that will facilitate investigation of the transition into the labor force and postsecondary education after high school. The 1992 student component collected basic background information about students' school and home environments, participation in classes and extracurricular activities, current jobs, and their goals, aspirations, and opinions about themselves. The student component also gathered data about the family decision-making structure during the critical transition from secondary school to postsecondary education or the work environment. The 1992 school component solicited

general descriptive information about the educational setting and environment in which surveyed students were enrolled. These data, which were collected from the chief administrator of each base-year school with sample members still in attendance, cover school, student, and teacher characteristics; school politics and programs; and school governance and climate. The 1992 teacher component was administered to teachers of second follow-up students in one of two basic subject areas: mathematics or science. The questionnaire elicited teacher evaluations of student characteristics and performance in the classroom, curriculum information about the classes taught, teacher demographic and professional characteristics, information about parent-teacher interactions, time spent on various tasks, and perceptions of school climate and culture. The dropout component provides data on the process of dropping out of school as it occurs from eighth grade on. Variables include school attendance, determinants of leaving school, self-perceptions and attitudes, work history, and relationships with school personnel, peers, and family. The parent component provides information about the factors that influence educational attainment and participation, including family background, socioeconomic conditions, and character of the home educational system. This component was present in the base-year survey but not in the first follow-up.

UNIVERSE: All twelfth-grade students in the United States during the 1991-1992 school year.

SAMPLING: Two-stage sampling involving the selection of a core group of students who were in the tenth-grade sample in 1990 distributed across 1,500 schools. In order for this to be a valid probability sample of all students currently enrolled in the twelfth grade in the 1991-1992 school year, the sample was "freshened" with students who were twelfth-graders in 1992 but who were not in the tenth grade during the 1989-1990 school year. First follow-up students who had dropped out of school between 1990 and 1992 were subsampled with certainty.

NOTE: Due to maximum variable restrictions of the SPSS software package, the student data are provided in two parts with differing record lengths. Separate SPSS and SAS data definition statements are provided for each.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Part 1: Student Data (Pt 1)	Part 3: Student Data (Pt 2)
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,188	Cases: 21,188
Variables: 568	Variables: 228
Record Length: 663	Record Length: 603
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: School Data	Part 7: Dropout Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,311	Cases: 2,028
Variables: 429	Variables: 574
Record Length: 652	Record Length: 746
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Teacher Data	Part 11: Parent Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,695	Cases: 17,610
Variables: 421	Variables: 424
Record Length: 478	Record Length: 524
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2,4,6,8,10,12: SAS
Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$61

*Paul Slovic, Nancy Kraus, and
Torbjorn Malfors*

INTUITIVE TOXICOLOGY [UNITED STATES]: A COMPARISON OF EXPERT AND LAY JUDGMENTS IN CHEMICAL RISK ASSESSMENTS, 1988 (ICPSR 6354)

SUMMARY: This study explores the psychology of decision-making by examining the subjective and intuitive elements of expert and lay risk assessments. For the study, members of the United States Society of Toxicology and the lay public were surveyed about basic toxicological concepts, assumptions, and interpretations regarding risk of chemical toxicology. Chemicals were defined as including all chemical elements and compounds, including pesticides, food additives, industrial chemicals, household cleaning agents, and prescription and nonprescription drugs. The researchers began by identifying several fundamental principles and judgmental

components within the science of risk assessment. Questions were developed based on these fundamentals in order to determine the extent to which lay people and experts share the same beliefs and conceptual framework. Questions addressed the following four topics: (1) dose-response sensitivity, (2) trust in animal and bacterial studies, (3) attitudes toward chemicals, and (4) attitudes toward reducing chemical risks. Demographic information for Demographic information for expert data include highest academic degree earned, fields of study, age, sex, race, health, organizational affiliation, and current position at work. Demographic information for lay public data include education, age, sex, marital status, race, children, health, present employment status, career, and annual household income.

UNIVERSE: Individuals from the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area and the United States Society of Toxicologists.

SAMPLING: The sample of experts was selected from the 1988 membership directory of the United States Society of Toxicology (SOT). Only full members of the Society residing in the United States were considered for inclusion in the study. The names of these full SOT members were categorized into three subgroups based on the type of organization with which they were affiliated: academic, industrial, or regulatory. Random numbers were used to select names from each of the three affiliational subgroups. A sample of the general lay public was selected from the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area. A professional listing organization provided a sampling frame organized by ZIP code. This population listing was screened for a minimum annual household income of \$20,000, and from this group households were randomly selected for the survey.

NOTE: The two data files may be used separately or linked by like variables.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SAS data definition statements + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS data definition statements

Part 1: Expert Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 170 Variables: 98 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2	Part 2: Lay Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 262 Variables: 84 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 2
Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements for Expert Data Record Length: 80	Part 4: SAS Data Definition Statements for Lay Data Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Kraus, N., Torbjorn Malfors, and Paul Slovic. "Intuitive Toxicology: A Comparison of Expert and Lay Judgments of Chemical Risks." *Risk Analysis* 12 (1992), 215-232.

Slovic, Paul, Torbjorn Malfors, and N. Neil. "Intuitive Toxicology." *Comments on Toxicology* 4,6 (1993).

Documentation: price not available at press time

National Endowment for the Arts

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE ARTS: [UNITED STATES]

1982 (ICPSR 6441)
1985 (ICPSR 6442)
1992 (ICPSR 6443)

SUMMARY: These data collections offer information on Americans' participation in the arts, including ballet, opera, plays, museums, and concerts, during a given year. Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts and conducted by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, this survey was a supplement to a larger national survey, the National Crime Survey (NCS). Data are provided for all household members aged 12 and older (excluding crew members of merchant vessels, armed forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons) in sampled households. Respondents were asked about their past-year participation in, and frequency of attending, art performances and events in the following categories: jazz music, classical music, opera, musicals, plays (nonmusical), ballet, other dance, art museums, arts-crafts fairs, and historical park/design sites. Reasons for nonparticipation were also collected. Additionally, demographic information including age, sex, race, marital status

and education level is available. New questions added in the 1992 survey concerned the use of video cassette recorders (VCRs), various dance forms other than ballet, and different types of popular music. In general, the 1992 survey asked more varied and detailed questions about arts participation.

UNIVERSE: All housing units and other living quarters in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified, multistage, cluster sample, designed for the sole purpose of producing national estimates.

NOTE: (1) The first several hundred columns of each collection contain NCS data. See the codebooks for exact counts. (2) The weight variables for ICPSR 6443 have been calculated to be used with the sample of respondents that are 18 years of age or older only (approximately 13,000 of the 18,775 respondents in that data collection).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR (ICPSR 6443 only) / UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,152 to 19,837 per collection
Variables: approx. 120 to 135 per collection
Record Length: 572 to 780 per collection
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6 (ICPSR 6441, 6442), \$5 (ICPSR 6443)

Howard Schuman

SURVEYS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1972-1991 (ICPSR 6275)

SUMMARY: This data collection is the result of surveys of undergraduate students at the University of Michigan enrolled in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts during the period 1972 to 1991. As part of an undergraduate research methods course primarily for sociology majors, students and staff developed survey instruments,

each with a central focus and other timely substantive content. Major focus areas were related to academics and student life, such as life on a university campus, study habits, academic performance, major source of college funding, use of alcoholic beverages, and campus law enforcement. Other topics covered were rights of women, military draft, Equal Rights Amendment, homosexuality, racial attitudes and experiences, and affirmative action. Students were also asked their views on Clarence Thomas, the Holocaust, Saddam Hussein, troops in Saudi Arabia, Ronald Reagan, and other topics. Data are provided for 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979-1984, 1990, and 1991. Demographic variables include religion, sex, grade-point average, ethnicity, area of birth, parents' education, and area of academic study.

UNIVERSE: All students registered in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts at the University of Michigan at the time of the surveys.

SAMPLING: Systematic sample.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 13 data files + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: 1972 Data	Part 8: 1982 Data
Part 2: 1973 Data	Part 9: 1983 Data
Part 3: 1975 Data	Part 10: 1984 Data
Part 4: 1977 Data	Part 11: 1990 Winter Data
Part 5: 1979 Data	Part 12: 1990 Fall Data
Part 6: 1980 Data	Part 13: 1991 Data
Part 7: 1981 Data	

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 294 to 512 per part
Variables: 73 to 157 per part
Record Length: 217 to 448 per part
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Schuman, Howard, et al. "Effort and Reward: The Assumption That College Grades Are Affected by Quantity of Study." *Social Forces* 63 (1985), 945-966.

Documentation: price not available at press time

Thomas L. Oakland and Jacqueline L. Cunningham

SURVEY OF SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1987-1990 (ICPSR 9768)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to replicate surveys on school psychology conducted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Bureau of Education (IBE) in 1948 and 1954. Knowledgeable professionals in the field of school psychology were chosen in various countries to report on the current state of the field in their respective countries. For questions requiring information that was generally available but not necessarily common knowledge, respondents were asked to locate and supply this information. The survey includes data for 54 developed and developing countries. Major areas of investigation were (1) demographic characteristics of school psychologists, (2) roles and functions of school psychologists, (3) legal, political, and professional regulations governing the field, (4) preparation and credentialing of practitioners, (5) importance of research, (6) future trends in the field.

UNIVERSE: Members in one or more international psychology associations (e.g., International School Psychology Association, International Association of Applied Psychology).

SAMPLING: Nonprobability sample of experts in social psychology, with particular expertise in the preparation of students in psychology for work in a school environment. Respondents were identified on the basis of professional association memberships (e.g., International School Psychology Association, International Association of Applied Psychology), acknowledgment of personal expertise in the area of school psychology by such national associations, a publication record in the area of school psychology, associations with established scholars in the area, and recommendation of the respondents' ministries of education.

NOTE: The data contain periods to represent system missing data for numeric variables.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 54
Variables: approx. 515
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 11

Documentation: \$6

Susanne Teltscher and Victoria Lawson

INFORMAL TRADING: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, INTERNAL DIVERSITY, AND LIFE CHANGES IN QUITO, ECUADOR, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6062)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on informal trading and is based on field research carried out in "Calle Ipiales," the largest retail market of Quito, Ecuador. A major objective of the study was to examine the nature of linkages between informal traders (i.e., mobile street vendors, stationary market sellers, and small-store owners) and other sectors of the economy. The nature of such employment was investigated, and specific topics included vendors' level of dependence and independence and autonomy over their jobs, access to the markets, and access to equipment and credit. A second objective was to develop a typology of informal traders, specified by different types of linkages to each other and to the formal economy. A third objective was to identify the welfare implications of belonging to each subgroup of informal vendors. This included the examination of reasons for working in the informal sector, economic advantages and disadvantages, the relationship to the government, and other types of support

vendors may receive. Additional variables in the collection cover type of product sold, amount of profit, supplier of goods to be sold, and type of customers. Background variables include age and sex of vendor, marital status, place of birth, years of residence in Quito, education, previous occupation, occupational training, number of household members, and household income.

UNIVERSE: The total population was obtained from a census of 1,730 vendors, including mobile street vendors, stationary market sellers, and small-store owners, undertaken in the study area before the survey.

SAMPLING: The sample was drawn from the population employing systematic and stratified sampling methods.

NOTE: The data collection instrument is written in Spanish and is available only in hardcopy form.

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/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DAT/ REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: SPSS Export File
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 151	
Variables: 96	Part 3: SAS Data
Record Length: 80	Definition Statements
Records Per Case: 3	Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Center for Human Resource Research.
The Ohio State University

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: (1) The Youth Workhistory file (Part 94) has been updated through 1992. Also, a change has been made to the structure of the 1979–1992 Youth Workhistory data file. The size of the file necessitated splitting the data into two records per case. The first record contains the data for the A, HOURS and DUALJOBS arrays and the second record contains the remainder of the data pertaining to specific job characteristics, gaps in employment, and summary labor force activity variables. (2) Additional supplemental materials for the Youth cohort (addendum to the technical sampling report, and errata from October 1994) have been added to the collection, available on microfiche only.

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 electronic, although some supplementary materials are available only on microfiche. Numeric and KWIC indexes and various attachments are supplied as electronic 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

Part 94: Youth, 1979–1992 (Workhistory)
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,686
Variables: approx. 4,250
Record Length: 18,262
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: \$20 plus microfiche (Part 94)

Greg J. Duncan, Martha S. Hill, James N. Morgan, and Sandra L. Hofferth

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Part 13, Relationship History File, 1968–1985, now contain 426,608 cases, as stated in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1994–1995*, and the variable count has been corrected to 137. A new electronic OSIRIS data dictionary has been supplied for Part 17, Childbirth and Adoption History File, 1985–1989. The original dictionary was not the correct dictionary for this part. Also, two new files, Part 18, Self-Administered Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII), and Part 19, Telephone Health Care Cost Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII), were added, to provide information about the health care needs of older panel members in the core (but not Latino) sample. For Part 18, each 1990 head of household and wife or "wife" aged 50 or older was mailed a questionnaire. The questionnaire elicited information on the respondents' health, health care coverage, and long-term coverage. Data for Part 19 include separate cost and payment source information associated with every hospitalization or nursing home stay during the 12 months prior to the 1990 interview. Similar cost and payment data about outpatient surgery, other office visits, oral surgery, prescription medication, eyeglasses and hearing aids, and professional and nonprofessional home care were also collected.

NOTE: Part 18, Self-Administered Questionnaire, and Part 19, Telephone Health Care Cost Questionnaire, included a request for permission for the PSID staff and the RAND Corporation to obtain Medicare claims information from the Health Care Financing Administration for the period 1983 to the end of 1989. The Medicare data for consenting individuals are not included with Parts 18 and 19. Researchers desiring access to Medicare-linked data should contact the PSID staff.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 21 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS (Parts 1–5, 7–10, 15–19, 201–204) and Logical Record Length

Part 13: Relationship History File, 1968–1985 (Waves I–XVIII) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 426,608 Variables: 137 Record Length: 552 Records Per Case: 1	Part 17: Childbirth and Adoption History File, 1985–1989 (Waves XVIII–XXII) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 50,633 Variables: 22 Record Length: 48 Records Per Case: 1
Part 18: Self-Administered Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,429 Variables: 201 Record Length: 260 Records Per Case: 1	Part 19: Telephone Health Care Cost Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII) File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,178 Variables: 1,181 Record Length: 3,286 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$4 (Part 18), \$18 (Part 19)

Lewis M. Terman et al.

TERMAN LIFE-CYCLE STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH HIGH ABILITY, 1922–1991 (ICPSR 8092)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1991 have been added as Parts 69 and 70.

RESTRICTIONS: The data collection may be disseminated only to academic researchers. All other users must get express written permission from the principal investigators. While the data cannot be provided to those at nonacademic institutions, some limited data analyses can be conducted upon request. For time and cost estimates of such analyses, please contact the Director, User Support, ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 70 data files

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 69: 1991 General Information, Males File Structure: rectangular Cases: 856 Variables: 60 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3	Part 70: 1991 General Information, Females File Structure: rectangular Cases: 672 Variables: 60 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 3
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Documentation: \$4 (Parts 69 and 70)

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The Wave 4 Core Microdata File and corresponding data dictionary have been added as Parts 11 and 12.

NOTE: (1) Beginning with the 1990 Panel, the file structure of SIPP was changed. The unit of observation is one record for each person for each month, rather than one record per person. Also, topical modules are provided separately from the core files. (2) Part 11, Wave 4 Core Microdata File, has 141,208 records. The technical documentation incorrectly lists the number of records as 142,155.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 9 data files + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/
CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 11: Wave 4 Core Microdata File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 141,208 Variables: approx. 745 Record Length: 1,456 Records Per Case: 1	Part 12: Data Dictionary for Wave 4 Core Microdata File Record Length: 80
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Documentation: \$12 (Part 11)

Kenneth G. Manton

NATIONAL LONG-TERM CARE SURVEY, 1989 (ICPSR 9681)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 7, Analytic File, 1982, 1984, 1989 LTC Surveys, has been revised. This most recent update has two improvements/refinements over the previous version. First, weights for the 1982, 1984, and 1989 cross-sectional population of persons with completed interviews (respondents) have been developed and have been added to the end of the file. Second, the 1984-1989 transition weight has a further nonresponse refinement. The disability transition rates for persons who were nondisabled in 1984 and deceased by 1989 increases from 9.22 percent to 9.73 percent. This increases the

percent of persons in the transition group who were nondisabled in 1984 from 55.57 percent to 56.07 percent. In addition, the Medicare Data Codebook for Parts 2-6 is now available in electronic form as Part 8. Also, the names given for Parts 1, 6, and 7 in the May 1994 *Bulletin* were incorrect. The correct part names are given below.

NOTE: Parts 1 and 7 have corresponding electronic codebooks. Parts 2-6 are documented by a single electronic codebook, Part 8. The supplemental materials are hardcopy only. The questionnaires are available upon request only in hardcopy form from ICPSR.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR/
UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Main Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 17,565 Variables: approx. 1,594 Record Length: 4,416 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Medicare Payments Data, 1988-1991 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 31,656 Variables: approx. 37 Record Length: 87 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Analytic File, 1982, 1984, 1989 LTC Surveys File Structure: rectangular Cases: 30,308 Variables: approx. 322 Record Length: 429 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Medicare Data Codebook for Parts 2-6 Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Preliminary data for an additional 15 states (Parts 65 through 94) and final data for the state of Missouri (Parts 95 through 99) have been added to this collection. Part 100, containing codes for the categories of expenditures, revenues, and debt for Parts 95-97, also has been added.

NOTE: (1) The files use commas and quote marks to delimit variables. (2) See also **State and Local Government [United States]: Sources and Uses of Funds, Census Statistics, Twentieth Century [Through 1982]** (ICPSR 6304); **State and Local Government [United States]: Sources and Uses of Funds, City and County Data, Nineteenth Century** (ICPSR 6305); and **State and Local Government [United States]: Sources and Uses of Funds, State Financial Statistics, 1933-1937** (ICPSR 6306).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 100 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 65 and 66: Preliminary Arizona Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 67 and 68: Preliminary California Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 69 and 70: Preliminary Connecticut Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 71 and 72: Preliminary Florida Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 73 and 74: Preliminary Georgia Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 75 and 76: Preliminary Idaho Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 77 and 78: Preliminary Iowa Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 79 and 80: Preliminary Kentucky Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 81 and 82: Preliminary Louisiana Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 83 and 84: Preliminary New Mexico Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 85 and 86: Preliminary New York Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 87 and 88: Preliminary Oregon Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 89 and 90: Preliminary Texas Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 91 and 92: Preliminary Wisconsin Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 93 and 94: Preliminary West Virginia Expenditures and Revenues Data
Parts 95-97: Final Data on Missouri Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt
Parts 98 and 99: Final Raw Data on Missouri Revenues and Expenditures
Part 100: Categories of Expenditures, Revenues, and Debt for Parts 95-97

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 4 to 5,714 per part
Variables: 2 to 5 per part
Record Length: 21 to 66 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Part 101: Codebook for Parts 1-64
Record Length: 80

Part 102: Codebook for Parts 65-94
Record Length: 80

Part 103: Codebook for Parts 95-100
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1989-1990: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) DATA (ICPSR 9775)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 3, previously labelled the Detailed Report File, is actually the Itemized Individual Contribution File and has been renamed. This file contains a record for each candidate and his or her committee, other political committees, and persons making independent expenditures. Itemized receipt and disbursement information presented in the file includes the filer identification number, amendment and primary-general indicators, report and transaction types, address, occupation, transaction date, and transaction amount. The Detailed Report File has now been added as Part 5. The Detailed Report File (Part 5) contains one record for each separate reporting period for each FEC committee and, as such, is the source for longitudinal information about committee financial activity during the 1989-1990 election cycle. Information presented in the file includes the political committee identification number; the report year and type; the time period covered by the report; total receipts and disbursements; beginning and ending cash balances; debts owed by and to the committee, individual, political, and candidate contributions; transfers from affiliated committees; loans received and payments made; and refunds. A new hardcopy codebook is also available.

NOTE: The Candidate and Committee Master Data files (Parts 1 and 2) are FEC reference files and are needed to find the name of each committee or candidate associated with the identification numbers that appear in Part 5 (Detailed Report File).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 3: Itemized Individual Contribution File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 530,150 Variables: 17 Record Length: 151 Records Per Case: 1	Part 5: Detailed Report File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 54,464 Variables: 26 Record Length: 198 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: \$6 (Part 5)

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: An electronic codebook has been added as Part 84.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 84: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Chicago data were added to the Cook County record in Parts 1 and 2, and population totals were corrected for Franklin and Grayson counties in Part 2. The corresponding codebook and SAS and SPSS data definition statements have been revised to reflect changes to the column locations and record lengths. Several minor errors in the appendix to the codebook were corrected as well.

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

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

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

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

Part 1: Arrests, All Ages File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,142 Variables: 55 Record Length: 239 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Arrests, Adults File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,142 Variables: 55 Record Length: 239 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 77	Part 6: SAS Data Definition Statements for Arrests Data Record Length: 73
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Part 8: SPSS Data Definition Statements for Arrests Data
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: An electronic codebook has been added to this collection as Part 13.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 13: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Documentation: N/A

*United States Arms Control and
Disarmament Agency*

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The documenta-
tion has been converted to electronic form
and is being added to this collection as
Part 5.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 5: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Documentation: N/A

*World Bank. Debt and International
Finance Division*

WORLD DEBT TABLES, 1970-1992 (ICPSR 8313)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The codebook
for this collection is now in electronic form.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/
SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

*Arne L. Kalleberg, David Knoke, Peter
V. Marsden, and Joe L. Spaeth*

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SURVEY (NOS), 1991 (ICPSR 6240)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The formats for
43 variables in the previous version of this
collection have been revised. Also, an
SPSS export file is now available.

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 727
Variables: approx. 1,000
Record Length: 1,910
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

Charles D. Hadley and Lewis Bowman

SOUTHERN GRASSROOTS PARTY ACTIVISTS PROJECT, 1991-1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6307)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Variables V1,
V2, V5, and V151 have been recoded to
blanks for reasons of confidentiality.

RESTRICTIONS: To preserve respondent
confidentiality, certain identifying variables
are restricted from general dissemination.
Aggregations of this information for statisti-
cal purposes that preserve the anonymity
of individual respondents can be obtained
from ICPSR in accordance with existing
servicing policies.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,427
Variables: approx. 164
Record Length: 229
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

The following studies were recently revised in order to be included on the **CD-ROM on Violence Research Data** (CD0009). A description of the changes made to each appears below. For more information on the CD-ROM, see page 10.

Adult Criminal Careers in New York, 1972–1983 (ICPSR 9353). An electronic codebook is now available. SAS and SPSS data definition statements were also produced for this data collection.

Adult Criminal Careers, Michigan: 1974–1977 (ICPSR 8279). The data file was reformatted to its optimum size. The codebook was scanned and modified and is now available in electronic form. SAS and SPSS data definition statements also were created.

Age Cohort Arrest Rates, 1970–1980 (ICPSR 8261). The 14 data files were reformatted and combined into four data files based on the similarity of variables and years reported in the original files. Missing data were standardized, and an electronic codebook and SAS and SPSS data definition statement files were produced for the four new data files.

Armed Criminals in America: A Survey of Incarcerated Felons, 1983 (ICPSR 8357). Undocumented codes in the data were checked and resolved, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were produced.

Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development [Great Britain], 1961–1981 (ICPSR 8488). A codebook was created that documents the logical record length version of these data. The SPSS data definition statements for this format were replaced, and SAS data definition statements were created.

Charlotte [North Carolina] Spouse Assault Replication Project, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 6114). The data collection instruments and codebook are now in separate electronic files, and the data files were reformatted. SPSS export files are no longer provided for this study.

Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior in a Midwest Metropolitan Area of the United States, 1967–1988 (ICPSR 9480). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format with variable widths reduced to the most efficient size. Also, ICPSR checked and resolved undocumented

codes and performed recodes. The codebook and the SAS and SPSS data definition statements were revised as well.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm in the United States, 1981 (ICPSR 8249). The data were reformatted to reduce variable widths to the most efficient size. Also, ICPSR performed recodes and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. A codebook and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were also produced.

Criminal Violence and Incapacitation in California, 1962–1988 (ICPSR 9922). Missing data were recoded to standardized values and the data file was reformatted. The electronic codebook, SPSS export file, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were revised to reflect these changes.

Delinquency in a Birth Cohort II: Philadelphia, 1958–1988 (ICPSR 9293). For all data files, missing data were recoded to standardized values. SAS and SPSS data definition statements for all data files are now available for this data collection. The data collection instrument for the Follow-Up Interview is now available in electronic form (Part 6), and Part 4, the Follow-Up Interview data, was rewritten to 4 records per case.

Deterrent Effects of the New York Juvenile Offender Law, 1974–1984 (ICPSR 9324). Undocumented codes were checked and resolved in the data, and the data are now available in logical record length format. In addition, the variable widths were reduced to the most efficient size, and electronic documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

Disturbed Violent Offenders in New York, 1985 (ICPSR 9325). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR checked and resolved undocumented codes and performed recodes. SAS and SPSS data definition statements also were created for this collection.

Drug Testing of Juvenile Detainees to Identify High-Risk Youth in Florida, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9686). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also performed recodes, standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook was created and reformat-

ted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

Ethnicity and Homicide in California, 1850–1900 (ICPSR 9594). ICPSR checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data and generated SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

Executions in the United States, 1608–1991: The Espy File (ICPSR 8451). Data in the variable County of Conviction were corrected. Case numbers for offenders executed from 1988 to 1991 were also corrected, and blanks in columns 65–80 were removed from the data file. The codebook and SPSS data definition statements were revised, and SAS data definition statements were prepared.

Improving the Investigation of Homicide and the Apprehension Rate of Murderers in Washington State, 1981–1986 (ICPSR 6134). Additional documentation was added to the codebook and to the SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Certain values in the data were recoded.

Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Buffalo, 1987 (ICPSR 9984). Minor corrections were made to the codebook and to the SAS and SPSS data definition statements for this collection.

Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime, 1948–1977 [Racine, Wisconsin]: Three Birth Cohorts (ICPSR 8163). The data files were reformatted to have multiple records per case with record lengths less than 1,024. In addition, SAS data definition statements are now available.

Mental Disorder and Violent Crime: A 20-Year Cohort Study in New York State, 1968–1988 (ICPSR 9978). Missing data were standardized for this data collection. The electronic codebook and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were revised to reflect this change.

Minneapolis Intervention Project, 1986–1987 (ICPSR 9808). The original Case Identification Numbers were recoded to randomly assigned sequential numbers for reasons of confidentiality.

National Crime Surveys: Crime School Supplement, 1989 (ICPSR 9394). Nine variables that contained only blanks were eliminated from the data file. The codebook

and SAS and SPSS data definition statement files were edited accordingly.

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave I, 1976 (ICPSR 8375). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook also was created and reformatted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave II, 1977 (ICPSR 8424). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook also was created and reformatted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave III, 1978 (ICPSR 8506). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook also was created and reformatted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave IV, 1979 (ICPSR 8917). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook also was created and reformatted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave V, 1980 (ICPSR 9112). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook also was created and reformatted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave VI, 1983 (ICPSR 9948). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. ICPSR also standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook also was created and reformatted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared for this collection.

Operation Hardcore [Crime] Evaluation: Los Angeles, 1976–1980 (ICPSR 9038). Missing data codes were standardized within this collection. The codebook was updated, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were created.

Police Departments, Arrests and Crime in the United States, 1860–1920 (ICPSR 7708). The codebook was revised, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were created.

Police Response to Street Gang Violence in California: Improving the Investigative Process, 1985 (ICPSR 8934). The data were reformatted and are now available in logical record length format. Also, ICPSR checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data and generated SAS and SPSS data definition statements and a codebook for this collection.

Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986–1989: [United States] (ICPSR 9574). The data were reformatted, with variable widths reduced to their most efficient size, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were revised.

Robberies in Chicago, 1982–1983 (ICPSR 8951). The logical record lengths for Parts 1–3 were reduced. The data for Part 4 were revised and are now available in logical record length format. Also, in Part 4, ICPSR performed recodes, standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes. The codebook (Part 6) also was revised. SAS data definition statements were created for Part 4, and SPSS data definition statements were corrected.

Survey of California Prison Inmates, 1976 (ICPSR 7797). Missing data codes were standardized throughout the collection. Code labels were added to the codes in variables 31 and 32. SAS and SPSS data

definition statements were prepared and the codebook was updated.

Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992). The SPSS data definition statements that were previously released as separate files were concatenated into one file. Missing value declarations for variables 168–268 and a missing value recode statement for all variables were added to the SPSS data definition statement file.

Termination of Criminal Careers: Measurement of Rates and Their Determinants in Detroit SMSA, 1974–1977 (ICPSR 9666). The data file was reformatted to its optimum size. The codebook was scanned and modified and is now available in electronic form. SAS and SPSS data definition statements were also prepared.

Trends in American Homicide, 1968–1978: Victim-Level Supplementary Homicide Reports (ICPSR 8676). The data were reformatted to reduce variable widths to their most efficient size. ICPSR also performed recodes, standardized missing data, and checked and resolved undocumented codes in the data. An electronic version of the codebook was created and reformatted, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared.

Victims' Needs and Victim Services, 1988–1989: Evanston, Rochester, Pima County, and Fayette County (ICPSR 9399). Missing data codes were standardized throughout the collection and checks for undocumented codes were performed. SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared and the codebook was updated. In addition, the data file was reformatted to logical record length format and the variable widths reduced to their most efficient size.

Violence and Crime in Cross-National Perspective, 1900–1974 (ICPSR 8612). Part 3, Crime File (Data Only), was added to this collection. This file contains only the data from Part 1, Crime File (With Comments). The comments from the Crime File (With Comments) were added to the codebook, and the codebook is now available in electronic form, Part 4. SAS and SPSS data definition statement files also were created for Part 3.

Announcements

Year 2000 Census May Drop Items

A questionnaire regarding the Year 2000 Census is being circulated on behalf of the Association of Public Data Users (APDU), of which ICPSR is a member. A number of items traditionally appearing on the U.S. decennial censuses are in danger of being dropped in 2000 as "not needed" for certain legislative purposes. Many of these measures are valuable to academic researchers and persons working in local and state governments, however. Support for their retention is therefore needed.

To express your opinion on this matter, please access the ICPSR Gopher (gopher.icpsr.umich.edu) under Item 12: Year 2000 Census of the U.S.—Questionnaire on Threatened Data Items, complete the questionnaire, and send it to APDU as soon as possible. (The address to which completed questionnaires should be sent is given at the end of the survey form.)

Forthcoming...

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

- **Euro-Barometer 2: Problems Facing the European Community, October–November 1974**
- **Current Population Surveys: March Individual-Level Extracts, 1968–1992**
- **British Election Study: Cross-Section, 1987**
- **Annual Survey of Governments, 1992: Employment Statistics**
- **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Survey of American Indians and Alaska Natives, Population Data, Data From the Health Status Questionnaire and Access to Care Supplement, and Expenditures and Sources of Payment Data [Public Use Tape 37]**

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ICPSR
Institute for Social Research
426 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1248
P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248

PHONE: (313) 764-2570
FAX: (313) 764-8041

24-Hour Hotline: (313) 763-3486

BITNET Address: usersvcq@umichum
INTERNET Address:
icpsr_netmail@um.cc.umich.edu
ICPSR Gopher: gopher.icpsr.umich.edu

Mary B. Vardigan, Editor
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ICPSR ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director
(313) 764-2570

Carolyn L. Geda, Assistant Director
(313) 764-2570

Michelle Humphres, Administrative Secretary
(313) 764-2570

COMPUTER SUPPORT

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(313) 763-3482

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Henry Heitowit, Director
(313) 764-8392

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(313) 763-5010

Janet Vavra, Technical Director
(313) 763-5010

Nancy H. Fultz, Archival Assistant Director
(313) 763-5010

Peter Granda, Archival Assistant Director
(313) 763-5010

Christopher S. Dunn, Manager,
Crime and Justice Programs
(313) 763-5011

Mary Morris, Research Associate, User Support
(313) 763-5010

Richard T. Campbell, NACDA Resident Scientist
University of Illinois, Chicago

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