

## The International Social Survey Program

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**T**he International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is a continuing annual program of crossnational collaboration. It brings together pre-existing social science projects and coordinates research goals, thereby adding a crossnational perspective to the individual national studies.

### History of ISSP

ISSP evolved from a bilateral collaboration between the Allgemeinen Bevölkerungsumfragen der Sozialwissenschaften (ALLBUS) of the Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA) in Mannheim, West Germany, and the General Social Survey (GSS) of the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), University of Chicago. Both the ALLBUS and the GSS are replicating time series studies. The ALLBUS has been conducted biennially since 1980 and the GSS annually (except for 1979, 1981, and 1992) since 1972.

In 1982, ZUMA and NORC devoted a small segment of the ALLBUS and GSS to a common set of questions on job values, important areas of life, abortion, and feminism. (A merged dataset is available from ICPSR as **General Social Survey [United States] and German Social Survey [ALLBUS] Combined Files, 1982** [ICPSR 8365].) Again in 1984 col-

laboration was carried out, this time on class differences, equality, and the welfare state.

Meanwhile, in late 1983, Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR), London, which was starting a social indicators series called the British Social Attitudes Survey (BSA) similar to the ALLBUS and GSS, secured funds from the Nuffield Foundation to hold meetings to further international collaboration. Representatives from ZUMA, NORC, SCPR, and the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, organized ISSP in 1984 and agreed to:

- (1) Jointly develop topical modules dealing with important areas of social science
- (2) Field the modules as 15-minute supplements to the regular national surveys (or special surveys if necessary)
- (3) Include an extensive common core of background variables
- (4) Make the data available to the social science community as soon as possible.

Each research organization funds all of its own costs. There are no central funds. The merging of the data into a crossnational dataset is performed by

the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, University of Cologne.

Since 1984, ISSP has grown to 25 nations, the founding four—Germany, the United States, Great Britain, and Australia—plus Austria, Italy, Ireland, Hungary, the Netherlands, Israel, Norway, the Philippines, New Zealand, Russia, Japan, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Poland, Sweden, Spain, Cypress, Portugal, and France. In addition, East Germany was added to the German sample upon reunification. The affiliated organizations are listed in Table 1. Other nations have replicated particular modules without joining ISSP (Lithuania and Switzerland).

### Substantive Themes Covered by ISSP

The annual topics for ISSP are developed over several years by a subcom-

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mittee and pretested in various countries. The annual plenary meeting of ISSP then adopts the final questionnaire. The ISSP researchers especially concentrate on developing the questions that are (1) meaningful and relevant to all countries and (2) can be expressed in an equivalent manner in all relevant languages. The questionnaire is originally drafted in British English and then translated to other languages using standard back-translation procedures.

The themes covered in the ISSP module and the nations collecting data are listed in Table 1. The first theme on the role of government (1985) covered attitudes toward (a) civil liberties, (b) education and parenting, (c) welfare and social equality, and (d) the economy.

The second theme (1986) was on social networks and support systems. It contained detailed behavioral reports on contacts with various friends and relatives and also a series of questions about where one would turn for help when faced with various situations, such as financial need, minor illness, career advice, and emotional distress.

The third module (1987), on social equality, concerned beliefs about what factors affect one's chances for social mobility (e.g., parental status, education, contacts, race, etc.), explanations for inequality, assessments of social conflicts, and related questions. It also asked people to estimate the average earnings of various occupations (e.g., farm laborer and doctor) and what the average earnings of these occupations should be.

The fourth module (1988) covered the impact on the family of the changing

labor force participation of women. It included attitudes on marriage and cohabitation, divorce, children, child care, and special demographics on labor force status and earnings of husband and wife.

The fifth module (1989), on orientations toward work, dealt with motivations to work, desired characteristics of a job, problems relating to unemployment, satisfaction with one's own job (if employed), and working conditions (if employed).

The sixth module in 1990 repeated the role of government theme. The replication of substantial parts of earlier modules permits not only a cross-national perspective but also an over-time perspective. Thus, researchers are able to compare nations and to test whether similar social science models operate across societies; they can also investigate whether similar international trends exist and whether parallel models of social change operate across nations.

The impact of religious beliefs and behaviors on social, political, and moral attitudes was the central theme of the seventh module (1991). It included questions on religious upbringing, current religious activities, traditional Christian beliefs, and existential beliefs. The non-religious items concerned topics such as personal morality, sex roles, crime and punishment, and abortion. The eighth module in 1992 replicated and extended the 1987 social equality module.

The focus of the ninth module in 1993 was on the environment. It included an environmental knowledge scale along with attitudinal and behavioral measures. The tenth module in 1994

repeated the 1988 module on women, work, and the family. It also added items on household division of labor, sexual harassment, and public policy regarding the family.

The central theme of the 1995 module will be national identity. This module will assess nationalism and patriotism, localism and globalism, and diversity and immigration. The second replication of the role of government module will take place in 1996, and 1997 will see the first replication of the 1989 module on work orientations.

ISSP marks several new departures in the area of crossnational research. First, the collaboration among organizations is not special or intermittent, but routine and continual. Second, while necessarily more circumscribed than collaboration dedicated solely to crossnational research on a single topic, ISSP makes crossnational research a basic part of the national research agenda of each participating country. Third, by combining a cross-temporal with a crossnational perspective, two powerful research designs are being used to study societal processes.

## Obtaining ISSP Data

Data from the first eight modules are available from the Zentralarchiv, from other national archives such as ESRC in Britain, and from ICPSR in the United States. ICPSR distributes these data collections under the titles:

- **International Social Survey Program: Role of Government, 1985-1986** (ICPSR 8909)
- **International Social Survey Program: Social Networks**

and Support Systems, 1986  
(ICPSR 9205)

- **International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality, 1987** (ICPSR 9383)
- **International Social Survey Program: Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988** (ICPSR 9591)
- **International Social Survey Program: Work Orientations, 1989** (ICPSR 9784)
- **International Social Survey Program: Role of Government II, 1990** (ICPSR 6010)
- **International Social Survey Program: Religion, 1991** (ICPSR 6234)
- **International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality II, 1992** (ICPSR 6493—Forthcoming from ICPSR)

Data from the two modules on the role of government are also contained in a cumulative file entitled **International Social Survey Program: Role of Government I and II, Cumulative File, 1985–1986, 1990** (ICPSR 6233).

Other modules will be released periodically as soon as the data can be processed.

### ISSP Data on CD-ROM

Data and documentation for all eight ISSP surveys are now available on a new CD-ROM product distributed by the Zentralarchiv (Bachemer Strasse 40, D-50931, Köln, Germany, E-mail: UHER@IBM.ZA.UNI-KOELN.DE).

Data are bundled with the **NSDstat** software, developed by the Norwegian Social Science Data Services. This software enables the user to analyze the data and to generate graphical displays quickly and easily.

Contents of the CD-ROM include:

- Data (NSDstat system files, raw ASCII files, and SPSS portable files)
- Printable codebooks
- SPSS setups
- Questionnaires in all languages (graphic files)
- ISSP Bibliography, 1994
- General information about ISSP
- List of addresses of ISSP member institutions

- Descriptions of the participating institutions

- Data from different countries that conducted ISSP surveys not yet integrated into the international files

Please note that the textual information on the CD-ROM is searchable using the **ISYS** full-text retrieval software (Odyssey Development Ltd.) provided.

### Publications

Publications based on the ISSP are listed in a bibliography available from the ISSP Secretariat (Peter Mohler, ZUMA, B2,1, D-6800, Mannheim, Germany, E-mail: MOHLER@ZUMA-MANNHEIM.DE). Two collections of ISSP research are presented in (1) Roger Jowell, Sharon Witherspoon, and Lindsay Brook (eds.), *British Social Attitudes: Special International Report* (Aldershot: Gower, 1989), and (2) J.W. Becker, James A. Davis, Peter Ester, and Peter P. Mohler (eds.), *Attitudes to Inequality and the Role of Government* (Rijswijk, The Netherlands: Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau, 1990). For further details, contact the ISSP Secretariat. □

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**Table 1**  
**ISSP Modules**

|                               |                             | Role of<br>Govt. | Social<br>Support | Social<br>Equality | Family/<br>Gender | Work | Role of<br>Govt. II | Religion | Social<br>Equal. II | Environ-<br>ment | Family/<br>Gender II | Natl.<br>Ident. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| <b>ISSP Members Countries</b> |                             |                  |                   |                    |                   |      |                     |          |                     |                  |                      |                 |
| RSSS                          | Australia                   | D86              | D87               | D88                | D89               | —    | D90                 | D93      | D93                 | P93              | D94                  | P95             |
| IS                            | Austria                     | D86              | D86               | D88                | D88               | D89  | —                   | D93      | D93                 | P95              | P95                  | P95             |
| ASA                           | Bulgaria                    | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | D92                 | D94              | P95                  | P95             |
| SC                            | Canada                      | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| ISCAS                         | Czech Republic <sup>a</sup> | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| ZUMA                          | Germany                     | D85              | D86               | D87                | D88               | D89  | D90                 | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| SCPR                          | Great Britain <sup>b</sup>  | D85              | D86               | D87                | D88               | D89  | D90                 | D91      | D93                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| TARKI                         | Hungary                     | —                | D86               | D87                | D88               | D89  | D90                 | D92      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| SSRC                          | Ireland                     | —                | D90               | D90                | D88               | D90  | D90                 | D91      | —                   | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| TAU                           | Israel                      | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | D90  | D91                 | D91      | —                   | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| Eurisko                       | Italy                       | D85              | D87               | D87                | D88               | D89  | D90                 | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| BCRI                          | Japan                       | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | —                   | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| SCP                           | The Netherlands             | —                | —                 | D87                | D89               | D89  | —                   | D91      | —                   | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| MU                            | New Zealand                 | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| NSD                           | Norway                      | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | D89  | D90                 | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| SWS                           | The Philippines             | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| ISS                           | Poland                      | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| VCIOM                         | Russia                      | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P95             |
| POMCRC                        | Slovenia                    | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D93                  | P94             |
| CIS/ASEP                      | Spain                       | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | D93                 | D94              | D94                  | P95             |
| UU                            | Sweden                      | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | D91                 | —                | D94                  | P95             |
| NORC                          | United States               | D85              | D86               | D87                | D88               | D89  | D90                 | D91      | D92                 | D93              | D94                  | P96             |
| <b>Others</b>                 |                             |                  |                   |                    |                   |      |                     |          |                     |                  |                      |                 |
| BS                            | Lithuania                   | —                | —                 | —                  | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | —                   | —                | D94                  | —               |
| IFS                           | Poland                      | —                | —                 | D87                | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | —                   | —                | —                    | —               |
| SI                            | Switzerland                 | —                | —                 | D87                | —                 | —    | —                   | —        | —                   | D93              | —                    | —               |

D = Done P = Planned

<sup>a</sup> Includes Slovakia in 1992.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Northern Ireland in 1991.

|          |                                                                                                   |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ASA      | Agency for Social Analyses (Sofia)                                                                |
| BS       | Baltic Surveys (Lithuania)                                                                        |
| BCRI     | Broadcasting Culture Research Institute, NHK (Tokyo)                                              |
| CIS/ASEP | Centro de Investigaciones Sociologicas and Analisis Sociologicos, Economicos y Politicos (Madrid) |
| Eurisko  | In collaboration with the University of Milan (Milan)                                             |
| IFS      | Instytut Fiozofii i Socjologii, University of Warsaw (Warsaw)                                     |
| IS       | Institut für Soziologie, University of Graz (Graz)                                                |
| ISCAS    | Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences (Prague)                                        |
| ISS      | Institute of Social Studies, University of Warsaw (Warsaw)                                        |
| MU       | Massey University (Palmerston)                                                                    |
| NORC     | National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago (Chicago)                                 |
| NSD      | Norsk Samfunnsvitenskapelig Datajeneste, University of Bergen (Bergen)                            |
| POMCRC   | Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Center, University of Ljubljana (Ljubljana)        |
| RSSS     | Research School of the Social Sciences, Australian National University (Canberra)                 |
| SC       | Survey Center, Carleton University (Ottawa)                                                       |
| SCP      | Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau (Rijkswijk)                                                       |
| SCPR     | Social and Community Planning Research (London)                                                   |
| SI       | Soziologisches Institut, University of Zürich (Zürich)                                            |
| SSRC     | Social Science Research Center, University College (Dublin)                                       |
| SWS      | Social Weather Station, Philippine Social Science Center (Quezon City)                            |
| TARKI    | Tarsadalomkutatasi Informatikai Tarsula (Budapest)                                                |
| TAU      | Tel Aviv University (Tel Aviv)                                                                    |
| UU       | University of Umea (Umea)                                                                         |
| VCIOM    | Soviet Center for Public Opinion and Market Research (Moscow)                                     |
| ZUMA     | Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (Mannheim)                                            |

The record lengths given in the May 1995 issue of the *Bulletin* for Parts 1 and 2 of **American National Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1992 and 1993 Data]** (ICPSR 6507) were incorrect. The correct record length for Part 1, Data File, is 3,330. The correct record length for Part 2, Frequencies File, is 72.

Regarding **National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992** (ICPSR 6528), which was announced in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1995–1996*, users should note that the drug mentions data, formerly released as a separate file, are incorporated into this dataset. Beginning in 1992, the Ambulatory Care Statistics Branch stopped producing separate public-use data tapes for patient visits and drug mentions.

The *Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys (10th Edition, March 1995)* (ICPSR 0101) is now available from ICPSR in a WordPerfect version on diskette (D00202) and via FTP. Members can also purchase a bound hard-copy version for \$30 (\$35 for nonmembers).

A bound hard-copy version of the codebook for **Euro-Barometer 38.0: European Court of Justice, Passive Smoking, and Consumer Issues, September–October 1992** (ICPSR 6044) is now available and can be purchased for \$35.

The list of serial data collections beginning on page xxvi of the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1995–1996*, was not accurate in terms of ICPSR's holdings for some of its serial collections. In addition, some text was inadvertently truncated during the printing process. Below are corrections to the series listing:

## Annual/American Housing Surveys

National: 1973–1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991; National Core: 1978–1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991; SMSA/MSA: 1974–1992; Travel-to-Work: 1975–1977

## Annual Survey of Governments

Finance: 1973–1976, 1978–1991; Employment: 1973–1976, 1978–1992

## Campaign Expenditures in the U.S.

1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992

## U.S. Census of Population and Housing

1990: PL 94-171; 1/2 Sample Adjusted Redistricting File; STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D; 4A; STF S-5, Number of Workers by County; STF 420, Place of Work; Public Use Microdata (1%, 5%, 1/1000, 1/10,000 Samples); EEO File; EEO Supplemental Tabulations; Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File; SSTF 1 (Foreign-Born U.S. Population); SSTF 2 (Ancestry of U.S. Population); STP 14A, Special Tabulation on Aging

## Current Population Surveys

March 1968–1994; May 1969–1981, 1983–1985, 1988–1989, 1991, 1993; June 1973–1977, 1979–1988, 1990–1992; Oct. 1968–1993; Nov. 1972–1992 (even years) (ICPSR has other monthly CPS files.)

## Euro-Barometers and European Communities Studies

European Communities Studies: 1970, 1971, 1973; Euro-Barometers 2–40 (1974–1993); Cumulative File, 1970–1992; Central and Eastern Euro-Barometers 1–4 (1990–1993)

## German Election Studies

1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1987, 1990–1992

## Government Finance Statistics

1971–1995

## International Social Survey Program

Role of Government, 1985–1986; Social Networks and Support Systems, 1986; Social Inequality, 1987; Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988; Work Orientations, 1989; Role of Government II, 1990; Religion, 1991

## Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences

1987–1993

## National Corrections Reporting Program

1983–1992

## National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys

NHES I: 1959–1962; NHES II: 1963–1965; NHES III: 1966–1970; NHANES: Cycle I (1971–1975); Cycle II (1976–1980); NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-Ups, 1982–1984, 1986, 1987

## National Health Interview Surveys and Supplements

1969–1992; Cumulative Core File: 1969–1981

## National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience

Mature Men: 1966–1990; Mature Women: 1967–1989; Young Men: 1966–1981; Young Women: 1968–1991; Youth: 1979–1992; Child-Mother: 1979–1990

## Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

1990 Panel: Waves 1–8 Core Microdata; Waves 2–8 Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1991 Panel: Waves 1–5 Core Microdata; Waves 2–5 Topical Modules; 1992 Panel: Waves 1–4 Core Microdata

## World Debt Tables

1970–1992

## Status of 1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR

The table below lists ICPSR's 1990 Census data holdings at press time and indicates which file series are complete. Highlighted text indicates new materials acquired since the December 1994 issue of the *Bulletin*. Because data are being released continuously, users should routinely check ICPSR's electronic mail listserver SERIES-L or the ICPSR Hotline, which can be accessed through CDNet, the ICPSR Gopher, and the Homepage, to determine what is currently available.

| File Series                                                                                                                                           | ICPSR Holdings                                                             | Documentation Products                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Equal Employment<br>Opportunity (EEO) File                                                 | 50 states + District of Columbia + U.S. Summary<br>(1 data file per state) | Data Dictionary<br>Machine-Readable Codebook<br>SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements<br>User Notes 2-3                                            |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Equal Employment<br>Opportunity (EEO) Supplemental<br>Tabulations File, Part 1             | 50 states + District of Columbia<br>(1 data file per state)                | Machine-Readable Codebook                                                                                                                            |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and<br>Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File                | 1 data file for all U.S. counties                                          | Machine-Readable Codebook                                                                                                                            |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data                                                              | 50 states + District of Columbia<br>(1 data file per state)                | Data Dictionary<br>Machine-Readable Codebook<br>SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements<br>User Notes 1-7, Technical Notes 1-34                      |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data<br>(One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File)             | 50 states + District of Columbia<br>(1 data file per state)                | SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements                                                                                                              |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample:<br>1-Percent Sample                                           | All states<br>(1 data file per state)                                      | Data Dictionary<br>Machine-Readable Codebook<br>SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements<br>Geographic Equivalency File<br>PUMAs Crossing State Lines |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample:<br>5-Percent Sample                                           | All states<br>(1 data file per state)                                      | Data Dictionary<br>Machine-Readable Codebook<br>SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements<br>Geographic Equivalency File                               |
| <b>Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br/>[United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample:<br/>1/1,000 Sample</b>                                    | <b>1 data file for entire U.S.</b>                                         | <b>Data Dictionary<br/>Machine-Readable Codebook<br/>SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements<br/>Geographic Equivalency File</b>                     |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample:<br>1/10,000 Sample                                            | 1 data file for entire U.S.                                                | Data Dictionary<br>Machine-Readable Codebook<br>SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements<br>Geographic Equivalency File                               |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Special Tabulation Program<br>(STP) 14A, Special Tabulation on Aging                       | 50 states + District of Columbia<br>(1 data file per state)                | Hardcopy Codebook                                                                                                                                    |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Subject Summary Tape File<br>(SSTF) 1, The Foreign-Born Population in the<br>United States | 1 data file for entire U.S.                                                | Hardcopy Codebook                                                                                                                                    |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Subject Summary Tape File<br>(SSTF) 2, Ancestry of the Population of the<br>United States  | 1 data file for entire U.S.                                                | Hardcopy Codebook                                                                                                                                    |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990<br>[United States]: Summary Tape File 1A                                                                       | 50 states + District of Columbia<br>(1 data file per state)                | Data Dictionary<br>Machine-Readable Codebook<br>SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements<br>User Notes 2-12, Technical Notes 1-28                     |

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

The following data collections have been prepared for distribution on diskette since publication of the May 1995 *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.

**American National Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1992 and 1993 Data]** (ICPSR 6507). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements, frequencies addendum [D00198–D00199, replace D00191–D00192]

**Annotated Bibliography of Papers Using the General Social Surveys (10th Edition, March 1995)—Machine-readable version** (ICPSR 0101). Reference materials in WordPerfect format [D00202]

**Anticipating and Combating Community Decay and Crime in Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, 1980–1990** (ICPSR 6486). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00190]

**Drugs and Police Response: Survey of Public Housing Residents in Denver, Colorado, 1989–1990** (ICPSR 6482). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00196]

**Evaluation of the New York City Police Cadet Corps, 1986–1989** (ICPSR 9980). Logical record length data, documentation, SPSS and SAS data definition statements [D00200–D00201]

**General Social Surveys, 1972–1994: [Cumulative File]** (ICPSR 6492). Documentation files in WordPerfect 5.1 format [D00193]

**National Judicial Reporting Program, 1992: [United States]** (ICPSR 6509).

Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00203–D00206]

**National Survey of AIDS in Correctional Facilities, 1985–1990, 1992** (ICPSR 6437). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00189]

**National Survey of Community Policing Strategies, 1992–1993** (ICPSR 6485). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00197]

**National Victim Assistance Agency Survey, 1992** (ICPSR 6436). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00195]

**Wisconsin Longitudinal Study of Social and Psychological Factors in Aspiration and Attainment, 1957, 1964, 1975, 1977, and 1992–1993** (ICPSR 6163). Documentation in WordPerfect format [D00194]

## ICPSR FastTrack Data

As the *Bulletin* went to press, the following data collections were available via anonymous FTP from ICPSR's "FastTrack" service. This is an experimental service to provide rapid transmission of selected data collections to users. Consult the ICPSR Gopher (gopher.icpsr.umich.edu) or Homepage (URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>) for instructions on how to obtain FastTrack data.

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Diary Survey** (FastTrack Subdirectory: Consumer\_Expenditures/CES\_93:DRY)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Interview Survey** (FastTrack Subdirectory: CES\_93:INT)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files** (FastTrack Subdirectory: Consumer\_Expenditures/CES\_93:EXP)

**Current Population Survey, Voter Supplement File, 1994** (FastTrack Subdirectory: Current\_Population\_Survey/CPS\_94:NOV)

**National Comorbidity Survey, 1990–1992** (FastTrack Subdirectory: National\_Comorbidity\_Survey)

**Wisconsin Longitudinal Study of Social and Psychological Factors in Aspiration and Attainment, 1957, 1964, 1975, 1977, and 1992–1993** (FastTrack Subdirectory: Wisconsin\_Longitudinal\_Study). This is the "newest" release of the WLS. It replaces two previous releases (WLS23:PRELIMINARY, WLS23:UPDATE) that have now been removed from FastTrack.

## 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 as well as 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](http://gopher.icpsr.umich.edu).

### ICPSR Homepage

ICPSR's Homepage on the World-Wide Web offers information about ICPSR's resources and services in hypertext format. Users can also search ICPSR's catalog of data holdings. 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](mailto:listserv@icpsr.umich.edu) using the text: **subscribe series-l <your name>**

### 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 the ICPSR Gopher, Homepage, and CDNet.

### FTP Service and CDNet

A large proportion of ICPSR's holdings are now available for FTP retrieval through the Consortium Data Network (CDNet), ICPSR's remote ordering facility. ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs) can obtain a definitive list of these studies by typing "/help ftp" at the prompt in the new version of CDNet. Instructions for using the FTP facility can be found on the Gopher. ORs can also use CDNet to search several informational databases, including the *ICPSR Guide*. For more information on using CDNet, contact ICPSR User Support.

### Publication-Related Archive

This service enables users to deposit and to retrieve replication datasets (i.e., all data and information necessary to permit replication of a corresponding published article, book, or dissertation) via **anonymous FTP**. To submit such datasets, send mail to: [pra@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:pra@icpsr.umich.edu) to receive an electronic form that must be completed and returned. To deposit the data, connect to ICPSR's anonymous FTP site (<ftp://icpsr.umich.edu>) and enter the username "anonymous", using your actual e-mail address as the password. Then change to the Publication-Related Archive subdirectory: **cd/pub/PRA**. To retrieve data, connect to the same site for further instructions.

### 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](mailto:listserv@vm.ucs.ualberta.ca) using the text: **subscribe or-l <your name>**

### 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. To retrieve FastTrack data, connect to ICPSR's anonymous FTP site (<ftp://icpsr.umich.edu>) and enter the username "anonymous", using your actual e-mail address as the password. Then change to the FastTrack subdirectory: **cd/pub/FastTrack**.

### Electronic References

Electronic versions of many of ICPSR's printed publications are available through the Gopher, Homepage, and CDNet. These publications include:

- *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services* (ASCII and SPIRES versions)
- *ICPSR Bulletin*
- *ICPSR Summer Training Program Bibliography and Announcement*
- *Catalogs of ICPSR's topic-related archives*

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

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

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

## **CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4C (ICPSR 6308)**

**SUMMARY:** Summary Tape File (STF) 4C, which provides summaries for the entire United States, is comprised of sample data weighted to represent the total population and also contains 100-percent 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. The geographic hierarchy includes the following levels: the United States, census region, division, state, county, place with 10,000 or more persons, minor civil division with 10,000 or more persons in selected states, and metropolitan and urbanized area. For STF 4C, there will be up to 50 separate files for all persons ("A" and "B" records) and for race and Hispanic origin characteristics ("B" records only). 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, which 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:** (1) STF 4C will have up to 50 files when complete. If a state's population does not include a special characteristic, there will be no data for that characteristic. (2) STF 4C files are being released periodically by the Census Bureau. Users should consult CDNet for specific part information and to determine availability of files from ICPSR.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** up to 50 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

**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 Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut | Record B, Dominican (Dominican Republic) |
| Record B, American Indian                   | Record B, Central American               |
| Record B, Eskimo                            | Record B, Costa Rican                    |
| Record B, Aleut                             | Record B, Guatemalan                     |
| Record B, Asian or Pacific Islander         | Record B, Honduran                       |
| Record B, Asian                             | Record B, Nicaraguan                     |
| Record B, Chinese                           | Record B, Panamanian                     |
| Record B, Filipino                          | Record B, Salvadoran                     |
| Record B, Japanese                          | Record B, Argentinean                    |
| Record B, Asian Indian                      | Record B, Chilean                        |
| Record B, Korean                            | Record B, Colombian                      |
| Record B, Vietnamese                        | Record B, South American                 |
| Record B, Cambodian                         | Record B, Peruvian                       |
| Record B, Hmong                             | Record B, Venezuelan                     |
| Record B, Laotian                           | Record B, White, Not of Hispanic Origin  |
| Record B, Thai                              |                                          |

### **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.                                |

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Record B, Pacific Islander | Record B, Black, Not  |
| Record B, Hawaiian         | of Hispanic Origin    |
| Record B, Samoan           | Record B, American    |
| Record B, Other Race       | Indian, Eskimo, or    |
| Record B, Guamanian        | Aleut, Not of         |
| Record B, Hispanic Origin  | Hispanic Origin       |
| (of Any Race)              | Record B, Asian or    |
| Record B, Other Races,     | Pacific Islander, Not |
| Not of Hispanic Origin     | 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

Part 82: Codebook for All Parts  
 Record Length: 80

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Warren E. Miller and M. Kent Jennings*

# **CONVENTION DELEGATE STUDY, 1988: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6366)**

**SUMMARY:** These data represent the fourth in a series of data collection efforts begun in 1972 to gather information on the careers and political perspectives of delegates to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. Respondents were asked questions regarding their political participation and preferences, life histories, political goals and expectations, and affiliations with various groups in society. The dataset also documents delegates' attitudes toward political actors such as Jimmy Carter, Ted Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, George Bush, Walter Mondale, Jesse Jackson, Michael Dukakis, Al Gore, Bob Dole, and Jack Kemp, among many others. Attitudes toward the women's movement, the moral majority, gay rights groups, abortion, environmentalists, business interests, defense, and minorities are among the issues also investigated.

**UNIVERSE:** Delegates to the 1988 Republican and Democratic National Conventions and respondents to **Convention Delegate Study, 1980: [United States] (ICPSR 8367)** and **Convention Delegate Study, 1984: [United States] (ICPSR 8967)**.

**RESTRICTIONS:** To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables have been restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statistical purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents can be

obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing servicing policies.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Card Image with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
 Cases: 4,809  
 Variables: 347  
 Record Length: 79  
 Records Per Case: 13

## **RELATED PUBLICATION:**

Jennings, M. Kent. "Ideological Thinking Among Mass Public and Political Elites." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 56, 415-441.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Paul Beck, Russell J. Dalton, and Robert Huckfeldt*

# **CROSS-NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES: UNITED STATES STUDY, 1992 (ICPSR 6541)**

**SUMMARY:** This study represents one component of a five-nation comparative data collection effort undertaken in Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Spain, and the United States during the early 1990s. The data were collected to study political communication and voting behavior during an election campaign. While the Main Respondent Data (Part 1) provide the central database, these data are supplemented by other data sources. The data collection combines three related surveys: a survey of 1,318 main respondents (Part 1); a survey of 271 spouses of the main respondents (Part 2), and a survey of 841 non-spouse discussion partners of the main respondents (Part 3). Part 4 supplies the text of open-ended question responses given by respondents to all three surveys. Topics of investigation in this study concerned factors that influenced respondents' level of information about politics and public affairs, political awareness, and voting behavior, such as the kinds of newspapers and magazines respondents read, what national network news they watched, and whether they watched talk shows. Additional ques-

tions addressed candidate evaluations, general attitudes toward public offices and election campaigns, and participation in special interest groups, including political parties. The study also queried respondents about their feelings on topics such as affirmative action, foreign imports, using military force to overthrow Saddam Hussein, the budget deficit, medical insurance, abortion, minority aid, and the environment. Demographic characteristics of respondents include educational level, occupational status, income level, age, gender, race and ethnicity, marital status, religious preference, group affiliation, and social status.

**UNIVERSE:** Residents of voting age in the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia.

**SAMPLING:** Stratified cluster sampling design and snowball samples of spouses and non-spouse discussion partners.

**NOTE:** The data definition statements contain only a data list.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Main Respondent Data | Part 2: Spouse Data         |
| File Structure: rectangular  | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 1,318                 | Cases: 271                  |
| Variables: 281               | Variables: 67               |
| Record Length: 480           | Record Length: 95           |
| Records Per Case: 1          | Records Per Case: 1         |

|                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Part 3: Non-Spouse Discussant Data | Part 4: Open-Ended Question Responses |
| File Structure: rectangular        | Record Length: 67                     |
| Cases: 841                         |                                       |
| Variables: 58                      |                                       |
| Record Length: 82                  |                                       |
| Records Per Case: 1                |                                       |

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

Robert Huckfeldt and John Sprague

## **PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN STUDY, 1984: [SOUTH BEND, INDIANA] (ICPSR 6522)**

**SUMMARY:** The objective of this data collection was to study communication and influence in an election campaign, with special emphasis on social networks and social contexts as they relate to political behavior. The first wave (Part 1) of this three-wave panel survey provided baseline measures on respondents prior to the 1984 general election campaign. Topics covered general political participation history, primary election participation, general policy opinions, opinions regarding important national problems, and intended vote. Additionally, the instrument included a complete battery of demographic questions for the respondent and the respondent's spouse, as well as standard measures of political loyalties and preferences, such as political party identification and liberal-conservative identification. The second pre-election wave (Parts 2 and 3) was designed to locate respondents sociologically. The instrument included five batteries of questions regarding respondents' neighborhoods, work places, organizational involvements, recreational pursuits, and families. Questions regarding the political salience of each domain were asked, as well as a battery of questions concerning political discussion and the respondent's reliance upon informal, socially derived information regarding politics. In addition to questions about the respondent's social environments, the instrument also included questions on candidate preference and perceptions of candidates, expectations regarding the economy and foreign affairs, and various policy concerns. The third wave (Parts 4 and 5) of the survey, conducted after the 1984 election, contained sections on media use, political party contacted by the respondent during the campaign, participation in the campaign, voting behavior in the election, and opinions regarding campaign issues. The standard post-election questions were supplemented by questions regarding local politics and local political figures, group attitudes, and respondents' social networks. The discussant survey interviews (Part 6) elicited information from respondents' discussion partners on campaign-related political involvement and behaviors, political opinions, basic demographic characteristics, and network questions. The network questions were included primarily to

investigate reciprocity in network links for the main respondents. Demographic data collected on participants include information on marital status, educational level, employment status, income level, age, sex, religion, ethnic background, nationality, ideological stance, vote intention, and political party preference.

**UNIVERSE:** Residents of voting age in South Bend, Indiana.

**SAMPLING:** Random sample of 16 South Bend, Indiana, neighborhoods. The discussants were identified through a one-stage snowball sample.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export files

|                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Wave A Main<br>Respondent Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,158<br>Variables: 159<br>Record Length: 1,464<br>Records Per Case: 1         | Part 2: Wave B Main<br>Respondent Data, Part 1<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,158<br>Variables: 131<br>Record Length: 1,197<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
| Part 3: Wave B Main<br>Respondent Data, Part 2<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,158<br>Variables: 139<br>Record Length: 1,290<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 4: Wave C Main<br>Respondent Data, Part 1<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,158<br>Variables: 136<br>Record Length: 1,239<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
| Part 5: Wave C Main<br>Respondent Data, Part 2<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,158<br>Variables: 122<br>Record Length: 1,137<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 6: Wave D<br>Discussant Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 924<br>Variables: 110<br>Record Length: 1,053<br>Records Per Case: 1                |

Parts 7-12: SPSS Export Files  
Record Length: 81

### **RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

Huckfeldt, Robert, and John Sprague. *Citizens, Politics and Social Communication: Information and Influence in an Election Campaign*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Huckfeldt, R., E. Plutzer, and J. Sprague. "Alternative Contexts of Political Behavior: Churches, Neighborhoods, and Individuals." *Journal of Politics* (May 1993), 365-381.

Huckfeldt, R., and J. Sprague. "Political Parties and Electoral Mobilization: Political Structure, Social Structure, and the Party Canvass." *American Political Science Review* (March 1992), 70-86.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

John P. Heinz, Edward O. Laumann, Robert L. Nelson, and Robert H. Salisbury

## **WASHINGTON, DC, REPRESENTATIVES: PRIVATE INTERESTS IN NATIONAL POLICYMAKING, 1982-1983 (ICPSR 6040)**

**SUMMARY:** This study was undertaken to research systematically the process through which private and governmental actors in United States federal policy systems make decisions. A primary focus was the ways in which individual private representatives of interest groups in Washington, DC, interact with the agencies of the federal government. The data are drawn from interviews conducted in 1983-1984 with samples of two distinct populations: Washington representatives, and American Bar Foundation client organizations that employ Washington representatives. The scope of the inquiry was narrowed to four particular policy domains: agriculture, energy, health, and labor. Each domain was operationally defined by a list of specific policy concerns. Questions were structured around specific policy proposals acted upon by Congress in 1979-1982: 22 in agriculture, 13 in energy, 22 in health, and 22 in labor. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of various information sources, and to give their positions on general social and political issues. Background data collected on respondents included participation in electoral politics, political party membership, religious preference, nationality, age, tenure in Washington, race, sex, and parents' occupation and political party affiliations.

**UNIVERSE:** Organizations mentioned in four sources as actively involved in deciding federal policy on agriculture, energy, health, and labor. The sources were: newspapers and magazines published from January 1977 to June 1982, hearings held by committees and subcommittees during the first session of the 95th through 97th Congresses, government officials in Congress

and executive agencies, and the 1981 edition of the annual report "Washington Representatives."

**SAMPLING:** The investigators followed a sequential sampling design that identified approximately 400 organizations and 1,600 of their representatives. The representatives interviewed do not constitute a simple random sample, but were oversampled for more active organizations and representatives. Selection methods may have resulted in a slight bias in the composition of the sample, underenumerating internal representatives (organizational employees).

**NOTE:** No data were provided for variables I015, I016, and I111.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Certain variables were blanked by ICPSR for reasons of confidentiality. Users wanting access to the blanked variables should contact John Heinz.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** REFORM.DAT/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

|                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 776<br>Variables: 589<br>Record Length: 1,963<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: SPSS Export File<br>Record Length: 80<br><br>Part 3: SAS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>Record Length: 80 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Heinz, John P., Edward O. Laumann, Robert L. Nelson, and Robert H. Salisbury. *The Hollow Core: Private Interests in National Policymaking*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1993.

Laumann, Edward O., Robert H. Salisbury, and John P. Heinz. "Inner Circles or Hollow Cores? Elite Networks in National Policy Systems." *Journal of Politics* 52 (May 1990), 356-390.

Heinz, John P., Edward O. Laumann, and Robert L. Nelson. "Lawyers and the Structure of Power in Washington." *Law and Society Review* 22 (1988), 237-300.

*Documentation: price not available at press time*

*Richard Johnston, Andre Blais, Henry Brady, Elisabeth Gidengil, and Neil Nevitte*

#### CANADIAN ELECTION STUDY, 1993: INCORPORATING THE 1992 REFERENDUM SURVEY ON THE CHARLOTTETOWN ACCORD (ICPSR 6571)

**SUMMARY:** These data were collected to assess the importance of campaign dynamics and the impact of events in the understanding of election results. The study consists of five related surveys grouped around two main survey components: the referendum surveys and the election surveys. Respondents participated in at least two surveys, but not in all five. The election surveys were completed just prior to and after the October 25, 1993, Canadian election, and consist of campaign period, post-election, and mail-back components. The referendum surveys were completed just prior to and after the October 26, 1992, referendum on the Charlottetown Accord. The Charlottetown Accord contained various proposals, including the separation of Quebec from Canada as a sovereignty, the guarantee of one-quarter of the seats in the House of Commons to Quebec, and recognition of the right of Canada's aboriginal peoples to govern themselves. The major areas of investigation across all surveys were political and social awareness, attitudes, voting intentions, and behavior centered around major issues of representation, job and employment, government spending, taxes, social programs, crime and punishment, and continentalism. Variables assessed public interest in the referendum by asking respondents about the perceived effect of the referendum on their living standards, their vote intentions, predictions of the outcome of the vote, reactions to the results of the vote, knowledge about and opinions of specific provisions of the Accord, and awareness of the stand taken by political leaders, groups, and organizations regarding the Accord. Other variables probed respondents' opinions of the parties and leaders, Kim Campbell's performance in her cabinet job before she became Prime Minister, women and racial minorities, party preference, ideological leanings, vote history, and position on several policy issues. Additional items address general attitudes toward the deficit and higher taxes, abortion, Senate reform, aboriginal people, Canadian unity and Quebec sovereignty, feminists, homosexuals, immigrants, the business commu-

nity, the media, unions, God, democracy, unemployment, inflation, and pensions. Demographic data collected on respondents include age, marital status, level of education, employment status, income level, religious affiliation, union affiliation, citizenship, ethnicity, language, and gender.

**UNIVERSE:** Adult noninstitutionalized population of Canada living in households.

**SAMPLING:** A rolling cross-section sample of Canadian citizens 18 years of age or older in private homes who speak one of Canada's official languages in the ten Canadian provinces.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** CONCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC/ REFORM.DAT

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

|                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 4,871<br>Variables: 872<br>Record Length: 1,387<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: SAS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>Record Length: 53<br><br>Part 3: SPSS Export File<br>Record Length: 81 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

Johnston, Richard, Andre Blais, Henry E. Brady, and Jean Crete. *Letting the People Decide: Dynamics of a Canadian Election*. Montreal, Quebec: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1992.

*Documentation: price not available at press time*

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

#### MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH, 1992 (ICPSR 6546)

**SUMMARY:** This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1992. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death and residence of the deceased (e.g., region, division, state, county), whether an autopsy was performed, and the month and day of

the week of the death. In addition, data are supplied on the sex, race, age, marital status, education, usual occupation, and origin or descent of the deceased. The multiple cause of death fields were coded from the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Cause-of-Death, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), Volumes 1 and 2*.

UNIVERSE: All deaths occurring in the United States in 1992.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 2,179,187  
Variables: approx. 120  
Record Length: 440  
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$18

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

## NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1993 (ICPSR 6534)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and the dis-

tribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household Record variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in the household, and geographic location. Person Record variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limitations on activity. The Condition Record file contains information for each reported health condition, with specifics on injury and accident reports. The Doctor Visit Record file documents doctor visits within the time period and identifies acute or chronic conditions. The Hospital Episode Record file contains all recalled accounts of hospitalizations in the 12-month period.

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

SAMPLING: The NHIS uses a multistage sample designed to represent the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The data collected in the NHIS are obtained through a complex design involving both clustering and stratification such that each person included has a known nonzero probability of selection.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The 1993 National Health Interview Survey closely resembles the 1992 version, but race categories were expanded considerably for the Person, Condition, Doctor Visit, and Hospital records.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR/  
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

|                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Household Record<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 44,978<br>Variables: approx. 60<br>Record Length: 335<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: Person Record<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 109,671<br>Variables: approx. 110<br>Record Length: 335<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 3: Condition Record<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 84,757<br>Variables: approx. 110<br>Record Length: 335<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 4: Doctor Visit<br>Record<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 25,815<br>Variables: approx. 110<br>Record Length: 335<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Part 5: Hospital Episode Record  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 11,098  
Variables: approx. 105  
Record Length: 335  
Records Per Case: 1

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, 1993." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 190. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 95-1518. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1994.

Documentation: \$38 (3 vols.)

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

## **NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEYS, 1993**

### **ACCESS TO CARE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6531)**

### **AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6529)**

### **HEALTH INSURANCE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6532)**

### **IMMUNIZATION SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6530)**

### **YEAR 2000 OBJECTIVES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6533)**

**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 NHIS core Person File (see **National Health Interview Survey, 1993 [ICPSR 6534]**), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Topics unique to each supplement are described below.

**ICPSR 6531:** The 1993 Access to Care questionnaire was administered in the last half of 1993 to address the issue of access to health care services. Variables included in the data file cover estimated number of doctor visits in the past 12 months, estimated short-stay hospital episode days in the past 12 months, usual person/facility for medical care, type of doctor seen, type of facility, availability of referrals, reason for not using the facility currently, satisfaction with the way questions were answered, and satisfaction with overall care received. Also included were questions concerning the main reason for no usual source of care, availability of care on evenings or weekends, whether cost was a reason for not seeking care, and the need for dental care, prescription medicines, eyeglasses, and mental health care.

**ICPSR 6529:** Questions unique to this supplement cover sources of information on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), perceptions of and discrimination against persons with AIDS, knowledge about modes of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) transmission, perceived likeli-

hood of transmission by casual contact, experience with blood donation and HIV antibody testing, content of post-test counseling, and use of professional mental health counseling because of concern about AIDS.

**ICPSR 6532:** The Health Insurance questionnaire was administered during the last two quarters of 1993 to all of the NHIS sample households. Respondents answered for all members of the household. Variables included in the supplement cover type of health care coverage (Medicare, Medicaid, military/CHAMPUS/ CHAMP-VA, public assistance, private insurance), characteristics of the private insurance reported by the respondent (choice of doctor, source of coverage, employer subsidies for premiums, fee-for-service plans, Health Maintenance Organization [HMO] status, HMO type, HMO enrollment size, plan code list), and individual coverage status. Also covered are problems concerning denial or restriction of coverage, "job lock" due to insurance, reasons not covered (either currently or within the past year) and for how long, and out-of-pocket expenses in the past year.

**ICPSR 6530:** For this supplement, information was collected on vaccines received by children under 6 years old for diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis (DPT), polio, measles or MMR, hemophilus type B or HIB, and hepatitis B; the number of shots the child received for each type of vaccine; and other types of shots received. Interviews were conducted with adult respondents, and vaccine information was gathered, when possible, from records maintained by the family.

**ICPSR 6533:** The Year 2000 Supplement contains items on nine selected topics that relate to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Year 2000 Health Objectives: environmental health, tobacco use, nutrition, occupational safety and health, heart disease, other chronic and disabling conditions, clinical and preventive services, mental health, and oral health. Among the variables included in this supplement are type of residence, whether the home was built before 1950, whether household air was tested for radon, current smoking status, current activities to control weight, employer-sponsored exercise programs, amount of stress in the past year, and the effect of stress on health in the past year. Variables included in the sections on mental health and oral health include the amount of stress in the past two weeks and in the past year, total number of dental vis-

its in the past 12 months, loss of teeth, and general health status.

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

**SAMPLING:** One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1993 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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

**RESTRICTIONS:** In preparing the data tape(s) for these collections, 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:** FREQ.PR/MDATA.PR

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 7,323 to 61,287 per collection  
Variables: approx. 150 to 318 per collection  
Record Length: 400 to 620 per collection  
Records Per Case: 1

#### **RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

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.

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

the National Health Interview Survey, 1993." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 190. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 95-1518. Public Health Service. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, December 1994.

Documentation: \$4 (ICPSR 6530), \$5 (ICPSR 6529, 6531, 6532), \$6 (ICPSR 6533)

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

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

1973-1991 (ICPSR 6514)

1973-1992 (ICPSR 6513)

1973-1993 (ICPSR 6512)

**SUMMARY:** These data collections provide annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death and on those whose offense sentences were commuted or vacated during the years indicated. Information is supplied for basic sociodemographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and state of incarceration. Criminal history data include prior felony convictions for criminal homicide and legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is available for inmates removed from death row by yearend of the last year indicated and for inmates who were executed.

**UNIVERSE:** All inmates on death row since 1972 in the United States.

**NOTE:** The inmate identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of the Census and have no purpose outside these data collections.

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 4,975 to 5,555  
per collection  
Variables: 37  
Record Length: 67  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data  
Definition Statements  
Record Length: 69

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Capital Punishment*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics, annual.

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Arthur H. Miller, William Reisinger,  
and Vicki T. Hesli*

## NEW SOVIET CITIZEN SURVEY, 1991: MONITORING INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE (ICPSR 6521)

**SUMMARY:** For this study, over 3,000 adult citizens were interviewed in three former Soviet republics: 1,400 in Russia, 1,000 in the Ukraine, and 600 in Lithuania. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics, including support or opposition to institutional change and democratic reform, as well as other political concerns, feelings toward Gorbachev and other former Soviet political officials, criminal punishment, community-labor relations, and other aspects of Soviet society. Demographic information was obtained on items such as age, gender, nationality, religion, marital status, employment status, income, occupation, and Communist Party membership status.

**UNIVERSE:** All registered voters in Lithuania, the Ukraine, and the portion of Russia west of the Ural mountains.

**SAMPLING:** Four-stage stratified sampling design.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/  
REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ FREQ.PR

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export file

Part 1: Raw Data File  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 5,203  
Variables: 204  
Record Length: 282  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSS Export File  
Record Length: 80

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Hesli, Vicki, and Arthur H. Miller. "The Gender Base of Institutional Support in Lithuania, Ukraine, and Russia." *Europe-Asia Studies* 45, 3 (1993), 505-532.

Miller, Arthur H., William Reisinger, and Vicki Hesli. "Political Values in Russia, Ukraine, and Lithuania: Sources and Implications for Democracy." *British Journal of Political Science* 24 (April 1994), 183-223.

Documentation: \$5

*Michael Swafford, Polina Kozyreva,  
Mikhail Kosolapov, Gennady  
Denisovsky, and Alfiya Nizamova*

## GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY OF THE EUROPEAN USSR, APRIL-MAY 1991 (ICPSR 6500)

**SUMMARY:** This study of the European Soviet Union (European Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and Lithuania), conducted in the months preceding the coup against Mikhail Gorbachev and the breakup of the Soviet Union, was an attempt to gather residents' opinions on aspects of social structure, social stratification, and distributive justice. Respondents were asked to comment on migration, participation in political activities, membership in organizations, use of mass media, judgments about material well-being, confidence in institutions, interest in politics, and attitudes toward the role of women. They also provided information on topics such as smoking, drinking, and religious observances. Demographic variables included in the data cover work history, education, ethnicity, language, military service, household income, and expenditures. The study also measures respondents' attitudes toward a wide variety of products, both Soviet-made and imported, in terms of the actual price of such products and the ideal price according to the respondent.

**UNIVERSE:** Permanent residential population of individuals 18 years of age and older in the European USSR.

**SAMPLING:** Adulterated probability sample.

NOTE: (1) The codebook contains an English version of the data collection instrument. The instrument is also available in Russian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, and Moldavian, upon request. (2) These data contain undocumented codes for several variables. Questions concerning these codes should be directed to Michael Swafford at Vanderbilt University. (3) See also **General Social Survey of the Russian Federation and Central Asia, October–December 1992** (ICPSR 6499).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies

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

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

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File       | Part 2: SPSS Export File |
| File Structure: rectangular | Record Length: 80        |
| Cases: 2,521                |                          |
| Variables: 817              | Part 3: Frequencies File |
| Record Length: 1,370        | Record Length: 80        |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                          |

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

*Michael Swafford, Polina Kozyreva,  
Mikhail Kosolapov, Anton Kovtoun,  
and Alfiya Nizamova*

# **GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND CENTRAL ASIA, OCTOBER– DECEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6499)**

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted approximately one year after the coup against Gorbachev and the breakup of the Soviet Union. The purpose of the study, which queried respondents in the Russian Federation, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, was to gather data on all aspects of social structure, social stratification, and distributive justice. Respondents provided information on their attitudes toward the news media, material status, work status and work history, social and political views, and participation in political activities. In addition, respondents were asked to comment on the role of women as well as on the role of government in daily life. Other variables addressed smoking and

drinking, ownership of foreign and domestic products, use of mass media, confidence in institutions, and interest in politics. Demographic information gathered includes education, gender, ethnicity, age, and work history of the respondent and the respondent's family.

UNIVERSE: Permanent population of individuals aged 18 and over in the Russian Federation and (in a separate sample) of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan in October 1992.

SAMPLING: Adulterated probability sample.

NOTE: (1) The codebook contains an English version of the data collection instrument. The instrument is also available in Russian, Kazakh, Uzbek, and Kyrgyz upon request. (2) ICPSR also distributes a related dataset, **General Social Survey of the European USSR, 1991** (ICPSR 6500).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument + machine-readable frequencies

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

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

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Russian Data        | Part 2: Central Asian Data  |
| File Structure: rectangular | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 2,149                | Cases: 1,566                |
| Variables: 959              | Variables: 958              |
| Record Length: 1,795        | Record Length: 1,787        |
| Records Per Case: 1         | Records Per Case: 1         |
| Parts 3–4: Frequencies      | Parts 5–6: SPSS             |
| Record Length: 85           | Export Files                |
|                             | Record Length: 80           |

## **RELATED PUBLICATION:**

Swafford, Michael. "Sociological Aspects of Survey Research in the Commonwealth of Independent States." *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* 4 (4), 346–357.

*Documentation: price not available at  
press time*

*Zentralarchiv für Empirische  
Sozialforschung and Zentrum  
für Umfragen, Methoden und  
Analysen (ZUMA)*

## **GERMAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ALLBUS) CUMULATIVE FILE, 1980–1992 (ICPSR 6523)**

SUMMARY: This collection contains data from eight surveys concerning social trends within Germany. The surveys in 1991 and 1992 interviewed respondents throughout Germany, while the preceding surveys were restricted to West Germany and West Berlin. Each of the surveys covered a variety of social and political topics, which are represented by the following variables in the cumulative file: perceptions of the economic situation, political attitudes and involvement, attitudes toward the unification of Germany, social inequality and the welfare state, sources of national/ethnic pride, immigrants, family and upbringing, attitudes toward abortion, questions about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), professional and life priorities, religion and church, environmental awareness, attitudes toward authority, and fear of crime. The demographic variables include the respondent's age, education, income, marital status, citizenship, residency in Germany, children, friends and acquaintances, membership in organizations or associations, parents' education and professions, and spouse's or partner's demographic characteristics.

UNIVERSE: German citizens 18 years of age or older living in private households in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin prior to 1991, and German-speaking persons (including German-speaking foreigners) aged 18 and over living in all of Germany since 1991.

SAMPLING: Multistage random sample.

NOTE: The documentation for this collection is in German.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 24,754  
Variables: 741  
Record Length: 1,293  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data  
Definition Statements  
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SPSS Export File  
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$5, partially machine-readable*

*Zentralarchiv für Empirische  
Sozialforschung und Zentrum  
für Umfragen, Methoden und  
Analysen (ZUMA)*

## GERMAN SOCIAL SURVEY (ALLBUS), 1994 (ICPSR 6524)

**SUMMARY:** The German Social Survey monitors social trends in Germany. The central topics of this investigation focus on economics, the job market, education and professional fulfillment, social inequality and the welfare state, attitudes toward and contacts with foreigners living in Germany, political attitudes, the united Germany, the family, and altered gender roles. Basic demographic characteristics of respondents also were collected.

**UNIVERSE:** German-speaking persons, 18 years of age and over, living in private households in Germany.

**SAMPLING:** Two-stage disproportional random sampling.

**NOTE:** (1) All documentation and data definition statements for this study are in German. (2) A region variable (V435, REGIERUNGSBEZIRK) is documented by the principal investigator, but is not included in the data submitted to ICPSR. (3) The variable widths of 14 variables in the data are one column wider than specified in the documentation, but this does not affect the accuracy of the data nor of the data definition statements.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 3,450  
Variables: 434  
Record Length: 692  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data  
Definition Statements  
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SPSS Export File  
Record Length: 80

Part 4: Supplemental  
Documentation  
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$5, partially machine-readable*

*Ronald C. Kessler*

## DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1985: LIFE EVENTS IN EVERYDAY EXPERIENCE (ICPSR 6414)

**SUMMARY:** The 1985 Detroit Area Study surveyed life events of respondents. Questions addressed alcohol and drug use, emotional state, incidents of depression and fear, stress caused by children and work, and respondent's general health. Information on the respondent's family background was also collected, with specific emphases on children, parenting, and marriage. Gender comparison questions were posed to explore in detail issues such as the benefits/responsibilities of marriage, marriage roles and careers, and division of housework tasks. The survey also included items on the respondent's financial situation, social life, social support network, and demographic characteristics such as age, race, sex, education, religion, and income.

**UNIVERSE:** Non-Black married couples living together in the Michigan counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb.

**SAMPLING:** The statistically random sample drawn from Michigan's tri-county area (Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties) excluded the city of Detroit, Hamtramck, and Highland Park. Couples with at least one person between 18 and 64 years of age were selected. The study was based on two independent samples, one administered by the Detroit Area Studies (DAS) and the other by the Survey Research Center (SRC). Both samples are included in this dataset. DAS/SRC participation in data collection was at approximately a 1:3 ratio.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/SCAN

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 1,755  
Variables: 532  
Record Length: 714  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: price not available at  
press time*

*William C. Birdsall*

## DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1988: PERSPECTIVES ON THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY (ICPSR 6411)

**SUMMARY:** The 1988 Detroit Area Study addressed attitudes toward issues such as retirement age, Social Security, funding for the care of the elderly, perceptions of the elderly, and personal experiences with care of the elderly. Respondents were also asked about their views regarding government spending on elderly assistance, health care, welfare, and job programs. Demographic characteristics of respondents include employment status, years of residency in the Detroit area, education, religion, age, sex, race, and income.

**UNIVERSE:** Adults 21 years and older in the Michigan counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb.

**SAMPLING:** The statistically random sample was drawn from households in the city of Detroit and the surrounding counties.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/SCAN

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 469  
Variables: 504  
Record Length: 737  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: price not available at  
press time*

Steven J. Rosenstone

**DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1989:  
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE  
DETROIT AREA (ICPSR 6410)**

**SUMMARY:** The 1989 Detroit Area Study is a social, economic, and political profile of the tri-county Detroit area (Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties). This study addresses fundamental issues of inequality and explores the public's views on crime, education, class, and race. Assessments of the nature and extent of citizen involvement in these community problems and issues are included. A substantial part of the study is devoted to a detailed examination of the extent of racial segregation in the tri-county area, with particular attention to the gap between Blacks and whites in economic resources, vulnerability to crime, assessments of community problems, and political participation. Demographic characteristics of respondents include marital status, education, age, race, sex, employment status, union membership, and income.

**UNIVERSE:** Residents 18 years and older in the Michigan counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb.

**SAMPLING:** The statistically random sample was drawn in several stages. The tri-county area (Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties) was divided into 9,522 segments, each comprising a census block or group of contiguous census blocks. A subset of these segments was randomly selected and within each segment the housing units in which interviews were to be conducted were selected. The sample was restricted to private households. People residing in military establishments, hospitals, religious and educational institutions, hotels and large rooming houses, or who were homeless were excluded from the sample. The total sample of 916 respondents was comprised of two components: a core tri-county sample of 466 people, and a supplement of an additional 450 residents of the city of Detroit. Women, Blacks, the poor, voters, and the young are slightly overrepresented in the sample.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/  
SCAN

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length  
with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 916  
Variables: 584  
Record Length: 737  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: price not available at  
press time*

Duane F. Alwin

**DETROIT AREA STUDY, 1987: A  
STUDY OF GREATER DETROIT  
(ICPSR 6412)**

**SUMMARY:** The 1987 Detroit Area Study is a replication of Gerhard Lenski's 1958 study on religion titled **Detroit Area Study, 1958: The Religious Factor** (ICPSR 7279). In addition to providing standard personal and demographic information such as age, sex, race, religion, marital status, and occupation, the survey also gathered data on the economic and political behavior of respondents and their kinship institutions, as well as the commitment of individuals to socio-religious groups. Questions tapped areas such as inter-group images, class and ethnic distinctions, family and child-rearing patterns, and attitudes toward work, unions, spending, saving, welfare legislation, civil liberties, foreign affairs, minority group rights, and legislation on moral issues. Questions on religion covered doctrinal orthodoxy, the role of religious leaders in politics, and the effect of religion on politics as well as daily life.

**UNIVERSE:** Adults 21 years and older in the Michigan counties of Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb.

**SAMPLING:** Multistage area probability sample of housing units.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/  
SCAN

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length  
with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 554  
Variables: 567  
Record Length: 846  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: price not available at  
press time*

Dean G. Smith

**EFFECTS OF PREFERRED PROVIDER  
ORGANIZATIONS ON HEALTH  
CARE USE AND COSTS: POOLED  
CROSS-SECTIONAL TIME SERIES,  
FIRST QUARTER 1988 THROUGH  
FIRST QUARTER 1990 (ICPSR 6373)**

**SUMMARY:** This research project studied the effects of Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs) on health care use and costs in comparison with indemnity health care plans and indemnity plans with utilization review (UR). The data cover nine quarters of a single insurer's claims experience with these types of health care plans. The unit of observation is the employer group covered by a given plan. Variables describing claims experience include number of claims, reimbursed costs after copayments and deductibles, hospital expenditures, number of hospital admissions, percent of claims in different diagnostic categories (surgery, tumors, births, and mental health), and number of tonsillectomy/adenoidec-tomy and colonoscopy cases. Reported characteristics of these groups include co-insurance rates, plan type, industry of employer, group mean age, percent of covered lives with dental or prescription drug coverage, and percent of covered lives that were women or dependents. In addition, the data contain variables describing the market in which each group was located, such as number of hospital beds in the city or county, number of hospitals and health maintenance organizations in the metropolitan statistical area, median rental cost for housing units in the city or county, percent of county or city that was Black or age 65 or older, number of nonfederal physicians in the county, and number of PPOs in the state.

**UNIVERSE:** All employers served by a major nationwide health insurer who offered a single plan (either PPO, indemnity, or indemnity with UR) to employees during first quarter 1988 through first quarter 1990. Employer-held minimum premium plans were excluded.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length  
with SAS transport files

|                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Main Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 13,294<br>Variables: 123<br>Record Length: 429<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 3: Colonoscopy Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 13,294<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 23<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 5: Tonsillectomy/<br>Adenoidectomy Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 13,294<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 21<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Parts 2, 4, 6: SAS<br>Transport Files<br>Record Length: 80<br><br>Part 7: Codebook for<br>All Parts<br>Record Length: 80 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

Smith, Dean G. "The Effects of Co-Payments and Generic Substitution on the Use and Costs of Prescription Drugs." *Inquiry* (Summer 1993), 189-198.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Ann Howard and Ann Hendricks*

## NEW YORK MEDICAID EXPENDITURES FOR PEOPLE WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, 1987-1991 (ICPSR 6350)

SUMMARY: This study provides information on Medicaid expenditures for adults with developmental disabilities in New York State. The data were derived from two sources: the New York Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities' Developmental Disabilities Profile (OMRDD-DDP) and the New York State Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). Variables from OMRDD-DDP include client's age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, spoken language, level of intellectual functioning, living arrangement, type of developmental disability (mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, learning disability, neurological impairment), whether the client was on medication, and whether he or she had been institutionalized for five years or more. MMIS variables include expenditures for medications and expenditures from Medicaid claims submitted by hospital outpatient departments and

clinics. Additional MMIS variables include expenditures from Medicare claims submitted by providers of day treatment, home health care, and medical supplies, as well as providers of physician, nursing, dental, vision, psychological, and laboratory services.

UNIVERSE: Persons with developmental disabilities aged 21 and over in 13 New York counties, including Manhattan and the Bronx.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DATA/  
REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length  
with SPSS export file

|                                                                                                                                    |                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 3,431<br>Variables: 62<br>Record Length: 458<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: SPSS Export File<br>Record Length: 80 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|

*Documentation: \$4, partially machine-readable*

*William J. Scanlon*

## ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR OLDER PERSONS PROGRAM, 1988-1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9946)

SUMMARY: This data collection was undertaken to evaluate a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation-funded program that provided nontraditional health and health-related services to the elderly. These services included housekeeping, home maintenance/repair, yard work, snow removal, meal preparation/home-delivered meals, health insurance claims assistance, health education, private-duty nursing, and other caregiver services. The collection comprises data from four sources: (1) adminis-

trative data collected upon each client's entry into the program (Intake File, Part 1), (2) administrative data describing the services provided to each client (Service Encounter Files, Parts 2-6), (3) data from a survey of the clients of the program (Client Survey, Part 7), and (4) data from a survey of low-income clients of the program who received help from the state Administration on Aging (AOA) (AOA Client Survey, Part 8). The Intake File includes information on living arrangements, household income, date of birth, health status, activity limitations, and whether assistance with household and personal chores was provided by friends, relatives, or organizations. Service Encounter Files contain data on the cost and type of each service rendered by the program. The Client Survey and the AOA Client Survey assess the impact of the program on the quality of clients' lives. Clients were queried regarding their use of program services, the impacts of the services used, and their use of services from alternative suppliers.

UNIVERSE: Intake and Service Encounter files: Clients of the Supportive Services Program. Client Survey: Clients of the Supportive Services Program who used program services between March and August 1990. AOA Client Survey: Low-income clients of the Supportive Services Program who used program services between March and August 1990, lived in state authority housing, and received help from the state AOA.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files + database dictionaries + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/  
FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

|                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Intake File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 6,696<br>Variables: 26<br>Record Length: 75<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Parts 2-6: Service<br>Encounter Files<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 10,034 to 13,011<br>per part<br>Variables: 15<br>Record Length: 84<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 7: Client Survey Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 955<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Variables: 392<br>Record Length: 794<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 8: Administration<br>on Aging Client<br>Survey Data<br>Cases: 123<br>Variables: 219<br>Record Length: 448<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

Feder, Judith, et al. "Selling Services to Seniors: Lessons From a Demonstration Program." Washington, DC: Georgetown University, Center for Health Policy Studies, October 1992.

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

*Dennis P. Andrulis*

#### **UNITED STATES HOSPITAL AIDS/HIV AND PEDIATRIC AIDS/HIV CARE SURVEY, 1988, 1989, AND 1991 (ICPSR 6455)**

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this study was to obtain information on hospital-based treatment of persons with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and other Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)-related illnesses. Aggregate data were obtained from each surveyed hospital, with the hospital as the unit of observation. Topics covered included patient demographics, service volume and structure, sources of payment, and types of services and treatments rendered. Information was also solicited on inpatient and outpatient AIDS/HIV hospital utilization, patient discharge disposition and likely mode of exposure, hospital community AIDS/HIV education programs, and policies for the treatment of AIDS/HIV patients, for employees with AIDS/HIV, and for the confidentiality of AIDS/HIV patients. Additionally, hospital administrators were queried about monitoring and tracking of outpatient services and the existence of special hospital-operated AIDS/HIV outpatient clinics. Financial characteristics covered included net revenues, costs, and charges for inpatient and outpatient AIDS/HIV services, payer source, and methods used to determine costs. In 1989 and 1991, separate data were obtained for pediatric AIDS/HIV patients.

**UNIVERSE:** All acute-care hospitals in the United States, defined as short-term general hospitals excluding mental health facilities.

**SAMPLING:** Nonprobability sample.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 8 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Card Image

|                                                       |                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Parts 1, 3, 6: 1988, 1989, 1991 Hospital AIDS Surveys | Parts 2, 4, 7: 1988, 1989, 1991 Hospital HIV Surveys |
| File Structure: rectangular                           | File Structure: rectangular                          |
| Cases: 523 to 1,936 per part                          | Cases: 326 to 1,936 per part                         |
| Variables: 149 to 176 per part                        | Variables: 81 to 91 per part                         |
| Record Length: 80                                     | Record Length: 80                                    |
| Records Per Case: 13 to 22 per part                   | Records Per Case: 7 to 12 per part                   |

|                                                                        |                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Parts 5, 8: 1989 and 1991 Hospital Care for Pediatric AIDS/HIV Surveys | Part 9: Codebook for All Parts |
| Record Length: 80                                                      | Record Length: 80              |
| File Structure: rectangular                                            |                                |
| Cases: 125 and 1,936                                                   |                                |
| Variables: 75                                                          |                                |
| Record Length: 80                                                      |                                |
| Records Per Case: 6 and 8                                              |                                |

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Steven J. Katz*

#### **USE OF RADIOLOGY AND LABORATORY TESTS AMONG SELECTED INPATIENTS IN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES HOSPITALS, 1990-1991 (ICPSR 6539)**

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this study was to compare the use of radiology and laboratory tests provided to inpatients admitted with specific medical and surgical Diagnosis-Related Groups (DRGs) to four hospitals in the United States and four hospitals in Canada. These DRGs covered specific cerebral vascular accident (except transient ischemic attack), simple pneumonia and pleurisy with complications and comorbidities (CC), acute myocardial infarction with CC, acute myocardial infarction without CC, appendectomy with CC, major joint or limb reattachment procedures, hip and femur procedures with major joint procedure, uterine/adnexa procedures for nonmalignancy with CC, and uterine/adnexa procedures for nonmalignancy without CC. Patient admissions are the units of observation. For each patient admission, relative value units are given for radiology and laboratory tests that were administered, including biochemistry tests, hematology/coagulation tests, vascular radiology tests, nuclear medicine tests, ultra-

sound tests, and X-rays. Additional data cover patient age, gender, length of hospital stay, and principal discharge diagnosis.

**UNIVERSE:** All patients, aged 18 and older, admitted in 1990-1991 with specific medical and surgical DRGs to four hospitals in the United States and four hospitals in Canada.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 14,877  
Variables: 19  
Record Length: 75  
Records Per Case: 2

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Antony Pate and Edwin E. Hamilton*

#### **EVALUATION OF THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE CADET CORPS, 1986-1989 (ICPSR 9980)**

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this study was to examine whether the Police Cadet Corps program in New York City had achieved its goal of improving the police force through additional training of applicants with higher education. The evaluation of the program was designed to answer questions such as (1) How was the program recruitment implemented, and with what success? (2) What were the role-related perceptions and attitudes of the cadets and how did they differ, if at all, among different types of cadets and from those of the members of the latest recruit class? (3) How, if at all, did the program experience affect the cadets' perceptions and attitudes? and (4) How did the attitudes and perceptions of cadets compare to non-cadet recruits with and without some college education in the same academy class? Four cohorts of cadets were asked to complete several different questionnaires throughout the course of the program, which culminated in graduation from the police academy. Two sets of non-cadet recruits from the academy were also included in the research. Major variables in the data collection detail reasons for entry into the police department, opinions regarding police, and perceptions and atti-

tudes toward the police cadet program. Some questionnaires also provided information on demographic characteristics of the cadets (race, sex, marital status, military service and branch, highest level of education, family income, and year of birth). The unit of observation is the New York City police cadet.

UNIVERSE: All New York City police cadets from 1986–1988.

NOTE: Some numbers in Figure 1 of the codebook (i.e., cadets first hired) are different from the report filed with NIJ. There is a sharp drop from the number of surveys given at the beginning of the cadet program to those given at the end, or upon exit from the academy. Data for several groups (Parts 4 and 18, Parts 5 and 19, and Parts 10, 14, and 20) were combined into single files without complete directions on how to separate them. Splitting these files sometimes resulted in a different number than was given in Figure 1. Also, there are duplicate ID numbers in eight datasets (Parts 4, 6, 7, 10, 17, 18–20).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 20 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Part 1: 1986 Cadet Cohort, Wave 1  
Part 2: 1986 Cadet Cohort, Wave 2  
Part 3: 1986 Cadet Cohort, Wave 3  
Part 4: 1986 Cadet Cohort, Wave 4  
Part 5: 1986 Cadet Cohort, Wave 5  
Part 6: 1987A Cadet Cohort, Wave 1  
Part 7: 1987A Cadet Cohort, Wave 2  
Part 8: 1987A Cadet Cohort, Wave 3  
Part 9: 1987A Cadet Cohort, Wave 4  
Part 10: 1987A Cadet Cohort, Wave 5  
Part 11: 1987B Cadet Cohort, Wave 1  
Part 12: 1987B Cadet Cohort, Wave 2  
Part 13: 1987B Cadet Cohort, Wave 3  
Part 14: 1987B Cadet Cohort, Wave 4  
Part 15: 1988 Cadet Cohort, Wave 1  
Part 16: 1988 Cadet Cohort, Wave 2  
Part 17: 1988 Cadet Cohort, Wave 3  
Part 18: 1988 Recruits, Wave 1  
Part 19: 1988 Recruits, Wave 2  
Part 20: 1989 Recruits, Wave 1

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 6 to 858 per part  
Variables: 129 to 302 per part  
Record Length: 153 to 330 per part  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 21: Codebook  
for All Parts  
Record Length: 79

Part 22: User Guide  
Record Length: 79

Parts 22–41: SAS Data  
Definition Statements  
Record Length: 76

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

Pate, Antony M., and Edwin E. Hamilton. "The New York City Police Cadet Corps" (Final Report). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1991.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

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

## NATIONAL JUDICIAL REPORTING PROGRAM, 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6509)

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

UNIVERSE: Sentenced felons in the United States.

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

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 105,657  
Variables: 70  
Record Length: 281  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data  
Definition Statements  
Record Length: 76

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

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

## NATIONAL SURVEY OF JAILS: JURISDICTION-LEVEL DATA, 1994 (ICPSR 6538)

SUMMARY: This collection provides annual data on jail populations across the nation and examines the "spillover" effect on local jails resulting from the dramatic growth in federal and state prison populations. These data permit an assessment of the demands placed on correctional resources and provide a comprehensive picture of the adult correctional system and changes that occur within the system. Information is available on the number of inmates by sex, race, and adult or juvenile status. Facility characteristics were collected regarding capacity and average daily population.

UNIVERSE: All local jails in the United States listed in the **National Jail Census, 1988** (ICPSR 9256) with allocation to the strata based on 1988 average daily population (ADP).

SAMPLING: A stratified random sample of county or city jurisdictions stratified by ADP as reported by the Census of Jails, 1993, and the Annual Survey of Jails, 1994.

NOTE: (1) The Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification Number to identify each jail uniquely. This variable has been broken up into four different vari-

ables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables to identify a particular jail. (2) The questionnaires have changed since the 1992 edition. There is now only one form, CJ-5, but it has been broken down into two types: one for single-jurisdiction jails and the other for multi-jurisdiction jails. These data were based on the questionnaire for single-jurisdiction jails.

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

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

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

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Part 1: Data File           | Part 2: SAS Data      |
| File Structure: rectangular | Definition Statements |
| Cases: 819                  | Record Length: 76     |
| Variables: 54               |                       |
| Record Length: 187          |                       |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                       |

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Jail Inmates, 1991." Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1992.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*James J. Collins, Mary Ellen McCalla, Linda L. Powers, and Ellen S. Stutts*

### **NATIONAL STUDY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES' POLICIES REGARDING MISSING CHILDREN AND HOMELESS YOUTH, 1986 (ICPSR 6127)**

SUMMARY: The purpose of the study was to provide information about law enforcement agencies' handling of missing child cases, including the rates of closure for these cases, agencies' initial investigative procedures for handling such reports, and obstacles to investigation. Case types identified include runaway, parental abduction, stranger abduction, and missing for unknown reasons. Other key variables provide information about the existence and types of policies within law enforcement agencies regarding missing child reports,

such as a waiting period and classification of cases. The data also contain information about the cooperation of and use of the National Center of Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

UNIVERSE: Law enforcement agencies in the United States.

SAMPLING: A national probability sample of approximately 1,200 law enforcement agencies was selected from the Law Enforcement Agency Directory compiled by the United States Census Bureau. The agencies were screened to identify those that investigate missing child reports, and 1,060 questionnaires were mailed to agencies that had investigated a missing child case in the past five years. A stratified, simple random sample was designed to produce approximately 800 responding agencies. Law enforcement agencies were stratified jointly by two characteristics expected to affect investigative policies and practices: number of sworn officers (separated into less than 50, 50-99, 100-299, and 300+) and region of the country (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West).

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

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

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

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Part 1: Data File           | Part 2: SAS Data      |
| File Structure: rectangular | Definition Statements |
| Cases: 791                  | Record Length: 75     |
| Variables: 612              |                       |
| Record Length: 1,339        |                       |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                       |

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Forst, M.L., T.S. Vivonia, A. Garcia, and M. Jang. "National Study of Law Enforcement Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth, Phase II Report." Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 1988.

Collins, J.J., M.E. McCalla, L.L. Powers, and E.S. Stutts. "The Police and Missing Children: Findings From a National Survey." Washington, DC: United States De-

partment of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, June 1989.

Collins, J.J., L.L. Powers, M.E. McCalla, C.L. Ringwalt, and R.M. Lucas. "Law Enforcement Policies and Practices Regarding Missing Children and Homeless Youth." Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, April 1993.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Sampson O. Annan*

### **NATIONAL SURVEY OF COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGIES, 1992-1993 (ICPSR 6485)**

SUMMARY: The primary objective of this national study was to gather reliable information on the extent to which the concept of community policing had been adopted by law enforcement agencies across the country. As a program evaluation, the survey also sought to provide information on what was happening and what needed to happen within the law enforcement community with respect to the development and implementation of community policing. Following a pretest of the questionnaire, a survey package was mailed to the chief executive of each selected agency in May 1993. To minimize the number of unresolved cases and reduce the potential nonresponse bias, four follow-up contacts were made with agencies that had not responded by various stages of the data collection process. Part 1 examines the chief executive's views about community policing. Part 2 contains data on the agency's current situation, resources used, and types of police training needed in the implementation of community policing. Agencies that had implemented or planned to implement community policing identified various written policies or legislation that had been developed. Agencies that had been implementing community policing for more than one year assessed the effects of community policing. All respondents indicated programs and organizational arrangements that their agencies had in place or planned to develop, identified who in their agencies performed various community policing activities, and examined their agencies' current or planned community involvement with various activities and programs. Demographic data include the agency's sworn and civilian personnel size,

number assigned to patrol and investigative divisions, size of jurisdiction served, and whether the agency provided 24-hour patrol service. The unit of analysis for the chief executive data is the individual chief executive of the agency. The unit of analysis for the agency data is the agency.

**UNIVERSE:** All law enforcement agencies that perform patrol duties in the United States as listed in the 1990 Justice Agency List, excluding state police agencies, special police agencies, and agencies with less than five sworn personnel.

**SAMPLING:** A stratified random sample of 2,337 law enforcement agencies was selected from the universe of 11,824 agencies, designed to select larger agencies at higher rates than smaller agencies.

**NOTE:** A list of law enforcement agencies that participated in this survey can be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

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

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

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Chief Executive Data | Part 2: Agency Data         |
| File Structure: rectangular  | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 1,606                 | Cases: 1,606                |
| Variables: 33                | Variables: 153              |
| Record Length: 34            | Record Length: 228          |
| Records Per Case: 1          | Records Per Case: 1         |

|                                               |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Part 3: Codebook for All Parts and User Guide | Parts 4-5: SAS Data                 |
| Record Length: 79                             | Definition Statements for Parts 1-2 |
|                                               | Record Length: 75                   |

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

Annan, Sampson O. "Community Policing Strategies: A Comprehensive Analysis" (Methodology Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1994.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Thomas M. Young, Donnell M. Pappenfot, and Christine R. Marlow*

## NATIONAL SURVEY OF RESIDENTIAL GROUP CARE FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, 1981 (ICPSR 6229)

**SUMMARY:** This survey covers facilities for children and youth who are considered to be dependent and neglected, delinquent, emotionally disturbed, mentally ill, in detention or under supervision (status offenders), and/or in need of temporary shelter or emergency care, or in need of services due to pregnancy or use of an illegal substance. The survey was designed to gather information about programs and services that most types of residential care facilities provide, regardless of function, rather than about those specific to a single type of residential care. Information provided about each facility includes the problems, conditions, and patterns of behavior of their residents; the treatment programs for them; and the extent of their participation in community activities. Questionnaires were sent to the directors of all qualifying facilities. Telephone interviews were conducted with those directors who did not respond to the questionnaire.

**UNIVERSE:** All residential group care facilities for children and youth in the United States.

**SAMPLING:** All eligible facilities known to be operating in 1980 with a capacity to serve seven or more residents were included. Eligible facilities were considered to be administratively more complex than a foster family home and organizationally at least as distinct as a physically separate section of a larger facility. Specifically excluded were medical facilities for short-term care, summer camps, and purely educational boarding schools. Also excluded were facilities for the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, and the chronically ill.

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

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

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

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Part 1: Data File           | Part 2: SAS Data      |
| File Structure: rectangular | Definition Statements |
| Cases: 3,914                | Record Length: 75     |
| Variables: 944              |                       |
| Record Length: 1,482        |                       |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                       |

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Nancy Wolff, Thomas Helminiak, and Ronald J. Diamond*

## COSTING STUDY OF THE CLIENTS OF THE MOBILE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM [1987-1988: MADISON, WISCONSIN] (ICPSR 9843)

**SUMMARY:** The University of Wisconsin's Department of Preventive Medicine, in cooperation with the Department of Psychiatry and the Mental Health Center of Dane County, Wisconsin, conducted a comprehensive costing study of the clients of a community-based program for treating the mentally ill, the Mobile Community Treatment program (MCT), in Madison, Wisconsin. MCT provided assertive outreach and case management for individuals with major psychiatric disorders. The aim of this study was to determine the costs for clients of MCT to live in the community, including the costs of their medical, residential, employment, law enforcement, and maintenance needs. Clients of MCT were queried about their use of services provided by medical, human service, and law enforcement agencies, as well as their receipt of in-kind and cash benefits from public and private agencies. Service and cost data on survey respondents were also obtained from the records of local agencies, such as the Dane County Sheriff's Department, Dane County Circuit Court, Dane County Department of Public Health, homeless shelters, Adult Protective Services, and vocational training programs.

**UNIVERSE:** Clients of the Mobile Community Treatment Program in Madison, Wisconsin.

**SAMPLING:** A total of 104 clients were enrolled in the study.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 25 data files + machine-readable frequencies

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length  
with SPSS export files

Part 1: Demographic Data  
Parts 3, 5, 7: Police Department Data, Parts 1-3  
Part 9: Sheriff's Department Data  
Parts 11, 13: Jail Data, Parts 1-2  
Part 15: Circuit Court Data  
Part 17: City Attorney Data  
Part 19: District Attorney Data  
Part 21: Public Defender Data  
Part 23: Deferred Prosecution Data  
Part 25: Probate Office Data  
Part 27: Federal Corrections Data  
Part 29: State Probation and Parole Data  
Part 31: Fire Department Data  
Part 33: Mental Health Agency Data  
Part 35: Court Evaluations Data  
Part 37: Basic Needs Data  
Part 39: Human Services Resource Data  
Part 41: Subsidies Data  
Part 43: Income Maintenance Data  
Part 45: Hospitals and Badger Prairie Data  
Part 47: Other Acute Care Services Data  
Part 49: Social Security Administration Data

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 104  
Variables: 7 to 183 per part  
Record Length: 40 to 1,464 per part  
Records Per Case: 1

|                                                              |                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Parts 2-50 (even): SPSS<br>Export Files<br>Record Length: 80 | Part 51: Frequencies<br>Addendum<br>Record Length: 80 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|

*Documentation: price not available at  
press time*

*Victoria A. Lawson and Patricia O.  
Chalita*

**INTERVIEWS WITH LOW-INCOME  
MEXICAN WOMEN HOUSEHOLD  
HEADS IN URBAN MEXICO,  
SEPTEMBER 1992-MARCH 1994  
(ICPSR 6447)**

**SUMMARY:** This study explores the impact on the welfare of families of women's household headship in low-income Mexican urban neighborhoods. For this study, personal interviews were conducted with women in Guadalajara and Veracruz, Mexico. Respondents discussed many aspects of their daily lives, including how much they earned per week and what jobs they had held. In addition, they discussed their families, including their husbands and children, and their current housing situation.

Other background information was collected on income, the number of years of education attained, political activity, and the health status of the respondents and their families.

UNIVERSE: Low-income women in Guadalajara and Veracruz.

SAMPLING: Key informant.

NOTE: The data files in this study are in the form of interview text, provided in Spanish. There is no documentation for these data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

|                                                            |                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Guadalajara Data<br>Cases: 19<br>Record Length: 93 | Part 2: Veracruz Data<br>Cases: 7<br>Record Length: 115 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|

*Documentation: N/A*

*Mary E. Gregson*

**MANUSCRIPT CENSUSES OF  
POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE  
FOR 1860, 1870, AND 1880:  
MISSOURI (ICPSR 6503)**

**SUMMARY:** These data were drawn from three separate U.S. censuses—1860, 1870, and 1880—for the state of Missouri, and pertain to six Missouri townships. The data were linked to form a pooled cross-section time-series, in which multiple observations for individuals are linked together. There is one record for each enumerated person in the sample from the population schedules, and each slave and farm has its own record as well. Agricultural data in the collection provide information on a variety of topics, such as the amount and dollar value of livestock, including cows, sheep, and pigs; agricultural commodities, such as wheat, oats, and barley; and dairy products like cheese and butter. Information about the value of orchards, farm land, and equipment is also included. Part 1, the agricultural census data for 1860, also provides information on the number of slaves in households, giving the number of male and female slaves in specific age groups (adults, teens, children, and babies). The agricultural census data for 1870 in Part 2 supply additional demographic variables,

including U.S. citizen status, voting status, parents' birthplaces, and whether the person could write. Part 3, the agricultural census data for 1880, provides more in-depth information on livestock, including the number of sheep and cattle that were sold, slaughtered, born, or died. Other variables relate to the acreage of crops planted in corn, rice, wheat, and barley. Demographic variables common to all three agricultural censuses include age, sex, race, occupation, birthplace, literacy, and number of males and females in the household for all age groups (adults, teens, children, and babies). The U.S. Census population manuscript data offer demographic information similar to the demographic variables from the agricultural census data, and also include whether the person attended school. In addition, Part 6, Population Manuscript Data, 1870, covers citizen status, voting status, parents' birthplaces, and whether the person was deaf, dumb, blind, or insane. The 1880 population data in Part 7 provide variables for various health conditions: sick, blind, deaf, idiocy, insanity, and whether the person was maimed. Parents' birthplace and the person's relationship with the head of the household and head of the family are also included. Part 4, Panel Data: Farms Reported in Two or More Census Years, and Part 8, Panel Data: Household Heads and Other Males Enumerated in Two or More Census Years, supply data on farms and individuals who were enumerated in two or more census years. These two files provide information similar to that presented above.

UNIVERSE: All townships in Missouri in 1860, 1870, and 1880.

SAMPLING: Cluster sample.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length  
with SPSS data definition statements

|                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Agricultural<br>Data File, 1860<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 900<br>Variables: 76<br>Record Length: 442<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: Agricultural<br>Data File, 1870<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 1,323<br>Variables: 76<br>Record Length: 325<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Part 3: Agricultural  
Data File, 1880  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 1,663  
Variables: 131  
Record Length: 605  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Panel Data: Farms  
Reported in Two or  
More Census Years  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 413  
Variables: 232  
Record Length: 1,103  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Population  
Manuscript  
Data File, 1860  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 6,720  
Variables: 19  
Record Length: 87  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Population  
Manuscript  
Data File, 1870  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 11,108  
Variables: 27  
Record Length: 94  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Population  
Manuscript  
Data File, 1880  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 10,996  
Variables: 31  
Record Length: 87  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Panel Data:  
Household Heads  
and Other Males  
Enumerated in Two  
or More Census Years  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 968  
Variables: 70  
Record Length: 275  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Codebook  
for All Parts  
Record Length: 78

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Gregson, Mary E. "Strategies for Commercialization: Missouri Agriculture, 1860-1880." *Journal of Economic History* (June 1994).

Gregson, Mary E. "Rural Response to Increased Demand: Crop Choice in the Midwest, 1860-1880." *Journal of Economic History* (June 1993).

Gregson, Mary E. "Specialization in Late Nineteenth Century Agriculture: Missouri As a Test Case." *Agricultural History* (Winter 1993).

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Paul D. Reynolds, Steve Freeman, and Lauren Oshana*

## PENNSYLVANIA NEW FIRM SURVEY, 1979-1984 (ICPSR 6526)

**SUMMARY:** This study is a survey of new firms in Pennsylvania. The objective of the study was to provide descriptions of these firms, with equivalent representation of all eight industry sectors within Pennsylvania's ten local development districts. Respondents chosen from the firms were people who had helped start the firms and who were still active in the management of the firms at the time of the survey. Respondents were asked to measure their satisfac-

tion with labor costs, access to customers and suppliers, energy costs, and reliability of the energy source by rating these issues on an importance scale. Other items addressed the firms' products and markets, financial situations, management and organizational structures, and locations. These topics were assessed for the individual company both in terms of initial status and current status. Respondents were asked to comment on the current management focus, and to gauge the importance of lower prices, better service, quality of products or services, advertising, and location. Respondents also provided sales, export, and asset histories, some going back to before 1977.

**UNIVERSE:** All new firms established during the period 1979-1984 in Pennsylvania and listed in Dun and Bradstreet's Market Identifier File.

**SAMPLING:** Stratified sample by industry and geographic location within Pennsylvania.

**NOTE:** This dataset contains undocumented codes.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** `FREQ.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ REFORM.DOC/ REFORM.DATA/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR`

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export file

|                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 1,534<br>Variables: 511<br>Record Length: 1,486<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: SPSS Export File<br>Record Length: 80<br><br>Part 3: Descriptives and<br>Frequencies<br>Record Length: 98 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Paul D. Reynolds*

## MINNESOTA NEW FIRM SURVEY, 1986 (ICPSR 6505)

**SUMMARY:** The objective of this project was to develop a description of new firms recently established in terms of their current situations, growth records, and character of their start-up teams. The data repre-

sent a sample of active new firms, started independently, that cover all regions and industries of a typical state. Respondents provided information concerning the income generated by their products and their reasons for starting up a business in that particular area. Also, respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with respect to taxes, availability of skilled labor and capital, and accessibility to supplies and customers, and to indicate the importance of these factors to their businesses. Additional questions called for respondents to compare the current status of their firms to when the firms first started up, in areas such as the amount of money they received in loans, type of loans acquired, private and public stock decisions, and the percent of the ownership retained by the founders. The respondents also addressed the focus of management, as well as how they viewed their competitors' focus. In addition, survey participants were given an opportunity to make their own comments, which also appear in the data.

**UNIVERSE:** All new firms established during 1978-1984 in Minnesota with initial sales between 1979 and 1985 that were listed in Dun and Bradstreet's Market Identifier File and were still in operation in 1986.

**SAMPLING:** Stratified sample by industry and geographic region within Minnesota.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument + machine-readable frequencies

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** `CONCHK.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR`

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements and SPSS export file

|                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 1,119<br>Variables: 472<br>Record Length: 1,031<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: SPSS Export File<br>Record Length: 80<br><br>Part 3: Frequencies and<br>Variable Listings<br>Record Length: 98 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

Reynolds, Paul, and Brenda Miller. *1987 Minnesota New Firms Survey*. Publication 88-1. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, 1988.

*Documentation: \$4*

**WISCONSIN ENTREPRENEURIAL  
CLIMATE STUDY, 1992-1993  
(ICPSR 6241)**

**SUMMARY:** This study examines people's perceptions of the entrepreneurial process, the various sources of help and hindrance that beginning businesses encounter, the impact of new businesses on the economy, and the experiences of individuals involved in creating new businesses. Representative adults in Wisconsin were asked for their opinions regarding entrepreneurs and business opportunity, and were also asked about their own backgrounds and careers, and about any entrepreneurs in their own families or social networks. Individuals identified as entrepreneurs during the representative adult interview were asked about their knowledge of public and private sources of assistance for small business, their reactions to the state and local infrastructures, sources of financing they may have employed, start-up problems, products or services offered, and the nature of ownership of their business. Owners and managers of new firms that were identified by new unemployment insurance filings were asked about past and current sales, job creation, out-of-state exports, current management focus, and future plans for their businesses.

**UNIVERSE:** Adult population of Wisconsin, nascent and discouraged entrepreneurs, and new firms.

**SAMPLING:** This study sampled three populations, the total adult population of Wisconsin, nascent and discouraged entrepreneurs, and new firms. A random sample of the adult population of Wisconsin was augmented by further sampling of the minority population using purchased phone lists, state agency listings, and oversampling of minority-rich regions of Wisconsin. Nascent and discouraged entrepreneurs were nominated or self-nominated during the representative adult interviews (network/multiplicative sampling). For new firms, several sampling methods were employed. One random sample was drawn from new unemployment insurance filings stratified for geographical region and industry, and a second sample from new unemployment insurance filers considered to have a high technology emphasis. Additional new firm interviews were conducted with respondents identified as managers of new firms during the representative adult

interviews. A sample of new Native American firms was generated from lists of Native American businesses and from the personal contacts of the study staff.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/REFORM.DATA

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

|                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Representative Adult Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 1,293<br>Variables: 146<br>Record Length: 317<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: Entrepreneur Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 140<br>Variables: 339<br>Record Length: 698<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 3: New Firm Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 543<br>Variables: 480<br>Record Length: 1,130<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Parts 4-6: SAS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>Record Length: 76<br><br>Parts 7-9: SPSS<br>Export Files<br>Record Length: 80 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                         |                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 10: Codebook<br>for All Parts<br>Record Length: 72 | Part 11: Mailed<br>Interviewing Instrument<br>for New Firm Data<br>Record Length: 79 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Parts 12-14: CATI Interviewing  
Instruments for Parts 1-3  
Record Length: 107 to 108 per part

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

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

**NATIONAL HOME AND HOSPICE  
CARE SURVEY, 1992 (ICPSR 6536)**

**SUMMARY:** The National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) for 1992 is the first annual survey of home health agencies and hospices and their patients and discharges. The survey was designed to provide information for those who establish standards for, plan, provide, and assess long-term care services, both in the home and in inpatient settings. Data on agency characteristics were obtained through per-

sonal interviews with administrators and include the number of home health and hospice patients served in the last 12 months, type of facility ownership (i.e., profit, non-profit, government, other), Medicare and Medicaid certification, number and type of staff personnel, and the hours they worked. Data on a sample of patients currently receiving home health and hospice care as well as a sample of discharges were obtained by interviewing staff people most familiar with the care provided to these patients. Respondents were requested to refer to medical or other records whenever necessary. No patient was interviewed directly. Information for patients currently receiving services and discharged patients includes service provided and provider type, type of residence, referral source, medical diagnosis, type of care (home health or hospice), type of aids used (eyeglasses, dentures, walker, cane, oxygen, hospital bed, etc.), daily living activities that required assistance, and billing charges and expected payment source(s). The discharge diagnosis for discharged patients was also recorded. Demographic variables for both types of patients include sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status.

**UNIVERSE:** All home health agencies and hospices identified in the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) and all agencies opened for business between 1991 and June 30, 1992, as identified through the Agency Reporting System.

**SAMPLING:** The sample design for the 1992 NHHCS was a stratified three-stage probability design. Primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected at the first stage, agencies at the second stage, and current residents and discharges at 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 tapes 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: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

|                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Facility Questionnaire | Part 2: Current Patient Questionnaire |
| File Structure: rectangular    | File Structure: rectangular           |
| Cases: 1,245                   | Cases: 6,897                          |
| Variables: approx. 171         | Variables: approx. 148                |
| Record Length: 532             | Record Length: 574                    |
| Records Per Case: 1            | Records Per Case: 1                   |

|                                          |                                |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Part 3: Discharged Patient Questionnaire | Part 4: Codebook for All Parts |
| File Structure: rectangular              | Record Length: 79              |
| Cases: 6,765                             |                                |
| Variables: approx. 152                   |                                |
| Record Length: 572                       |                                |
| Records Per Case: 1                      |                                |

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "The National Home and Hospice Care Survey: 1992 Summary." *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, No. 117. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 94-1779. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, MD: October 1994.

Strahan, Genevieve W. "Overview of Home Health and Hospice Care Patients: Primary Data from the 1992 National Home and Hospice Care Survey." Advance

data from *Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 235. Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics, 1993.

Sirrocco, A. "Nursing Homes and Board and Care Homes: Data from the 1991 National Health Provider Inventory." Advance data from *Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 244. Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. 1994.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

# Revisions/Updates

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for all previously-embargoed variables are now available. Full machine-readable documentation, including bivariate frequency tables, and SAS data definition statements have been added to the collection. A bound, hard-copy version of the documentation is also available for purchase.

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

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 14,014  
Variables: 778  
Record Length: 882  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable, or \$35 for bound copy*

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

## AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1994: POST-ELECTION SURVEY [ENHANCED WITH 1992 AND 1993 DATA] (ICPSR 6507)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Incorrect codes for inappropriate responses for 1994 cross-section cases, affecting variables V3634

and V3635, have been replaced. All files in this collection have been updated except Part 2, the frequencies file.

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

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

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

|                             |                                        |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Data File           | Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements |
| File Structure: rectangular | Record Length: 80                      |
| Cases: 1,795                |                                        |
| Variables: 2,204            |                                        |
| Record Length: 3,330        |                                        |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                                        |

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham

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

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** The weighting factors for country groups (V59 to V64) have been corrected in both the data and the data definition statements for this collection.

**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: \$4*

*Great Britain Home Office Research  
and Planning Unit*

**BRITISH CRIME SURVEY, 1988  
(ICPSR 9850)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** The SAS and SPSS data definition statements for this collection have been revised.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 5 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Parts 6–10: SAS Data Definition Statements  
Record Length: 75

*Documentation: N/A*

Howard Schuman and Vidas Gaidys

**COLLECTIVE MEMORY IN  
LITHUANIA, 1989 (ICPSR 9960)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Additional documentation is now available for this collection. This new material lists the variables from this data collection that were used in the tables and figures in the chapter titled "Collective Memories in the United States and Lithuania" (Schuman, Rieger, and Gaidys) from the book *Autobiographical Memory and the Validity of Retrospective Reports* (Norbert Schwartz and Seymour Sudman, eds., New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, 1994). The documentation describes how to reproduce many of the tables and figures from the book, and provides additional notes on Tables 1 and 2.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 1,459  
Variables: 33  
Record Length: 107  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$5, partially machine-readable*

Robert Moffitt

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEYS:  
MARCH INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL  
EXTRACTS, 1968–1992 (ICPSR 6171)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** The original collection contained one set each of SAS and SPSS data definition statements for all data files (Parts 1–25). There are now two sets of SAS and SPSS data definition statements—the SAS data definition statements contained in Part 26 and the SPSS data definition statements contained in Part 28 are to be used with Parts 22–25, while the SAS data definition statements contained in Part 27 and the SPSS data definition statements contained in Part 29 are to be used with Parts 1–21. Part 30, the machine-readable codebook, has also been added.

**NOTE:** The locations of variables in the data files differ between the time periods

1968 through 1988 and 1989 through 1992. Users of data for the years 1968 to 1988 should request the data definition statements for that time period (Parts 27 and 29). Likewise, users of data for the years 1989 to 1992 should request Parts 26 and 28, the data definition statements that pertain to those years.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 25 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

|                                                                                    |                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 26: SAS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>for Parts 22–25<br>Record Length: 80 | Part 27: SAS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>for Parts 1–21<br>Record Length: 80 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                     |                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 28: SPSS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>for Parts 22–25<br>Record Length: 65 | Part 29: SPSS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>for Parts 1–21<br>Record Length: 65 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Part 30: Codebook for  
All Parts  
Record Length: 147

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*United States Sentencing Commission*

**ORGANIZATIONS CONVICTED IN  
FEDERAL CRIMINAL COURTS,  
1987–1993: [UNITED STATES]  
(ICPSR 9513)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Part 4, Organizational Defendants Data, 1987–1993, has been added to this data collection, with corresponding SAS (Part 5) and SPSS data definition statements. The data in Part 4 include all organizational defendants sentenced pursuant to the Chapter Two, Part R (1987) antitrust guidelines and the Chapter Eight (1991) sentencing guidelines for organizational defendants who were sentenced between November 1, 1987, through September 30, 1993, and were received by the United States Sentencing Commission.

**NOTE:** (1) When the United States Sentencing Commission promulgated the Chapter Eight guidelines, it intended that these guidelines would apply to all defendants

sentenced on or after November 1, 1991. However, the Department of Justice has taken the position that it will only seek the application of the Chapter Eight guidelines in those cases in which the offense occurred on or after November 1, 1991. The Department has further indicated that it will follow the policy irrespective of whether application of Chapter Eight would be advantageous or disadvantageous to the defendant organization. Therefore, despite the fact that prior Commission research indicates that there were approximately 300 organizational defendants sentenced annually, few organizational defendants have been sentenced pursuant to Chapter Eight to date. (2) The Extent of Processing field applies to Part 4 only.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Part 4 only)

|                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 4: Organizational Defendants Data, 1987-1993<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 100<br>Variables: 102<br>Record Length: 1,016<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 5: SAS Data Definition Statements for Organizational Defendants Data, 1987-1993<br>Record Length: 76 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*National Center for State Courts.  
Court Statistics Project*

**STATE COURT STATISTICS, 1987-1992:  
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9266)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Data for 1988-1992 are now available, with corresponding machine-readable documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

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

SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

**DATA FORMAT:** Card Image (Parts 1 and 2) with SPSS data definition statements and Logical Record Length (Parts 3-12) with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Parts 3,5,7,9,11: Appellate Court Data, 1988-1992<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 94 to 97 per part<br>Variables: 189 to 190 per part<br>Record Length: 80 to 507 per part<br>Records Per Case: 1 to 10 per part | Parts 4,6,8,10,12: Trial Court Data, 1988-1992<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 183 to 195 per part<br>Variables: 182 to 204 per part<br>Record Length: 80 to 729 per part<br>Records Per Case: 1 to 13 per part |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                     |                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Parts 13-22: SAS Data Definition Statements for 1988-1992 Data<br>Record Length: 80 | Part 23: Codebook for Appellate Court Data, 1988-1992<br>Record Length: 80 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Part 24: Codebook for Trial Court Data, 1988-1992  
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

## Additions to the Guide

The following new data collections were released in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1995-1996*, published in August 1995. Descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous *Bulletins*. Updates to the *Guide* follow this section.

*Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich*

**EURO-BAROMETER 33.0: THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET: EASTERN EUROPE, SPRING 1990 (ICPSR 9518)**

**SUMMARY:** This round of Euro-Barometer surveys queried respondents on standard

Euro-Barometer measures such as life satisfaction, their country's goals for the next 10 or 15 years, and awareness of and attitudes toward the Common Market and the European Community (EC), as well as special topics including the recent changes in Eastern Europe, European sports and nationalism, and nuclear energy and radioactivity. The respondent's thoughts about the social dimension of the EC were explored by questions that asked whether the respondent thought the "Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights" was a good thing, and what policy areas the respondent would favor or disfavor for inclusion in the charter. On matters concerning changes in Eastern Europe, respondents

were asked how much they agreed with several proposals for how the EC could best respond to the changes, and which was more important—the Single European Market, the unification of the two German states, or the unification of Western and Eastern Europe. Other questions asked how threatening fascists and communists were to the respondent's country's way of life and whether the respondent agreed with statements detailing the level of participation of fascists and communists in the political process. The topic of sports and nationalism was addressed through questions asking whether respondents felt prouder when national sports teams won or when European teams won, whether they would

favor Olympic teams from EC countries wearing a European Emblem, and whether the number of foreign "football" (soccer) players on club teams in the EC countries should be limited. The final line of query dealt with nuclear energy and radioactivity, and asked for the respondent's agreement with statements about the production, management, and wastes of nuclear power, how satisfied the respondent was with the information about radioactivity, and how much the respondent trusted several different sources of information about radioactivity. Demographic and other background information was gathered on 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, education, occupation, work sector, religion, religiosity, subjective social class, left-right political self-placement, and opinion leadership.

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

**SAMPLING:** Multistage national probability samples.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 11,775  
Variables: 280  
Record Length: 347  
Records Per Case: 1

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Abt Associates, Inc.*

### NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIDS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1985-1990, 1992 (ICPSR 6437)

**SUMMARY:** In late 1985, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) began its first study of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in correctional facilities. The objective of the study was to report on the incidence and institutional management of AIDS within the federal and state prison systems, as well as in the nation's largest jails. The study was conducted annually from 1985-1990 and biannually thereafter. This collection contains data collected in 1985-1990 and 1992 via a mail questionnaire. Questionnaires were sent each year to the correctional departments of all 50 states, the federal prison system, and 33 to 37 large city and county jail systems. In addition, in 1987-1990, Canadian prison systems were surveyed. A different questionnaire was used in each of the seven years of data collection. However, each questionnaire addressed the same major topics: inmate population, numbers of inmate cases of AIDS and AIDS-Related Complex (ARC), aggregate results of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) antibody testing programs, and major policies regarding AIDS (training and education, testing, medical and psycho-social services, housing, precautionary measures, confidentiality), as well as associated legal and cost issues. The 1992 questionnaire collected additional information on the prevalence of and policies toward inmates with tuberculosis.

**UNIVERSE:** The universe in each year consisted of the 50 state correctional departments in the United States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and 33 to 37 large city and county jails. In addition, for 1987-1990 the universe also included selected Canadian prison systems.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ REFORM.DAT/ SCAN/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

|                                    |                                            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Parts 1-7: 1985-1990, 1992 Data    | Part 8: Codebook for All Parts             |
| File Structure: rectangular        | Record Length: 79                          |
| Cases: 82 to 96 per part           |                                            |
| Variables: 51 to 514 per part      | Parts 9-15: SAS Data Definition Statements |
| Record Length: 135 to 943 per part | Record Length: 75                          |
| Records Per Case: 1                | Part 16: User Guide                        |
|                                    | Record Length: 79                          |

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice. *AIDS in Correctional Facilities: Issues and Options*. Annual editions or updates, 1985-1990, 1992. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Adele Harrell and Caterina Gouvis*

### ANTICIPATING AND COMBATING COMMUNITY DECAY AND CRIME IN WASHINGTON, DC, AND CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1980-1990 (ICPSR 6486)

**SUMMARY:** The Urban Institute undertook a comprehensive assessment of communities approaching decay to provide public officials with strategies for identifying communities in the early stages of decay and intervening effectively to prevent continued deterioration and crime. Although community decline is a dynamic spiral downward in which the physical condition of the neighborhood, adherence to laws and conventional behavioral norms, and economic resources worsen, the question of whether decay fosters or signals increasing risk of crime, or crime fosters decay (as investors and residents flee as reactions to crime), or both, is not easily answered. Using specific indicators to identify future trends, predictor models for Washington, DC, and Cleveland were prepared, based on data available for each city. The models were designed to predict whether a census tract should be identified as at risk for very high crime and were tested using logistic regression. The classification of a tract as a "very high crime" tract was based on its crime rate compared to crime rates for other tracts in the same city. To control for differences in population and to facilitate cross-tract comparisons, counts of crime incidents and other events were converted to rates per 1,000 residents. Tracts with less than 100 residents were considered nonresidential or

institutional and were deleted from the analysis. Washington, DC, variables include rates for arson and drug sales or possession; percentage of lots zoned for commercial use; percentage of housing occupied by owners; scale of family poverty; presence of public housing units for 1980, 1983, and 1988; and rates for aggravated assaults, auto thefts, burglaries, homicides, rapes, and robberies for 1980, 1983, 1988, and 1990. Cleveland variables include rates for auto thefts, burglaries, homicides, rapes, robberies, drug sales or possession; delinquency filings in juvenile court; and scale of family poverty for 1980 through 1989. Rates for aggravated assaults are provided for 1986 through 1989 and rates for arson are provided for 1983 through 1988.

**SAMPLING:** Washington, DC, and Cleveland, Ohio, were selected because data could be provided on multiple indicators for multiple years between 1980 and 1990.

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

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

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

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Washington, DC, Data | Part 2: Cleveland Data      |
| File Structure: rectangular  | File Structure: rectangular |
| Cases: 139                   | Cases: 193                  |
| Variables: 43                | Variables: 92               |
| Record Length: 260           | Record Length: 673          |
| Records Per Case: 1          | Records Per Case: 1         |

|                                               |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Part 3: Codebook for All Parts and User Guide | Parts 4-5: SAS Data Definition Statements |
| Record Length: 79                             | Record Length: 75                         |

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Harrell, Adele, and Caterina Gouvis. "Research on Community Decay and Crime: A Review and Recommendations." Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 1994.

Weisel, Deborah, Caterina Gouvis, and Adele Harrell. "Strategies for Addressing Community Decay and Crime: Practice and Theory." Washington, DC: The Police Executive Research Forum, 1994.

Harrell, Adele, and Caterina Gouvis. "Predicting Neighborhood Risk of Crime" (Final Report). Washington, DC: United

States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, July 1994.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Thomas J. Esposito et al.*

## NATIONAL SURVEY OF SURGEONS ON TRAUMA CARE ISSUES, MARCH-JULY 1993 (ICPSR 6265)

**SUMMARY:** This study investigated surgeons' practice patterns, experience and training in trauma care, and preferences and opinions about caring for trauma patients. Practice pattern variables include surgical specialty; type of surgical practice arrangement; type of appointment with a medical school or university; membership in the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, the American College of Surgeons, or the American Association of Neurological Surgeons; and whether the respondents' patients paid their bills through private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, or an HMO. In addition, respondents were queried about their primary hospital, including number of beds, types of physicians employed in the trauma or emergency department, whether it was officially recognized as a trauma center, whether it had a separate clinical trauma service with oversight and responsibility for the care of trauma patients, whether surgical patients were covered 24 hours a day by a resident or in-house physician, and whether there was 24-hour coverage by a resident or in-house physician in the hospital's Intensive Care Unit. To assess experience and training in trauma care, respondents were asked how often they were inappropriately called to evaluate and treat trauma patients; if they had taken trauma call at any hospital during the last 12 months; how many trauma patients they treated during the last 12 months and for what percent of them they received compensation; whether they had taken the Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS) Course in the last four years; how much they had learned about trauma from residency training, post-residency fellowship, combat duty in the Armed Forces, journal articles, and colleagues; how confident they were in their ability to provide resuscitation, diagnosis, operative care, and critical care; if they had ever been named in a malpractice suit in a trauma case, non-trauma emergency case, or non-emergency case in certain disease categories; and whether this litigation

made them reluctant to take on these types of cases. Preferences and opinions on the care of trauma patients were investigated by questions that asked respondents if they preferred to treat adult or pediatric trauma patients, if they preferred to treat blunt or penetrating trauma, and how taking care of trauma patients affected their image with their peers and community. Respondents were also queried about incentives and disincentives for treating trauma patients, reasons for not providing trauma care, opinions on how trauma cases compared with other emergency cases, and opinions on how various aspects of trauma care in their community were deficient. The data also include information on the age, gender, and geographic location (census region) of the respondents.

**UNIVERSE:** Physicians listed in the American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Master File who reported to the AMA that they were in active, nonfederal practice in the United States and who spent the majority of time in a typical week as general surgeons, orthopedic surgeons, or neurological surgeons.

**SAMPLING:** Stratified, random sampling.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Part 1: Data File           | Part 2: SAS Data      |
| File Structure: rectangular | Definition Statements |
| Cases: 1,405                | Record Length: 80     |
| Variables: 138              |                       |
| Record Length: 297          |                       |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                       |

*Documentation: \$4, partially machine-readable*

*Joel C. Cantor*

## BUSINESS LEADERS' VIEWS ON AMERICAN HEALTH CARE, 1990 (ICPSR 6032)

**SUMMARY:** This survey interviewed business leaders from Fortune 500 companies (chief executive officers, presidents, and chairmen of the board) on health care is-

sues. Its purpose was to assess their views on the need for change in the health care system, the directions that such changes should take, and the role that business should play in the health care system. In addition, respondents were asked if their companies self-insured for insurance benefits or purchased coverage from a health insurance company, if there was an executive-level effort at their companies to decide where they stood on national health policy issues, and if they believed their companies would be able to bring their health costs under control over the next year or two. For each company, the data include information on the number of employees, the percentage of total payroll used for health care benefits, the percentage of sales in health-related business, and the company type (financial services and insurance, sales and diversified services, utilities and transportation, durable goods, nondurable goods, and forestry/mining/petroleum).

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

**UNIVERSE:** Chief executives of the 1,000 firms on the Fortune 500 service and industrial lists.

**SAMPLING:** All members of the universe were included in the sample. A response rate of 37.8 percent was achieved.

**NOTE:** (1) The data contain SAS missing data codes (".", "D", and "R"). (2) Part 2 was produced using the SAS CPORT procedure.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SAS Transport File

|                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File       | Part 2: SAS Transport File |
| File Structure: rectangular | Record Length: 80          |
| Cases: 384                  |                            |
| Variables: 60               |                            |
| Record Length: 139          |                            |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                            |

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cantor, Joel C., et al. "Datawatch: Business Leaders' Views on American Health Care." *Health Affairs* (Spring 1991), 98-105.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

Tom McEwen

#### NATIONAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE AGENCY SURVEY, 1992 (ICPSR 6436)

**SUMMARY:** This data collection examines victim assistance programs that are operated by law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices, and independent assistance agencies. Victim assistance programs came into being when it was discovered that, in addition to the physical, emotional, and financial impact of a crime, victims often experience a "second victimization" because of insensitive treatment by the criminal justice system. Specifically, this study sought to answer the following questions: (1) What are the current staffing levels of victim assistance programs? (2) What types of victims come to the attention of the programs? (3) What types of services are provided to victims? and (4) What are the operational and training needs of victim assistance programs? The survey was sent to 519 police departments, sheriff departments, and prosecutor's offices identified as having victim assistance programs. Also, 172 independent full-service agencies that were believed to provide referral or direct services to victims (not just advocacy) were also sent surveys. Variables on staffing levels include the number of full-time, part-time, and volunteer personnel, and the education and years of experience of paid staff. Victim information includes the number of victims served for various types of crime, and the percent of victims served identified by race/ethnicity and by age characteristics (under 16 years old, 17-64 years old, and over 65 years old). Variables about services include percent estimates on the number of victims receiving various types of assistance, such as information on their rights, information on criminal justice processes, "next-day" crisis counseling, short-term supportive counseling, or transportation. Other data gathered include the number of victims for which the agency arranged emergency loans; accompanied to line-ups, police or prosecutor interviews, or court; assisted in applying for state victim compensation; prepared victim impact statements; notified of court dates or parole

hearings; or made referrals to social service agencies or mental health agencies. Information is also presented on training provided to criminal justice, medical, mental health, or other victim assistance agency personnel, and whether the agency conducted community or public school education programs. Agencies ranked their need for more timely victim notification of various criminal justice events, improvement or implementation of various forms of victim and public protection, and improvement of victim participation in various stages of the criminal justice process. Agencies also provided information on training objectives for their agency, number of hours of mandatory pre-service and in-service training, types of information provided during the training of their staff, sources for their training, and the priority of additional types of training for their staff. Agency variables include type of agency, year started, and budget information.

**UNIVERSE:** All agencies with victim assistance programs in the United States.

**SAMPLING:** Agencies receiving surveys were identified by the 1990 National Assessment Program (NAP) survey and through the National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA).

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

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

**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: 319                  | Record Length: 75     |
| Variables: 208              |                       |
| Record Length: 310          |                       |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                       |

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

McEwen, Tom. "Understanding the Needs of Victim Assistance Programs" (Final Report). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1993.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

Steffie Woolhandler and David U. Himmelstein

## TRENDS IN HOSPITAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1968-1991 (ICPSR 6243)

**SUMMARY:** The major objective of this study was to develop a new data resource for crossnational comparisons of health care systems. To that end, the project compiled data from the United States and Canada to compare the number of health personnel per capita in these two countries. The collection comprises three data files: one file with data from the United States and two files with Canadian data. Part 1, the United States file (named the HWKXTRCT file by the principal investigators), contains records of respondents employed in health industries and occupations extracted from the United States Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey Annual Demographic (March) Files for 1968 through 1992. Variables in Part 1 include age, educational attainment, race, sex, ethnic origin, wage or salary income, self-employment income, health industry group and occupation, and labor force status during the last week. This file also includes recoded variables generated by the principal investigators, such as annualized hours worked in principal employment, and wages adjusted to 1991 United States dollars. The two Canadian files, Parts 4 and 7, contain custom tabulations generated from the 1971 and 1986 Censuses of Canada. These tabulations give the number of persons in Canada employed for 1-19, 20-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, and 50+ hours per week by sex, occupation, industry, and the number of weeks worked during the previous year.

**UNIVERSE:** Persons employed in health care delivery in the United States during 1968-1991 and in Canada during 1971 and 1986.

**SAMPLING:** United States: random sample of the noninstitutionalized population. Canada: 20-percent sample of the 1971 and 1986 Canadian censuses.

**NOTE:** Parts 5 and 8 were produced using the SAS CPORT procedure.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ SCAN

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements, and SAS Transport Files (for Parts 4 and 7 only)

|                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: HWKXTRCT:<br>Health Worker Extract,<br>1968-1992.<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 145,347<br>Variables: 33<br>Record Length: 194<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 3: Frequencies for<br>HWKXTRCT: Health<br>Worker Extract,<br>1968-1992<br>Record Length: 80 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 4: Custom Tabulation<br>from Census of Canada,<br>1971<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,898<br>Variables: 13<br>Record Length: 145<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Parts 5 and 8: SAS<br>Transport Files<br>Record Length: 80<br><br>Parts 2, 6, 9: SAS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>Record Length: 80 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 7: Custom Tabulation<br>from Census of Canada,<br>1986<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,898<br>Variables: 13<br>Record Length: 145<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 10: Codebook<br>for All Parts<br>Record Length: 80 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

Nicole Lurie

## UNDERSTANDING THE CONSEQUENCES OF MEDICAL UNDERWRITING, 1991-1992: [MINNESOTA] (ICPSR 6454)

**SUMMARY:** This survey interviewed Minnesotans who were denied health insurance or were offered coverage with limitations due to pre-existing health conditions. Lapses in insurance coverage and their consequences were investigated. Respondents were queried about their current health insurance status, reasons for not having health insurance now, out-of-pocket costs for current insurance, deductibles, and co-payments. In addition, they were questioned about reasons why they were denied health insurance, steps taken to obtain health insurance after denial, acceptance of health coverage with a limitation.

rider, and awareness of and enrollment in the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association, a state-wide high-risk insurance pool. Other questions asked about respondents' health; limitations due to poor health; the amount of time spent worrying about health insurance or health care costs; familial conflicts caused by these worries; sacrifices incurred in education, vacations, and major purchases due to concerns about health insurance and health care; out-of-pocket costs for health care; the amount of unpaid medical bills; and delays in seeking medical care due to lack of money or insurance. The data include information on the respondents' age, gender, height, weight, race, education, marital status, employment status, occupation, and yearly household income.

**UNIVERSE:** Residents of Minnesota who were denied health care coverage due to pre-existing conditions from September 1, 1991, through September 1, 1992.

**SAMPLING:** Random sample of persons who were denied health insurance or were offered limited coverage by six insurance companies due to pre-existing conditions. Together, these companies provided health insurance to almost half of Minnesota's residents during the survey period. There were 6,124 names in the rejection lists supplied by these companies.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 1 data file + data collection instrument + machine-readable frequencies

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS Export File

|                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 830<br>Variables: 224<br>Record Length: 723<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: SPSS Export File<br>Record Length: 80<br><br>Part 3: Frequencies<br>Addendum<br>Record Length: 80 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

*Documentation: \$4*

Beth Weitzman

**EXTENDING HEALTH INSURANCE TO THE WORKING POOR: AN ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STATUS AND HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION EFFECTS AMONG NEW YORK CITY HOME HEALTH ATTENDANTS, FEBRUARY 1990-JUNE 1991 (ICPSR 9774)**

**SUMMARY:** Using a pre- and post-program design, this survey studied newly-hired home health attendants and their families, most of whom were without medical insurance until they became eligible for health benefits through their union. To assess changes in health status and health services utilization, the attendants were interviewed at the point of union enrollment, and again nine months later. The interview taken prior to enrollment in the benefits program elicited information about concern over health, recent injuries, and self-assessed health status, e.g., the presence or absence of specific health conditions such as diabetes, ulcers, arthritis, stomach trouble, high blood pressure, allergies, asthma, and back problems. Respondents were also queried about the extent and type of previous health coverage (including Medicare and disability insurance), limitations of daily functioning due to poor health, and recent health care utilization, including hospitalization, emergency room usage, and routine ambulatory care. The latter included questions about out-of-pocket expenses and the type of health services received, such as X-rays, CAT scans, sonograms, laboratory tests, electrocardiograms, stress tests, surgery, and setting of bones. Other questions addressed utilization issues of particular relevance to the New York City area, e.g., the use of city hospital clinics. The post-enrollment survey included parallel follow-up questions, as well as questions regarding the respondent's employment status and current benefits. Additional variables in the data collection include respondent's race, Hispanic origin, place of birth, past work experience, date of birth, and sex, plus the sex and dates of birth of family members.

**UNIVERSE:** Home health attendants in New York City.

**SAMPLING:** The study sample is a non-probability sample of home health attendants. A distinct group of newly-hired home attendants was identified and judged to be representative of home health atten-

dants. These approximately 1,700 newly-hired home attendants were invited, by mail, to come to union headquarters for enrollment and benefits orientation, and also to participate in a study of health status and utilization. This group of 1,700 comprised all health attendants newly hired during the period beginning in February and ending in August 1990. The pre-enrollment survey was administered to these attendants as they came to the union headquarters. A total of 475 attendants were interviewed. Because of the constant flow of home attendants into the union headquarters for enrollment, no attempt was made to interview every newly-hired home attendant but rather to interview a substantial number as they became available. Approximately nine months later, follow-up interviews were obtained with 360 of the 475 sample members.

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

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Card Image with SPSS data definition statements

|                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Pre-Enrollment Interview Household Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 475<br>Variables: 317<br>Record Length: 80<br>Records Per Case: 14 | Part 2: Follow-Up Interview Household Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 360<br>Variables: 258<br>Record Length: 80<br>Records Per Case: 5  |
| Part 3: Pre-Enrollment Interview Individual Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 332<br>Variables: 141<br>Record Length: 80<br>Records Per Case: 7 | Part 4: Follow-Up Interview Individual Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 286<br>Variables: 127<br>Record Length: 80<br>Records Per Case: 7 |
| Part 5: Codebook for All Parts<br>Record Length: 132                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                        |

**RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

Freeman, H.E., et al. "Americans Report on Their Access to Health Care." *Health Affairs* 6, 1 (1987), 6-18.

Freeman, H.E., et al. "Uninsured Working-Age Adults: Characteristics and Consequences." *Health Services Research* 24 (1990), 811-823.

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics. "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey." *Vital and Health Series* 10, No. 173 (1988).

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Voter News Service*

**VOTER NEWS SERVICE GENERAL ELECTION EXIT POLLS, 1994 (ICPSR 6520)**

**SUMMARY:** For this data collection, interviews were conducted with voters in 36 states as they left their polling places on election day, November 8, 1994. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their vote choices in the races for Senate, governor, and House of Representatives, and the issues and factors that most influenced those votes. Respondents were also asked if they approved of the way Bill Clinton was handling his job as president and how they voted in the 1992 presidential election. Questions regarding various referenda and propositions on the ballot and other issues specific to the respondent's state also were asked. Demographic information collected includes sex, race, age, religion, education, political party identification, and family income.

**UNIVERSE:** Voters in the 1994 United States general election in 36 states.

**SAMPLING:** The state samples were selected in two stages. First, a probability sample of voting precincts was selected that represented the different geographic areas across the state and the vote by party. Precincts were selected with a probability proportionate to the number of voters in each precinct. Each voter in the state had the same chance to have his or her precinct selected. There was one exception. In some states, precincts that had large minority populations were sampled at a higher rate than other precincts. The national sample is a subsample of the state sample precincts. Within both state and national sam-

ple precincts, voters were selected systematically throughout the voting day at a rate that gave all voters in a precinct the same chance of being interviewed.

**NOTE:** Four different questionnaires were used for the data in the California state file — two versions for the state poll and two versions for the national poll. Some questions appeared on all four versions while others were included on only one or two.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 37 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instruments

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Part 1: Alabama        | Part 19: Missouri       |
| Part 2: Arkansas       | Part 20: Montana        |
| Part 3: Arizona        | Part 21: Nebraska       |
| Part 4: California     | Part 22: New Jersey     |
| Part 5: Colorado       | Part 23: New Mexico     |
| Part 6: Connecticut    | Part 24: Nevada         |
| Part 7: Delaware       | Part 25: New York       |
| Part 8: Florida        | Part 26: Ohio           |
| Part 9: Georgia        | Part 27: Oklahoma       |
| Part 10: Iowa          | Part 28: Oregon         |
| Part 11: Idaho         | Part 29: Pennsylvania   |
| Part 12: Illinois      | Part 30: South Carolina |
| Part 13: Kansas        | Part 31: Tennessee      |
| Part 14: Massachusetts | Part 32: Texas          |
| Part 15: Maryland      | Part 33: Virginia       |
| Part 16: Maine         | Part 34: Washington     |
| Part 17: Michigan      | Part 35: Wisconsin      |
| Part 18: Minnesota     | Part 36: Wyoming        |

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 741 to 3,147 per part  
Variables: 28  
Record Length: 80 to 94 per part  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 37: National  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 11,308  
Variables: 82  
Record Length: 109  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 38: Codebook  
for All Parts  
Record Length: 76

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Raymond F. Currie et al.*

## WINNIPEG AREA STUDY, 1981–1993 (ICPSR 6277)

**SUMMARY:** The Winnipeg Area Study (WAS), a joint venture among University of Manitoba sociology department scholars, is a sociodemographic survey of Winnipeg residents (tenants and homeowners) from 1981–1993. In 1981, the first WAS chose rural urban migration as a focus. Questions

covered the respondent's residential history, including a comprehensive residential record of the last ten years, factors considered in choosing to live in the city as well as in the present residence, and plans for future residential moves within or outside the city, as well as reasons for these plans. A general health profile of respondents was also included. Attitudinal questions addressed topics such as common-law unions, union-management issues, environmental issues, attitudes toward growing old and toward the elderly in one's family, and western Separatism. The questionnaire also examined attitudes concerning the performance of the University of Manitoba. The major theme of the 1983 WAS was a comparative analysis of professional and folk health beliefs and healing practices. Questions focused on topics such as perceived health status, self-care and medication activities, health care utilization patterns, and attitudes toward medical care. The 1984 study was an amalgam questionnaire including items on leaving home, fear of crime, wife abuse, gift-giving, city services and fiscal restraint, household finances, ethnicity, and social standing. In addition, the study contained a number of questions on quality of life and sociodemographic characteristics of respondents, many of which were repeated from the 1981 and 1983 WAS. The major theme of the 1986 study was public beliefs, attitudes, and behavioral intentions regarding the mentally ill and community mental health services. Respondents were asked to rank the order of importance of ten possible impacts on their neighborhood. Order effects were controlled using a split half design. In 1987, the WAS was conducted primarily by telephone. The survey examined marriage, fertility, and child care, and attitudes toward union and management. Items from the CAGE questionnaire for detecting alcoholism were also asked. The major themes of the 1988 survey were the morals and economy of family life. Questions dealt with a number of topics, including spousal relationships and the management of family finances. In addition, questions on family fertility expectations and child-rearing careers were included. The 1989 WAS was an amalgam questionnaire that explored topics such as the decision-making process for moving to a senior citizen home; labeling and other attitudes toward nonsmokers, smokers, and ex-smokers; perception of the seriousness of drug usage in Winnipeg and knowledge of the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba; the decision-making process for treatment of life-threatening diseases such as cancer;

attitudes toward the Assiniboine Park Zoo and other city recreation facilities; perception of the most serious crime in the city; household contact with and response by police; perceptions of the efficiency of the courts; and assessments of contemporary versus traditional religious attitudes toward the work ethic. The 1990 WAS included several questions replicating items from the 1986 WAS and from the follow-up interview of 1986 respondents conducted in 1989. Other topics under investigation included values, experience with or knowledge about mental disorders, knowledge about mental health law, neighborhood structure, beliefs regarding the mentally disordered, and attitudes toward mental facilities, legal rights of the mentally disordered, community facilities, social rejection, neighboring, and helping programs/services. The 1991 WAS topics included attitudes toward the downtown Winnipeg area, occupational injuries and illnesses, wife abuse, adult education, and universities in the Winnipeg area. In 1992, the WAS investigated social stress in the community; sustainable urban development; crime and police services; city policies, services, and taxes; attitudes toward corporal punishment; and barriers to adult education. The 1993 WAS focused on attitudes toward the authority of teachers, education and youth at risk, youth and criminal justice, public speaking, and social issues. Sociodemographic information obtained each year included sex, age, marital status, birthplace, employment status, occupation, and household information.

**UNIVERSE:** Persons aged 18 or over residing in households listed in the assessment files for the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

**SAMPLING:** Simple random sample selected from a computerized list of addresses compiled by the City Planning Department, City of Winnipeg.

**NOTE:** (1) There are no data for 1982 or 1985 in this collection. (2) ICPSR reformatted the documentation and performed a cursory edit where possible. Questions regarding documentation accuracy should be directed to the principal investigator.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 11 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Parts 1-11: Annual Data    Parts 12-22: SPSS  
File Structure: rectangular    Export Files  
Cases: 336 to 573    Record Length: 80  
per part  
Variables: 172 to 770 per part  
Record Length: 242 to 6,160 per part  
Records Per Case: 1

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Goldstein, Jay. "The Stigmatization of Smokers: An Empirical Investigation." *Journal of Drug Education* 21, 2 (1991), 167-182.

Cheal, David. "Financial Resource Management in Couples: Breadwinner Families and Double Income Families." *Statistics Canada, Demographic Review Secretariat*, 1991.

Kingsbury, Nancy M., and Leonard Greenwood. "Fertility Expectations and Employment Across Three Female Cohorts." *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* 13, 1 (1992), 71-91.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Helen Fein*

#### LIFE-INTEGRITY VIOLATION ANALYSIS AND DEMOCRACY IN 145 COUNTRIES AND REGIONS, 1980-1987 (ICPSR 6515)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to assess the level of life-integrity rights in various countries and regions of the world. The concept of life integrity is based on six related claims: the right to life; the right to bodily inviolability; the right to security from arbitrary punishment, seizure, and detention; the right to own one's body and labor; the right to free movement without discrimination; and the right to marry and form a family. Information was obtained for 145 countries and occupied regions by using the Life-Integrity Violation Analysis (LIVA) form. Scores were then assigned for each country with respect to life-integrity violation, economic development, and ethnic discrimination. The study also assessed the status of political rights, civil liberties, and individual freedom. Other variables pertain to the proportion of national income that went to the top quintile, the GINI coefficient for income, and whether the area was an occupied territory or was in the midst of an internal war.

UNIVERSE: All recognized countries and territories.

SAMPLING: Countries and occupied territories for which data were available from Amnesty International (AI) for 1980-1987 and in which AI had sections and groups.

RESTRICTIONS: Users are asked to send copies of articles based on the data to Helen Fein at the Institute for the Study of Genocide, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Part 1: Data File           | Part 2: SAS Data      |
| File Structure: rectangular | Definition Statements |
| Cases: 145                  | Record Length: 80     |
| Variables: 12               |                       |
| Record Length: 50           |                       |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                       |

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Fein, Helen. "More Murder in the Middle: Life-Integrity Violations and Democracy in the World, 1987." *Human Rights Quarterly* 17 (1995), 170-191.

Fein, Helen. "Lives at Risk: A Study of Violations of Life-Integrity in 50 States in 1987" (Working Paper). New York, NY: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Institute for the Study of Genocide, March 1990.

Gastil, Raymond D. "The Comparative Survey of Freedom." *Freedom at Issue* 100 (Jan.-Feb. 1988), 19-29.

*Documentation: \$4*

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

#### LINKED BIRTH/INFANT DEATH DATA, 1988 BIRTH COHORT: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6519)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of two data files, which can be used to determine infant mortality rates. The first file provides linked records of live births and deaths of children born in the United States

in 1988 (residents and nonresidents). This file is referred to as the "numerator" file. The second file consists of live births in the United States in 1988 and is referred to as the "denominator" file. Variables include year of birth, state and county of birth, characteristics of the infant (age, sex, race, birth weight, gestation), characteristics of the mother (origin, race, age, education, marital status, state of birth), characteristics of the father (origin, race, age, education), pregnancy items (prenatal care, live births), and medical data.

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: *FREQ.PR*

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Numerator File:     | Part 2: Denominator File:   |
| Linked Birth and            | Live Births                 |
| Death Records               | File Structure: rectangular |
| File Structure: rectangular | Cases: 3,913,967            |
| Cases: 37,599               | Variables: approx. 41       |
| Variables: approx. 62       | Record Length: 91           |
| Record Length: 500          | Records Per Case: 1         |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                             |

*Documentation: \$9*

## United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

### WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS TRANSFERS, 1983-1993 (ICPSR 6516)

**SUMMARY:** This data collection, which focuses on military spending and arms transfers, supplies information on 166 developed and developing countries of the world. Data are provided in four tables. Table I (Part 1) consists of military expenditures, armed forces, Gross National Product, central government expenditures, and population by region, organization, and country for 1983-1993. Table II (Part 2) includes arms transfer deliveries and total trade by region, organization, and country for 1983-1993. Table III (Part 3) provides cumulative information for 1991-1993 on arms transfer deliveries by major supplier and recipient country. Table IV (Part 4) contains arms transfer deliveries and agreements for 1983-1993 by supplier and recipient region.

**UNIVERSE:** The universe consists of 171 countries (166 in 1993), including most members of the United Nations, as well as nonmembers Switzerland and Taiwan.

**NOTE:** (1) Data are provided in tabular form. Monetary values are expressed in United States dollars. (2) Although Table V appears in the documentation, these data were not received by ICPSR.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 4 data files

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

|                                                                               |                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Military Expenditures, Armed Forces, 1983-1993<br>Record Length: 157  | Part 2: Arms Transfer Deliveries, 1983-1993<br>Record Length: 134                |
| Part 3: Arms Transfer Deliveries, Cumulative, 1991-1993<br>Record Length: 129 | Part 4: Arms Transfer Deliveries and Agreements, 1983-1993<br>Record Length: 116 |

#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1993-1994*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1995.

*Documentation: \$8*

## Sampson O. Annan and Wesley G. Skogan

### DRUGS AND POLICE RESPONSE: SURVEY OF PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENTS IN DENVER, COLORADO, 1989-1990 (ICPSR 6482)

**SUMMARY:** This data collection is the result of an evaluation of the NEPHU program, conducted by the Police Foundation under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). In August 1989, the Bureau of Justice Assistance supported a grant in Denver, Colorado, to establish a special Narcotics Enforcement in Public Housing Unit (NEPHU) within the Denver Police Department. The goal of the Denver NEPHU was to reduce the availability of narcotics in and around the city's public housing areas by increasing drug arrests. NEPHU's six full-time officers made investigations and gathered intelligence leading to on-street arrests and search warrants. The unit also operated a special telephone Drug Hotline and met regularly with tenant councils in the developments to improve community relations. The program worked in cooperation with the Denver Housing Authority and the uniformed patrol division of the Denver Police Department, which increased levels of uniformed patrols to maintain high visibility in the project areas to deter conventional crime. Using a panel design, survey interviews were conducted with residents in the Quigg Newton and Curtis Park public housing units, focusing on events that occurred during the past six months. Respondents were interviewed during three time periods to examine the onset and persistence of any apparent program effects. In December 1989, interviews were completed with residents in 521 households. In June 1990, 422 respondents were interviewed in Wave 2. Wave 3 was conducted in December 1990 and included 423 respondents. In all, 642 individuals were interviewed, 283 of whom were interviewed for all three waves. Because of the evaluation's design, the data can be analyzed to reveal individual-level changes for the 283 respondents who were interviewed on all three occasions, and the data can also be used to determine a cross-section representation of the residents by including the 359 "new" persons interviewed during the course of the evaluation. Information collected includes years and months lived in the development; assessments of changes in the neighborhood, whether the respondent planned to stay in the development, interactions among residents, awareness of anti-drug programs,

ranking of various problems in the development, concerns and reports of being a victim of various crimes, perceived safety of the development, assessment of drug use and availability, assessment of police activity and visibility, and personal contacts with police. The unit of analysis is the individual.

**UNIVERSE:** All public housing developments in Denver, Colorado, that were targeted by the NEPHU program.

**SAMPLING:** Two matched housing developments in Denver were chosen. Out of 751 households in the two housing developments, interviews were completed with residents in 521 households in Wave 1. Of these, 422 households were reinterviewed in Wave 2, and 423 were reinterviewed in Wave 3. New respondents were solicited from the households if the original respondents no longer lived there.

**NOTE:** Additional data discussed in the Final Report are not part of this release. Specifically, data collected from official records in Denver are not available as part of this collection, nor are data resulting from an evaluation of a NEPHU program in New Orleans.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** REFORM.DOC/ REFORM.DATA/ CONCHK.ICPSR/ RECODE/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR

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

|                                                                                                                               |                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Data File<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 642<br>Variables: 520<br>Record Length: 523<br>Records Per Case: 2 | Part 2: SAS Data<br>Definition Statements<br>Record Length: 75 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Skogan, Wesley G., and Sampson Annan. "Drug Enforcement in Public Housing." Washington, DC: The Police Foundation, 1993.

Annan, Sampson, and Wesley Skogan. "Drugs and Public Housing: Toward an Effective Police Response" (Final Report). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1992.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

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

## **NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1992 (ICPSR 6528)**

**SUMMARY:** The National Ambulatory Medical Care Surveys (NAMCS) supply data on ambulatory medical care provided in physicians' offices. The 1992 survey contains information from 34,606 patient visits to 1,558 physicians. Data are available on the patient's reason for the visit, the physician's diagnosis, and the kinds of diagnostic and therapeutic services rendered. Information is included on the physician's specialization and geographical location. Demographic information on patients, such as age, sex, race, and ethnicity, was also collected.

**UNIVERSE:** Office visits made within the United States by patients of nonfederally employed physicians who were primarily involved in office-based patient care activities, but not engaged in the specialties of radiology, pathology, or anesthesiology.

**SAMPLING:** The 1992 NAMCS 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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 34,606  
Variables: approx. 90  
Record Length: 355  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$5*

*Jack Hadley*

## **PRACTICE PATTERNS OF YOUNG PHYSICIANS, 1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6145)**

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this study, which follows up on a similar survey (**Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1987** [ICPSR 9277]), was to obtain information on the characteristics and practice patterns of young physicians in order to analyze trends in physicians' activities and in the supply of physicians. Topics covered by the survey questionnaire include respondents' current practice arrangements, career choices and satisfaction, perceptions of the medical profession, experiences with discrimination, evaluations of medical training, medical education financing, patient care activities, and current income. To investigate practice arrangements, respondents were queried in detail about the number and type of their current practices and how much time was spent at each one. Practice arrangements were classified by the respondents as solo or group practice, health maintenance organization (HMO), hospital, university or college, medical school, or state, local, or federal government. Respondents were also asked about the relationship of their various practices to Medicaid and Medicare patients, and the proportions of their patients who were poor, Black, Hispanic, uninsured, HIV-positive, or had severe physical disabilities, chronic mental illness, or problems with substance abuse, including alcohol abuse. Information was also obtained on the number of hours respondents spent with patients in a variety of settings such as offices, emergency rooms, outpatient clinics, and operating or delivery rooms. In addition, the survey collected information on demographic characteristics, such as marital status, race, year of birth, number and ages of children, and parents' education and incomes. There are two data files: one for al-

lopathic physicians, and one for osteopathic physicians. For approximately half of the allopathic physicians who graduated from American medical schools, additional information is included from the Student and Applicant Information Management System database (SAIMS) of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). The SAIMS data, which provide information gathered at the time of application to and graduation from medical school as well as information collected during the administration of the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), contain dates of application to medical school, graduation dates, MCAT grades, undergraduate grade-point averages, marital status, parents' education, spouse's education, religious preference, career preference, preferred practice setting, educational debt, scholarship information, and amount of instruction and course work in different subject areas.

**UNIVERSE:** Allopaths: physicians listed in the American Medical Association's Physician Masterfile. Osteopaths: physicians listed in the American Osteopathic Association's Physician data file.

**SAMPLING:** The osteopath sample is a simple random sample of physicians born in 1952 or later who completed residency training in 1986-1989. The allopath sample has three components: (1) A simple random sample of physicians born in 1952 or later who completed residency training in 1986-1989, (2) an oversample of minority physicians who met the same criteria as the first component, and (3) a simple random sample of physicians who participated in **Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1987** (ICPSR 9277). The osteopath sample achieved a response rate of 36.3 percent. Overall, the allopath sample had a response rate of 69.8 percent (63.1 percent for the first component, 67.4 percent for the second component, and 76.3 percent for the third). The allopath file has 2,313 cases for the first component, 616 cases for the second, and 3,124 for the third.

**NOTE:** (1) This study reinterviewed 3,124 physicians who participated in **Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1987** (ICPSR 9277). Users can link the records in this collection to the 1987 study by matching on the "Identification Number" in columns 6-13 of Part 1 of ICPSR 9277 and variable IDN in columns 952-959 of Part 1 of this study. (2) Medical Student Graduation Questionnaires, from which some SAIMS variables are derived, are available only in hard-copy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments + machine-readable frequencies

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/ SCAN

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

|                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Allopath Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 6,053<br>Variables: 609<br>Record Length: 1,299<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: Osteopath Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 241<br>Variables: 377<br>Record Length: 936<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
| Part 3: Codebook for All Parts<br>Record Length: 80                                                                                   | Part 4: Frequencies Addendum<br>Record Length: 80                                                                                  |

**RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

Hadley, Jack, et al. "Some Consequences of the Demographic Transformation of the Medical Profession." Working Paper No. 662-02. Washington, DC: Georgetown University, Center for Health Policy Studies, January 1993.

Bhak, Karyn Nair, and Jack Hadley. "Young Osteopathic and Allopathic Physicians in Primary Care." Working Paper No. 662-03. Washington, DC: Georgetown University, Center for Health Policy Studies, March 1993.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

## Updates to the *Guide*

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

### **WISCONSIN LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ASPIRATION AND ATTAINMENT, 1957, 1964, 1975, 1977, AND 1992-1993 (ICPSR 6163)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** An updated version of Part 1, the original (1957-1977) WLS data, and new electronic documentation (Parts 2-5) are now available. This update contains data collected in the 1957-1977 WLS merged with retrospective information collected in 1992-1993 from 475 individuals who did not participate in the 1975 survey. In addition, a preliminary release of the 1992-1993 follow-up data (Parts 6, 13, and 18) and documentation (Parts 7-12, 14-17, and 19) is included.

**NOTE:** The documentation for this survey is available in two formats, WordPerfect and ASCII text. The WordPerfect files are available only on diskette and via FTP. Supplemental documentation is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** MDATA.PR

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

|                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Data for 1957, 1964, 1975, and 1977<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 10,317<br>Variables: approx. 1,320<br>Record Length: 3,700<br>Records Per Case: 1   | Part 2: Updated and Retrospective Variables for 1957, 1964, 1975, and 1977 Data<br>Record Length: 65       | Part 10: Questionnaire Summary for Preliminary Telephone Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 66                                                                                          | Part 11: CATI Programs for 1975 Survey Respondents for Preliminary Telephone Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 100                                              |
| Part 3: Record Layout for 1957, 1964, 1975, and 1977 Data<br>Record Length: 70                                                                                           | Part 4: Index of Variable Names and Descriptions for 1957, 1964, 1975, and 1977 Data<br>Record Length: 220 | Part 12: CATI Programs for 1975 Survey Nonrespondents for Preliminary Telephone Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 150                                                                  | Part 13: Preliminary Mail Data, 1992-1993<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 6,875<br>Variables: approx. 401<br>Record Length: 467<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
| Part 6: Preliminary Telephone Data, 1992-1993<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 8,493<br>Variables: approx. 2,664<br>Record Length: 12,086<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 5: List of Publications<br>Record Length: 65                                                          | Part 14: Record Layout for Preliminary Mail Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 68                                                                                                       | Part 15: Final Version of Mail Questionnaire for Preliminary Mail Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 77                                                          |
| Part 8: Record Layout for Preliminary Telephone Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 53                                                                                     | Part 7: Variable Naming Conventions for Preliminary Telephone Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 60         | Part 16: Original Version of Menopause Section of Mail Questionnaire for Preliminary Mail Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 74                                                         | Part 17: Programs for All Mail Survey Questions: Preliminary Mail Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 86                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                          | Part 9: Codebook for Variables for Preliminary Telephone Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 66              | Part 18: Preliminary Data for Occupations and Industry, 1992-1993<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 8,493<br>Variables: approx. 99<br>Record Length: 178<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 19: Record Layout for Preliminary Occupation and Industry Data, 1992-1993<br>Record Length: 70                                                             |

*Documentation: \$19, partially machine-readable*

Datasets in the Publication-Related Archive include all data and information necessary to permit another researcher to replicate a corresponding published article, book, or dissertation. These data collections are distributed exactly as they arrived from the data depositor. ICPSR has not checked or processed this material. Users should consult the investigator(s) if further information is desired.

To deposit or retrieve data from the Publication-Related Archive, consult the instructions on the Electronic Services page of this *Bulletin*.

*Gary King, Harvard University*

### **CONSTITUENCY SERVICE AND INCUMBENCY ADVANTAGE (ICPSR 1108)**

**SUMMARY:** The article addresses the longstanding discrepancy between scholarly support for the effect of constituency service performed by U.S. legislators on the electoral advantages of incumbency and the large body of contradictory empirical evidence. It first demonstrates that many of the methodological problems noticed in past research reduce to a single measurement problem that is readily resolved. The

core of the article then provides among the first systematic empirical evidence for the constituency service hypothesis.

NOTE: Related dataset: ICPSR 06311.

#### **RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

King, Gary. "Constituency Service and Incumbency Advantage." *British Journal of Political Science* 21, 1 (January 1991), 119-128.

Gelman, Andrew, and Gary King. "Estimating Incumbency Advantage Without Bias." *American Journal of Political Science* 34, 4 (November 1990), 1142-1164.

## Announcements

### **New Members to Participate on Council**

ICPSR Council has elected two new members who will be completing the Council term that runs through 1995.

Kenneth A. Bollen (Sociology), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill,

will be completing the term of Clifford C. Clogg, who died in May (see announcement on the following page). Margaret A. Levi (Political Science), University of Washington, replaces Carol Weitzel Kohfeld, who has resigned.

ICPSR Official Representatives will elect six new members to Council at their meeting in October 1995. Six members are elected every two years to serve four-year terms.

### **ICPSR Staff Welcomes New Members**

ICPSR welcomed two new staff members over the summer. Pamela Schwarzmann, Senior Financial Analyst, comes to ICPSR from the University of Michigan Hospitals, where she worked as a Financial Analyst in the Department of Nuclear Medicine. Pam received a BA from Mount

Holyoke College and an MBA from Eastern Michigan University.

John E. Gray, Director of ICPSR Computing and Network Services, previously held the position of Director of Data Administration for HCIA, Inc. John has a Bachelor of General Studies degree from the University of

Michigan, and he also did graduate work in medical care organization and mathematical psychology.

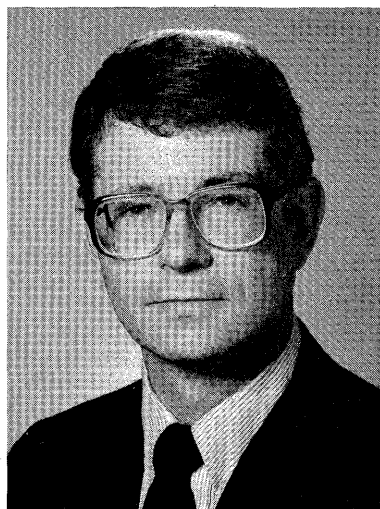
ICPSR Council and staff join in welcoming Pam and John, and look forward to working with them in coming months.

## ICPSR Council Adopts Memorial Resolution for Clifford C. Clogg

Clifford C. Clogg, noted professor of sociology and statistics and a member of the Population Research Institute at Pennsylvania State University, passed away on May 7, 1995.

At its June 1995 meeting, ICPSR Council unanimously adopted a memorial resolution for Cliff, who served on Council from 1993 until his death. Text of the resolution appears below:

*Clifford C. Clogg was a good friend of the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. As advisor to the Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research, he exerted a strong influence for quality and innovation. As an elected member of the ICPSR Council,*



Clifford C. Clogg

*he was a wise guide and constructive critic. These are the formal reasons that the ICPSR Council honors Cliff's life and career. But Cliff was also an extraordinary human being: a gentle, humble, generous man of high standards who was always able to find time for others. All of the social sciences have lost a great deal in Cliff's passing. We are grateful for having had him with us.*

Efforts are under way to establish an award to assist outstanding graduate students in the social sciences to attend the Summer Program. The staff proposes to name the award after Cliff Clogg, to honor his memory and in recognition of his extraordinary service to the Program.

## Programmatic Review Committee Seeks Comments

The ICPSR Memorandum of Agreement provides for periodic reviews of the Consortium to assess its fiscal and administrative status, operations, and performance in carrying out its purposes, as well as to offer advice and recommendations concerning its future. The review is carried out by a committee appointed jointly by the Chairperson of the Council and the Director of the Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan. This review normally occurs toward the end of an incumbent Executive Director's term.

A review committee was officially appointed in early July and has begun to seek information, documentation, and comments from ICPSR staff, ORs, users, and others involved with the ICPSR. A subset of the committee visited the ICPSR Summer Program to meet with faculty and staff. We plan to be at the OR meeting in October to

meet with members of Council, ORs, and staff.

We are eager to hear from users and friends of the ICPSR who have comments on programs, performance, and ideas for the future. Please feel free to contact any member of the committee by mail, fax, e-mail, or phone. Your comments will be shared among the committee members, but will not be attributed to you beyond the committee.

It is difficult to reach a large and diverse constituency such as the users of the ICPSR. We hope that many of you will respond to this impersonal, but sincere request.

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## List of "FTP-able" Studies Grows

The ICPSR Staff has made considerable progress over the summer months in preparing data for FTP retrieval. At press time, over 1,800 collections—more than one-half of the holdings—were available for FTP. A definitive list of online studies can be obtained by typing "/help ftp" at the prompt in the new version of CDNet.

## Mailing Sent to ORs

In August 1995, the following items were sent to ICPSR Official Representatives:

- *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1995-1996*
- *Catalog of the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, 1995*

## Forthcoming...

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

- **Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Supportive Services Program in Senior Housing, Tenant Characteristics and Service Use, 1990-1991: [United States]**
- **Juvenile Court Statistics, 1990: [United States]**
- **Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction in Urban Trial Courts of the United States, 1979, 1983-1985**
- **International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality II**
- **Census of Population and Housing [United States]: Summary Tape File 2C**

## September 1995 Vol. XVI, No. 1

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 30 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; nonaffiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact User Support, ICPSR.

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times during each academic year (in September, December, February, and May) to inform Official Representatives at the member campuses, ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of the data collections most recently released or updated by ICPSR and to keep readers informed

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