

The Wisconsin Longitudinal Study: Adults at Midlife as Parents, Children, and Siblings

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The popular television series "Happy Days" celebrated an idealized adolescence of Milwaukee's high school "Class of '57." The Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS) offers an extended view of the real life histories of Wisconsin's "Class of '57."

The WLS began with a random sample of 10,317 men and women who graduated from Wisconsin high schools in 1957. Survey data were collected from the graduates, their parents, or institutional records in 1957, 1964, and 1975. These data provide a full record of social background, youthful aspirations, schooling, military service, family formation, labor market experiences, and social participation. In 1977, the study design was expanded with the collection of parallel data from a highly stratified subsample of 2000 siblings of the graduates. In the early 1990s, a new wave of the WLS was expanded to include a randomly selected sibling of most graduates, and the survey content was expanded as well to cover:

- Detailed occupational histories and job characteristics
- Incomes, assets, and inter-household transfers
- Social and economic characteristics of parents, siblings, and children and assessments of the graduates' relationships with them
- Caregiving and social exchange relationships
- Mental and physical health and well-being
- Aspirations and plans for retirement

Background of the WLS

The WLS began as a study of the demand for higher education in Wisconsin, and it became the model for later national longitudinal surveys of high school cohorts. Over time, the WLS has evolved into a multipurpose resource for studies of the life course. While the data center on the graduates of 1957, we now find it more useful to think of the graduates as focal points in sets of relationships with aging parents, young adult children, and brothers and sisters, as shown in Figure 1, as well as in the social structures through which they have passed—high schools, colleges, employers, and localities.

The WLS cohort of men and women, mainly born in 1939, precedes by about a decade the bulk of the "baby boom" generation that continues to tax social institutions and resources at each stage of life. For this reason, the WLS can provide early indications of trends and problems that will become more important as the larger group passes through its 50s. This adds to the value of the study in obtaining basic information about the life course as such, independent of the cohort's vanguard position with respect to the baby boom. In addition, the WLS is also the first of the major longitudinal studies of American adolescents, and it thus provides our first large-scale opportunity to study the life course from late adolescence through the mid-50s in the context of a complete record of ability, aspiration, and achievement.

The WLS sample is large and heterogeneous, and it is broadly representative of white American men and women

who have completed at least a high school education. Among Americans aged 50 to 54 in the early 1990s, approximately two-thirds are non-Hispanic white persons who completed at least 12 years of schooling. Using the current official definition of poverty, the rate in the WLS in late adolescence was 22 percent, compared to the national rate of 26.5 percent poor among related children under 18 in 1960. About 19 percent of the WLS sample is of farm origin, and this is similar to the share of farm children in the U.S. who were born in the late 1930s.

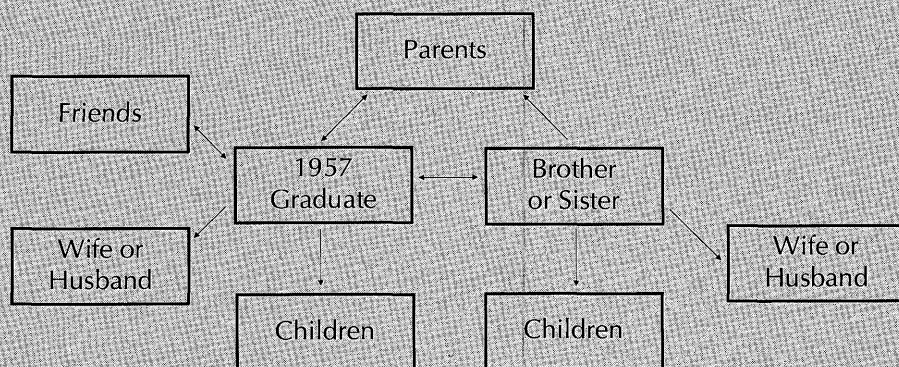
Some strata of American society are not well represented in the WLS. We have estimated that about 75 percent of Wisconsin youth graduated from high schools in the late 1950s. Everyone in the original sample graduated from high school, but about 7 percent of their siblings did not graduate. The sample is mainly of German, English, Irish, Scandinavian, Polish, or Czech ancestry. Minorities are not well represented; there are only a handful of African American, Hispanic, or Asian persons in the sample.

Survey coverage has been excellent in the WLS. Both in the 1964 postcard

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Figure 1
Some Social Links in the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study



Arrows show sources of reports about each node in the network.

survey of parents and in the 1975 telephone interviews with graduates, surveys were completed with about 88 percent of the sample. During the 1992–1994 follow-up, we carried out a one-hour telephone interview, followed by a 20-page, self-administered questionnaire. We interviewed almost 8500 of just over 9700 surviving members of the original sample. Of these, 6900 completed the mail survey. We also interviewed randomly selected siblings of the high school graduates. Some 2000 siblings were previously interviewed in 1977, and we interviewed them and approximately 2800 more siblings in this round of the study.

Survey Content

The WLS is a rich source of data on life-course processes that should be of continuing interest to scholars in sociology, education, psychology, and economics. Survey data have been supplemented by mental ability tests (of graduates and siblings), measures of school performance, and characteristics of communities of residence, schools and colleges, employers, and industries. (Note: In some cases, because of the need to protect the anonymity of respondents, these data are available from the WLS only by individual licensing agreement.) The WLS records for graduates are also linked to those of three same-sex “best” high

school friends within the study population. Social background variables include earnings of parents, which were obtained from Wisconsin state tax records, as well as their educational attainment and occupations. WLS data from 1957 through 1977 are summarized briefly below:

Academic Performance—High school class rank, Henmon-Nelson test scores from Wisconsin State Testing Service.

April 1957 Questionnaire—Residential characteristics, family background and socioeconomic status, high school characteristics, educational aspirations and plans, parental support and finance for education, high school courses, interest in high school studies, occupational aspirations and plans, marriage and military plans, significant others’ influence and encouragement (teachers, parents, and friends).

October 1957 Mail Questionnaire (half of sample parents)—Graduate’s 1957 activity, parent’s aspiration for child’s future education, parental report of child’s high school course work, parental family wealth estimate, parental opinion of value of college.

Wisconsin Tax Department—Father’s 1957 occupation, mother’s 1957 occupation, parental income 1957–1960, male graduate’s 1964 occupation, male graduate’s spouse’s 1964 occupation.

1964 Mail Questionnaire—1964 residential characteristics, education (college and vocational), military status in 1964, 1964 occupation, marital status in 1964, female graduate’s husband’s occupation in 1964.

1975 Telephone Questionnaire—1970 and 1975 residential characteristics, head of household in 1957, parents’ education, father’s or head’s 1957 occupation, mother’s 1957 occupation, parental income in 1957, family of origin nationality and religion, religion and church attendance, sibling data (age, sex, and education of all siblings), selected sibling data (occupation, high school attended), educational and occupational aspirations, significant others’ influence and friends’ names, graduate’s education (college and vocational), military experience, first full-time job after completing school, job in 1970, job in 1974, labor force status, current or last job, job importance and satisfaction, attitudes toward work, occupational aspirations for 1985, marital history and spouse data, child roster, aspirations for randomly selected child, work histories of ever-married women, earnings of respondent and spouse, social participation.

1977 Sibling Survey—Test scores from Wisconsin State Testing Service, characteristics of town where sibling attended high school, 1970 and 1977 residential characteristics, social background data, occupational history, marital history and spouse data, child roster, work histories of ever-married women, earnings of sibling and spouse, social participation.

Research Based on the WLS

The WLS panel has been used to develop the well-known “Wisconsin Model” of social and psychological factors in socioeconomic achievement. In addition, or in extensions of this central line of research, the WLS data have been used in studies of geographic constraints on college access; recruitment into teaching, nursing, and other occupations; choice of marital partner; differential family forma-

tion and fertility; gender differences in market participation and success; religious and ethnic differences in achievement processes; birth order effects on ability and achievement; effects of high schools and colleges on aspirations and achievements; inter-firm and inter-industry differences in compensation; errors in the reporting of social and economic variables; and common family factors in the achievements of siblings.

The 1992–1994 Surveys

In 1992–1994, we collected new data from surviving members of the original sample and their siblings. The graduates were 53 and 54 years old, and four-fifths of their siblings were 44 to 62 years old. At those ages, the WLS graduates and their siblings were anticipating their own retirement and aging as well as managing relationships with one another, their adult children, and their elderly parents: (1) In 1993, 91 percent of graduates had at least one living sibling; (2) 90 percent of the graduates had at least one living child aged 18 or older; and (3) 56 percent of graduates had a living mother, and 25 percent had a living father. Forty-five percent had no living parents, and 15 percent had two living parents. Thus, we believed that the WLS graduates and their siblings were ideally suited for a study of aging and of intergenerational relations among adults.

In our 1992–1994 interviews, we updated measurements of marital status, child-rearing, education, labor force participation, jobs and occupations, social participation, and future aspirations and plans among the graduates and their siblings. In addition, we expanded the content of the study to cover psychological well-being, mental and physical health, wealth, and social and exchange relationships with parents, siblings, and children. In designing the new round of the study, we tried to balance comparability with our own previous concepts and methods, which were similar to those used in the Current Population Survey and the 1973 Occupational Changes

in a Generation Survey (ICPSR 6162), and comparability with other contemporary projects, e.g., the Health and Retirement Survey, the National Survey of Families and Households (ICPSR 6041), NIH surveys of work and psychological functioning (ICPSR 9242), the NORC General Social Survey (ICPSR 6492), and the MacArthur Foundation's Research Network on Successful Midlife Development.

An outline of the content of the new WLS surveys appears below:

1992–1994 Telephone Interview of Graduate or Sibling—Post-1975 educational history, importance of and success in education, work, and income, marital history, current spouse, contact and closeness with current spouse, employment of current spouse, children's roster, parent's roster (living, residence, marital status, contact, closeness, and comparisons), household roster, post-1975 employment history, current/last job and job characteristics, "Big 5" personality characteristics, abstract reasoning ability, selected child data (education, employment, job help, contact, closeness, and comparisons), selected sibling data (employment, job help, contact, closeness, and comparisons), religious participation, contact with high school best friend, psychological well-being, parents' income, respondent's unearned income, inter-household economic transfers (inheritances, gifts received, gifts to children), assets, health insurance, pensions, lifetime depression, alcohol use, caregiving, retirement and retirement plans.

1992–1993 Mail Survey of Graduate or Sibling—General health, smoking, exercise, medical symptoms and conditions, menopause, personality, depression, work-family interaction, goal orientation, job importance, social exchanges, social participation.

The Class of 1957 at Midlife: A First Look

Thirty-five years after high school graduation, three out of four members

of the class of 1957 still live in Wisconsin (75 percent). The next three highest states of residence are Minnesota, Illinois, and California, each with about 4 percent of the class in residence. Not everyone in the class has stayed near their roots, however: Members live in every one of the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and more than ten foreign countries. Death has claimed a small fraction of the class of 1957 (4.3 percent), but most members of the class are alive and well in Wisconsin.

Families

Approximately 70 percent of the WLS graduates remain in their first marriages, and only 15 percent have married more than once. Approximately 83 percent of male and female graduates are currently married and living with their spouse, 10 percent are separated or divorced, 3 percent are widowed, and 4 percent never have married. Women are less likely than men to be currently married.

Members of the class of 1957 are strongly committed not only to marriage, but also to having children. The majority of graduates have either two or three children, while approximately one-third have four or more children. While the average number of biological children per graduate is 2.8, this number increases slightly to 3.0 when we broaden the definition of children to include adopted, foster, and stepchildren.

Children and spouses are not the only family members with whom the graduates maintain ties. The majority (60 percent) have at least one parent still living, and most report that their parents are in good health. More than half (59 percent) of those with a living mother rated her health as good or excellent, while slightly fewer (56 percent) said that their fathers' health was good or excellent. One-sixth of graduates reported that both their mother and father are still living, and in nearly all of those cases (94 percent), the parents are still married to one another.

Only a minority of graduates said they are doing worse in terms of education, work, and finances than their same-sex parent, when that parent was roughly 53 years old. More than 80 percent say that they are doing better in terms of education, while a similar proportion (75 percent) believe they are doing better in the work realm and in financial matters.

Interestingly, graduates did not tell us that their own children had experienced similar mobility. We asked graduates to compare themselves to a randomly selected child, when they were the same age as that child is today. While more than half (56 percent) agreed that their children had done better in terms of education, less than half felt that their children had done better in terms of work (47 percent) and finances (45 percent). However, our findings offer limited support for the media's portrayal of today's young people as downwardly mobile. Less than one-fifth feel that their children are actually doing worse in terms of work. Rather, the most common assessment (28 percent) is that parents and children are similar in terms of career success. In terms of finances, graduates have a slightly more negative assessment of their children's situation. Less than one-quarter (24 percent) say that their child's financial position is the same as when the graduate was that age, and 27 percent say that their child is doing worse.

Post-1975 Education

Although formal education ended for more than 86 percent of graduates by 1975, those who have since pursued higher education do share some distinctive traits. Those who had more than a high school education in 1975, and women who have either never married or who have experienced marital dissolution since 1975 have been most likely to continue their education. Moreover, those who had only a high school education in 1975 were less likely to return for additional schooling after 1975, while those who had a college education in 1975 were

more likely to have received further education.

Occupational Experiences and Job Satisfaction

A substantial body of research has documented the concentration of women in occupations that offer fewer rewards, are less protective, and are located on lower rungs of the organizational hierarchy. Our preliminary analyses indicate that these kinds of inequalities are also present at midlife, and many of them persist even among women working full-time and among those who hold nominally high-level positions. For example, although 80 percent of the women graduates in the WLS are currently working, just slightly more than half of the female graduates are covered by a private pension plan through their current or former employer (54 percent), and a similar proportion are covered by health insurance (55 percent). In contrast, almost 80 percent of men are covered by an employer-provided pension, and a similar proportion obtain health insurance through their employers. To some degree, these differentials reflect couples' choices to be covered through employment of the male spouse, but they also reflect differences in the employment of men and of women.

Looking Back, Looking Ahead: Employment Experiences and Future Plans

Three-quarters of the graduates were working when we last interviewed them in 1975, and most have had stable work careers since. Almost all (94 percent) of the men in the WLS were working at a full- or part-time civilian job in 1975, as were 56 percent of the women. Their employment experiences since that time have been spent with a fairly small number of employers. About 90 percent of the men have worked for four or fewer employers since 1975, and the figure is only slightly lower for women (86 percent). The stability of these work patterns is further evidenced by the

distribution of employer changes: 51 percent of men have not changed employers during this period of time, 25 percent have changed once, and only 13 percent have worked for as many as four employers. Women's careers exhibit somewhat more heterogeneity, but the overall story is again one of stability. Two-fifths of women have been employed by only one organization, about 30 percent have changed employers once, and 16 percent have been employed by as many as four different organizations.

One third or more of the WLS graduates report that they would like to be working ten years from now (40 percent of men, 32 percent of women), though a substantial proportion would like to be working part-time (about 25 percent). The majority of these individuals who want to continue working would like to do the same kind of work they are doing now, but roughly one-third of both men and women say they would like to do a different kind of work. The WLS graduates are also confident that they will be able to act on their future plans, whether or not they involve working: More than three-quarters report that the chances are 50-50 or better that they will be able to do what they want, and more than one-third say that they are certain of this fact.

WLS graduates are less sanguine about the standard of living they will enjoy once they retire. The majority see stability ahead: More than 60 percent of men and women believe that their standard of living will be about the same, and only a tiny fraction claim that it will improve. However, about 25 percent of men and one-third of all women say that their standard of living will decrease somewhat, and 4 to 5 percent indicate it will decrease a lot.

Menopause

Women's location in the process of climacteric is an important demarcation at midlife. Over one-quarter (29 percent) of WLS women menstruated within the twelve months before the survey, and only 14 percent

claimed that they had neither begun nor completed the menopausal transition. Women were also asked whether and to what extent they experienced typical menopausal symptoms. Consistent with other studies of menopause, hot flashes was the most commonly reported symptom. Slightly more than four-fifths (82 percent) of graduates reported ever having hot flashes. The next most commonly experienced symptoms were night sweats (72 percent) and sleep disturbances (70 percent). Nearly one-third reported aching bones.

The large majority of women in the WLS experienced menopause as a medically-mediated event. Nearly half reported ever having used hormone therapy to alleviate menopausal symptoms. A full one-half of women who began hormone therapy were taking hormones at the time of the survey, and about 8 percent of the women who ever used hormones had changed their hormone regime at some time.

Women who took hormones appear to have had good reasons for doing so: They were nearly twice as likely as other women to report having "a lot" of hot flashes. Likewise, nearly one-fifth of those who ever used hormones reported having a lot of night sweats, while only 12 percent of those who never used hormones said the same. In fact, every symptom mentioned in the questionnaire was more prevalent among hormone users than among non-hormone users. One-third of women graduates have undergone hysterectomy (surgical removal of the uterus) and/or oophorectomy (surgical removal of one or more ovaries). The majority (86 percent) of these women who had surgery had hysterectomies, and at a median age of about 41 years.

Only a minority of women reported that the menopausal experience took a psychological toll. Eighteen percent of women reported more than "a little" depression associated with menopause, yet few women reported only negative effects of menopause on

their family life, their work life, or their feelings about themselves as women. More than 70 percent of women stated that menopause had no effect, or that they did not expect menopause to have an effect on these areas of their lives. Though the percentages were small, women who ever used hormones were most likely to report negative and mixed feelings about how menopause impacted these three aspects of their lives. Conversely, women who experienced surgical menopause most often reported positive feelings about all three domains.

Caregiving

Midlife has often been viewed as a particularly stressful period in the life course: a time when 50-year-olds must grapple with the competing demands of children leaving the nest, and of aging—and often ailing—parents. Our data show that 23 percent of graduates have ever been called on to give personal care for a period of one month or more, while fewer than one-fifth of graduates have a limiting physical or mental condition that would cause them to receive care themselves. Roughly 17 percent of sample members said that they have a physical or mental condition, illness, or disability that limits what they are able to do, or is likely to limit what they do in the future. Our respondents were much more likely to give than to receive care. One-third of graduates said that they have ever provided care to someone with a limiting condition, although only 13 percent provided such care within the last 12 months. The recipient of care was most often the mother of the graduate.

To Conclude . . .

Of course, the preceding observations touch on only a few of the topics cov-

ered in the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study—and not at all on the links between adolescence and midlife that are unique to the study. In addition to our continuing work on the socioeconomic life course and on sibling resemblance, new research is now under way on socioeconomic factors in health, the timing of menopause, three-generation mobility models, economic factors in divorce and remarriage, the transition from work to retirement, interactions between labor market structure and employment, and the development of psychological resilience and vulnerability. And while the cumulative WLS data are already a unique scientific resource, we hope that it will be possible to follow Wisconsin's "Class of '57" into the retirement years. □

Note: The Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (ICPSR 6163) can be obtained through ICPSR or through the University of Wisconsin's Data and Program Library Service (DPLS) at <http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu>. A complete bibliography of WLS publications is also available through DPLS.

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ICPSR Hosts Meeting of Official Representatives

A spirited exchange of ideas and concerns and thoughtful discussion about future directions for ICPSR characterized the 22nd Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs), held in Ann Arbor October 13–15. The title of the meeting was "ICPSR and the New Social Science Research Environment," and the impact of recent and continuing technological change was a central theme throughout the conference.

Friday, October 13

Friday's first session, *Meeting for New Official Representatives: Working with ICPSR Services and Data*, was conducted by **Diane Geraci** (State University of New York, Binghamton) and **James Jacobs** (University of California, San Diego). The majority of the audience were individuals who had held the OR position for less than two years, and most were from academic or library settings. It was pointed out, however, that the more experienced ORs in attendance also benefited from the discussion, since so many changes in technology have recently taken place.

The first part of the session covered responsibilities of ORs, such as receiving data, assisting users, and disseminating Summer Training Program information, using the "Introduction for New Official Representatives" handbook written by Geraci and Jacobs that was distributed to participants. Enlisting the help of other departments or individuals on ORs' campuses, providing access to data, and justifying resources for budgets were also discussed. In the second part of the workshop, participants broke up into small groups to formulate questions of common interest to put to the presenters in the last portion of the session. Questions concerned the best methods of storing and disseminating ICPSR data, promoting ICPSR data at the OR's institution, expected improvements in CDNet,

World Wide Web access to data, and cataloguing and other record-keeping issues.

The *FTP Fundamentals* workshop, conducted by **James Jacobs** (University of California, San Diego) and **Peter Joftis** (ICPSR), reviewed ICPSR's File Transfer Protocol (FTP) service. ICPSR's FTP service allows ORs to download data collections over the Internet almost instantly, instead of waiting for data collections to be delivered to their institutions by mail on removable media, such as magnetic tapes and diskettes.

Currently, about 80 percent of ICPSR's titles are available through this service, and ICPSR plans to make almost all of its holdings available through FTP by the end of June 1996. FTPable files are stored online in compressed format (gzip) on ICPSR's FTP server. Jacobs and Joftis presented an overview of the various types of files archived at ICPSR, FTP commands used to download each type, and strategies for retrieving and uncompressing files. After the session, ORs were encouraged to attend FTP breakout groups on different platforms (Mac, PC, and Unix) to learn more about using FTP in their local computing environments.

Friday afternoon offered an opportunity for meeting participants to get to know ICPSR's senior staff during a session called *Orientation and Updates*. Staff gave brief summaries of their respective areas and responsibilities. On the panel were moderator **Erik Austin** (Director, Archival Development); **Peter Granda** (Archival Assistant Director); **Nancy Fultz** (Archival Assistant Director and Manager, Aging Project); **Chris Dunn** (Manager, Crime and Justice Programs); **Janet Vavra** (Director, Technical Services); **Mary Morris** (Research Associate, User Support); **Hank Heitowit** (Director, Educational Resources); **John Gray** (Director, Computing and Network Services); **Mary Vardigan** (Edi-

tor); and **Pamela Schwarzmann** (Senior Financial Analyst).

Remarks from the Executive Director provided a forum for ORs to raise concerns and provide feedback on ICPSR services. ICPSR Executive Director **Richard Rockwell** welcomed ORs to the meeting, which had the highest turnout in ICPSR history. He responded to issues such as:

- Whether ICPSR's instructional services and products are adequate
- How grants from the Mellon Foundation are being used
- Member versus nonmember access to ICPSR data
- Possible seminars on how to use FTP
- Converting hardcopy documentation to machine-readable form through image-scanning vs. OCR-scanning
- Encouraging data producers, including the federal government, to provide ICPSR with machine-readable documentation

Following the conversation with the Executive Director, ICPSR Council introduced themselves and fielded questions from ORs in a session entitled *Issues Facing ICPSR: A Conversation with the ICPSR Council*. Participating Council members included **Kenneth Bollen** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill); **David Card** (Princeton University); **John Garcia** (University of Arizona); **Ann Gray** (Cornell University); **Charles Hirschman** (University of Washington); **Charles Humphrey** (University of Alberta); **Margaret Levi** (University of Washington); **Carole Shammas** (University of California, Riverside); **Franklin D. Wilson** (University of Wisconsin, Madison); and **William Flanigan** (Past Chair, University of Minnesota). Council members not in attendance were **Michael McPherson** (Williams College); **Samuel Patterson**

(Chair, Ohio State University); and **Philip Schrodt** (University of Kansas).

Issues raised included:

- How Council committees work, in particular the Administration and Governance Committee, and how decisions are reached
- Ways in which Council has influenced ICPSR's activities
- Procedures for letting ORs know who is attending the Summer Program from their campuses
- Composition of Council (currently, ORs hold a minority of seats on Council)
- Federations
- Retooling of ICPSR
- Ways in which communications between ORs and Council can be enhanced

Regarding this last point, it was suggested that ICPSR add Council members' e-mail addresses to the ICPSR Gopher and Homepage. Publishing the agenda for upcoming Council meetings electronically via e-mail or the WWW Homepage and making minutes available a short time after the meeting were additional suggestions.

The Changing Role of the OR in Supporting the User Community, presented by **Judith Rowe** (Princeton University) and **Laura Guy** (University of Wisconsin, Madison), began with a historical perspective. When ICPSR was established in 1962, ORs were mainly political science faculty, but over the years the OR position has shifted to libraries and computing centers. The base of support and the ICPSR user community are now much broader than 30 years ago.

The OR's role has evolved over the years as well. Now, once the OR receives the data from ICPSR, the work has often just begun. Helping students is a particularly challenging task, and ICPSR might think about developing tools to assist its more unsophisticated users: subsets, indexes that are easier

to use, and seminars for new users. In addition, ORs now have to *find* data, not just acquire it.

Other suggestions from ORs included:

- Mounting ICPSR codebooks on the Internet to provide access to variable-level information
- Establishing ICPSR as a site that links to other sites for access to data
- Encouraging ORs to share their tools and products with ICPSR (e.g., scanned codebooks, data definition statements, classroom products)

Saturday, October 14

An Update on the American National Election Studies (ANES): Electronic Resources, New Datasets, the 1996 Election Study, and Beyond was presented by **Tom Ivacko**, **Pat Luevano**, **Steven Rosenstone**, and **Santa Traugott** (National Election Studies [NES] staff, University of Michigan).

Rosenstone reported on responses to suggestions and advice offered by ORs during the last meeting two years ago, discussed the current status of the NES program, and elicited additional advice. He emphasized that the close collaboration between NES and ICPSR represents a milestone in the history of the NES program, and NES intends to include ORs and their input in this collaboration. A good example of this cooperative arrangement was the joint development and production of the new CD-ROM that contains data from 1948–1994.

Ivacko presented an in-depth look at current resources NES uses to disseminate data and information and to collect suggestions/input from ORs and other users. Devoting WWW resources to dissemination of time series and panel data and research and development for pilot studies was also discussed. Luevano described and demonstrated the ANES 1948–1994 CD-ROM, which contains software developed at Ohio State that enables the

user to create custom subsets. Traugott emphasized the utility and implementation of OR/user input in data planning and collection efforts.

Also discussed were the status and availability of the 1995 Pilot Study; inter- and intra-national collaboration in pilot and future studies of comparative designs (e.g., Euro-Barometers, Black Election Study); availability of codebooks on the NES Web page; and development of the Web page that allows the user to browse, obtain summary statistics, and extract 1992 data.

Creating Network-Based Standards for Data Documentation was the focus of a presentation by **J. Merrill Shanks** (University of California, Berkeley). Shanks opened by describing the original objectives for machine-readable survey documentation which were developed in the 1960s. Most of these objectives are still pertinent today, even though technology has changed dramatically.

It now makes sense to rely on data producers to generate comprehensive computer-based documentation based on the software they use for computer-assisted data collection (e.g., CATI or CAPI). Shanks heads an association that includes large-scale data collection operations, such as the Census Bureau and RAND Corporation, that use computer-assisted survey methods.

Shanks went on to describe the new ICPSR initiative to develop an international standard for social science documentation using Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). Shanks is chairing a committee that is charged with producing an SGML Document Type Definition (DTD) for codebooks; the committee includes representatives from a variety of different groups, all of whom are stakeholders in the social science research enterprise. The committee has met twice, and there is emphasis on broad consultation concerning content and scope of the emerging DTD beyond the committee members themselves.

An outline of the structure for the proposed SGML codebook was shown to attendees. The new DTD will be compliant with the MARC bibliographic record DTD, which has already been developed. The committee is striving to be inclusive in terms of the range of elements at both the study-level and the variable-level. The committee hopes to have a final product in the spring of 1996.

Assessing International Data Products From Inter-Governmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations: Comparing Data Content and Access Software was presented by **Gregory Haley** (Columbia University) and **Laura Guy** (University of Wisconsin, Madison). The presenters explained that data users in the U.S. have historically had a high level of access to data produced and distributed by the U.S. government, but by contrast, access to foreign and international data has been restricted.

The presentation provided an overview of several types of international and non-U.S. government data sources and data products available on different types of electronic media and explored strategies for locating international statistics not available in traditional print format. Access and comparability problems and accuracy concerns were repeatedly raised. Proprietorship is another major concern with international data in terms of access, use, and cost.

The presentation featured a "tour" of the Web site developed by the presenters:

http://dpls.dacc.wisc.edu:80/apdu/igo_index.html

This Web site offers an index of inter-governmental organizations, data product user guides and reviews, an IGO Data Series Availability Chart, and an IGO Product Comparability Chart.

A strong call for information on area studies came from the Official Representative of Yale University. Yale is in

the process of setting up a site for connection to regional organizations:

<http://www.library.yale.edu/socsci/>

John Fox (McMaster University) led a session on *Graphical Presentation and Data Analysis*, focusing on the notion that graphs, in order to communicate clearly, must be constructed with attention to the psychophysics of graph perception. Graphical displays derive their potency from the inherent power of human perception; they derive their limitations from the distorting biases of that same human perception. Using his own examples as well as examples drawn from the works of Tufte and Cleveland, Fox demonstrated some of these strengths and weaknesses of graphs via three themes: an abbreviated history of the field; information on graphical perception and the effective design of graphical displays; and demonstrations of graphs that are commonly employed for displaying univariate distributions, bivariate relationships, and multivariate data. Fox noted that while common graphs such as pie charts, bar charts, line charts, etc., are most commonly used as display tools, the recent development of relatively powerful yet inexpensive computers has spurred increased interest in the use of graphs as aids in statistical analysis. Such displays offer researchers a powerful supplement to reliance on numerical information alone.

Steven Ruggles (University of Minnesota) presented an overview of the status of the *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)*, which consists of 23 samples taken from the U.S. Census between 1850 and 1990. Version 1.0 of this series, containing virtually all of the variables from all census years as well as a set of constructed variables, is now available for research use. Scholars have Internet access to this resource via the World Wide Web:

<http://www.hist.umn.edu>

and FTP: <ftp.hist.umn.edu>

IPUMS combines all of the separate census samples into a single database and assigns uniform codes across years. It also provides integrated documentation to allow the user to study change over time in a much easier way than was possible before. The database will undergo further revisions in the next year, but Ruggles and his colleagues at the Social History Research Laboratory at the University of Minnesota are anxious to have users access the database as soon as possible.

Substituting for Council Chair Samuel Patterson (Ohio State University), Past Council Chair **William Flanigan** (University of Minnesota) presided over the Business Meeting. He opened by reading the slate of candidates for ICPSR Council: **Suzanne Bianchi** (Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park); **Kenneth A. Bollen** (Sociology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill); **Margaret Levi** (Political Science, University of Washington); **Ross L. Matsueda** (Sociology/Criminology, University of Iowa); **Elizabeth Stephenson** (Data Archive, University of California, Los Angeles); and **Halliman H. Winsborough** (Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison). Flanigan then outlined the procedures for alternative nominations. (Note: After the meeting, two alternative candidates were nominated: **Edward Nelson**, California State University, Fresno, and **Wendy Watkins**, Carleton University).

Richard Rockwell presented an address on the current state of ICPSR. Rockwell discussed in detail ICPSR's core project: the migration of the data holdings from tape to magnetic disk storage. Approximately 80 percent of the titles in the holdings have been moved, and by July 1, 1996, the migration is expected to be complete. This is the largest migration to have occurred in the social sciences, and it is essential for any next step that ICPSR takes.

Several new grants have been received by ICPSR. The National Science Foundation has provided fund-

ing for instrumentation. ICPSR will partner with the NORC Washington office on a grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for \$5 million over the next five years. All Department of Justice contracts were renewed, and discussions are under way with the Department of Education regarding an education archive. There is a possibility of further funding from the Mellon Foundation for summer training.

Rockwell also discussed the financial health of the organization. Unit managers are now empowered with budget authority, and new financial reporting mechanisms that comply with University of Michigan accounting procedures are now in place. More aggressive action is being taken to ensure that members who are delinquent in their annual dues make payment. While the budget is growing and will total \$5.5 million this fiscal year, a deficit of close to \$200,000 is projected. About \$120,000 of that is a nonrecurring expense to fund the data migration project.

Liaison with member institutions was also discussed. New channels are needed for communication among ICPSR, its members, and the Council, and suggestions for enhancing the flow of information are welcome. Partnerships between ICPSR and others were also discussed.

As of July 1, 1996, ICPSR will no longer ship 9-track tapes or 3480 cartridges, except by special arrangement. FTP will be the main data distribution mode, and periodic CD-ROMs containing recent additions to the holdings are also planned. It is important to note that ICPSR intends that no student or researcher will be disenfranchised by this move (see the Announcements section of this **Bulletin** for the complete text of the new media policy). Members can help during this transition period by using FTP as much as possible.

The **Annual Report** was presented, as is standard practice at the Business

Meeting. In addition, awards were given to outgoing Council members recognizing their years of service: **William Flanigan** (University of Minnesota, *ex officio*); **Charles Humphrey** (University of Alberta); **Philip Schrodt** (University of Kansas); and **Franklin Wilson** (University of Wisconsin, Madison).

John Fox (McMaster University) and **Robert Stine** (University of Pennsylvania) presented *New Approaches to Statistical Software*. The session focused on three graphical statistical analysis environments that allow the researcher to examine and explore data in a visual and intuitive fashion: SAS/Insight, S-Plus, and R-code. Fox and Stine gave a brief background for each of the three environments and demonstrated the strengths of each environment's approach using a regression analysis of a single dataset. All of the applications share the ability to do an initial graphical analysis and display of the data but differ in subsequent analytical procedures.

Complete descriptions and contacts for these three packages are available on the World Wide Web:

SAS System and SAS/Insight—SAS Institute:
<http://www.sas.com>

S-Plus—StatSci:
<http://www.statsci.com>

R-code—University of Minnesota:
<http://stat.umn.edu/~rcode>

OR Success Stories—What Works; What Doesn't? was a group discussion led by **Ilona Einowski** (University of California, Berkeley) and **Elizabeth Stephenson** (University of California, Los Angeles). The concept of what makes a "successful" OR was discussed. Some ORs felt "unsuccessful" because their campuses were not making more use of ICPSR services.

Tips for enhancing the use and visibility of ICPSR service on campus included:

- Having a service policy and a collection development statement available
- Making data less threatening by participating in campus talks on electronic resources
- Making yourself visible
- Offering training about data
- Keeping a file of satisfied users and their comments
- Displaying products based on ICPSR data
- Incorporating your service into your campus's Web site
- Keeping a telephone and e-mail log of ICPSR-related activity
- Contacting new faculty members and keeping them apprised of new data in their fields

Suggestions to help raise money for dues payment included:

- Folding dues into the library acquisition budget
- Publicizing the value of membership and what the dues cover
- Obtaining usage statistics from ICPSR, which include how much nonmembers would have to pay for the same data
- Monitoring hits to the Web site where your services reside

ORs also suggested ways in which ICPSR can help ORs be successful, through activities such as facilitating the exchange of tools and other products (e.g., machine-readable codebooks), listing ORs with their institutions on the Web page, distributing a file "manifest" describing files sent via FTP, etc. Alternative ways to present and distribute the **Guide to Resources** were also discussed.

An *Informal Meeting Between Official Representatives and the ICPSR Review Committee* focused on the review of ICPSR operations that is taking place this year. The Review Committee, composed of **Michael Baer** (North-

eastern University), **Rachel Rosenfeld** (Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences), **Ilona Einowski** (University of California, Berkeley), and **Ken Organski** (University of Michigan), was appointed July 1 and will complete its review in early 1996. The committee is charged with examining all aspects of the Consortium and reviewing the Executive Director. Members of the committee have held 35–40 interviews with individuals and have met with ICPSR Council as well.

Effective communication among ICPSR staff, ORs, and Council was a central topic for discussion, as were the structure, powers, and composition of Council. Possible partnerships with secondary schools and community colleges, the financial stability of ICPSR, whether ORs represent the research community, the continuing need for intellectual engagement, and the necessity for ICPSR to conduct market research were among additional points raised.

Council member **John Garcia** (University of Arizona) was master of ceremonies for Saturday night's Banquet Dinner. The featured keynote speaker, introduced by **Hank Heitowit** (ICPSR), was **Thomas Mann**, Director of the Governmental Studies Program and W. Averell Harriman Chair in American Governance at the Brookings Institution. Mann, who also served as Chairman of the Board of Overseers of the National Election Studies, spoke on "Newt's March Through Washington." "This is a great time to be in Washington for political scientists," Mann declared, because seldom has there been such uncertainty or such potential for massive change. But Mann pointed out that this is also a confusing time, and it is important to try to make sense of it.

Mann went on to compare Newt Gingrich's "march through Washington" to Sherman's march through Georgia and, in a more serious vein, to de-

scribe different facets of Gingrich, whose role in leading the Republican Revolution Mann believes was pivotal.

Janet Vavra (ICPSR) presented the *William H. Flanigan Award for Distinguished Service as an ICPSR Official Representative* to **Bjorn Henrichsen**, Director of the Norwegian Social Science Data Services in Bergen, Norway. Henrichsen has been an OR since 1978 and in his capacity as Director of NSD has built up the data holdings of his organization in many areas. He has also overseen the development of the popular teaching and analysis package NSDstat.

Erik Austin (ICPSR) presented the *Warren E. Miller Award for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences* to **Allan G. Bogue** of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Bogue was one of the pioneers of quantitative history, and his work on various key committees provided the impetus for the establishment of the Historical Data Archive at ICPSR.

Sunday, October 15

Governance and Membership Issues was chaired by **Michael Baer** (Northeastern University) and **Rodney Ganey** (University of Notre Dame). Concerns about the governance structure of ICPSR—in particular, the relationships among ISR, CPS, and ICPSR—were raised during this session. It was pointed out that ICPSR has multiple goals and multiple stakeholders attached to different goals. The composition of Council (currently, there are three members of Council who function as ORs and the rest are academic researchers) was again debated. Some ORs would like to see a larger percentage of ORs on Council. Procedures for slating new candidates against the list of candidates submitted by the Nominations Committee were explained.

The Committee structure of Council was discussed in detail. Currently, there are five committees: Membership Services, Archival Development, Long-Range Planning, Administration and Governance, and Computing. ORs expressed a desire to see the minutes of the committees' meetings. It was announced that minutes of the Executive Sessions of Council will also be distributed in the form of action items. The minutes will appear on the Web page, on OR-L, and perhaps will be mailed to ORs as well.

Where the decision-making authority lies in ICPSR and how recommendations/decisions get implemented were other points raised. Contributions of ICPSR staff were noted.

In the last presentation of the meeting, *Spatial Data Analysis and GIS: An Overview*, **Luc Anselin** (West Virginia University) reviewed the use of geographic information systems in conjunction with specialized software to carry out statistical analysis of spatial data. Spatial data are data that include information on the location of their observations. Special attention is given to the "where" of the data, and to distinguishing patterns and relationships that pertain to the location of observations. In general, spatial dependence of observations is the rule, and this dependence requires the application of special methods of analysis, developed in the fields of spatial statistics and spatial econometrics. Anselin presented an overview of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), modes of integration between GIS and spatial data analysis, exploratory spatial data analysis, and spatial econometrics. Anselin is the developer of SpaceStat, a software package for spatial data analysis. Information about SpaceStat may be obtained from the Web site:

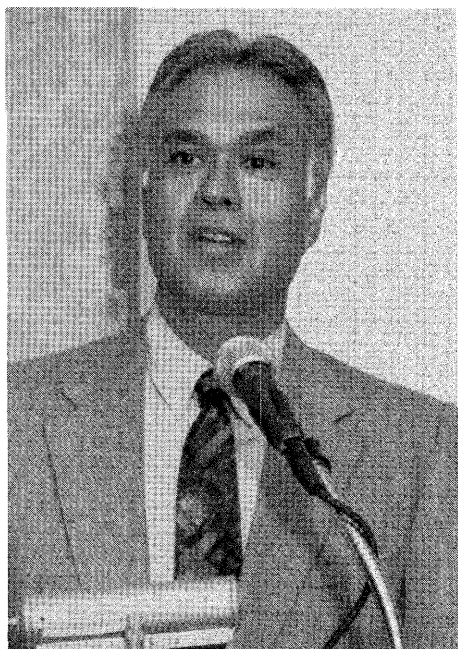
<http://lambik2.rrri.wva.edu/spacestat>



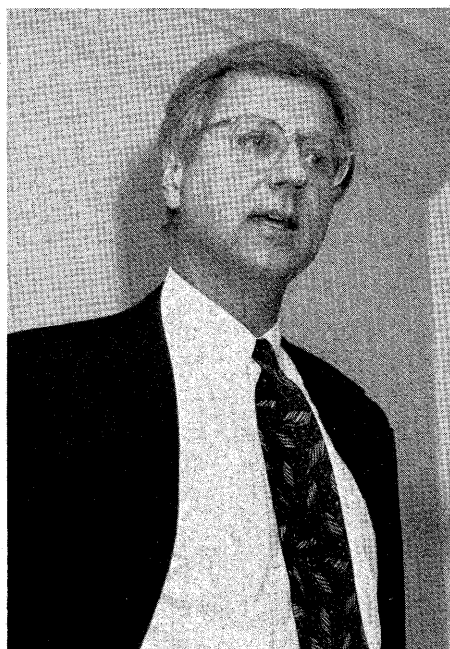
Allan G. Bogue (University of Wisconsin), recipient of the Warren E. Miller Award for Meritorious Service to the Social Sciences



Bjorn Henrichsen (Norwegian Social Science Data Services), recipient of the William H. Flanigan Award for Distinguished Service as an ICPSR Official Representative



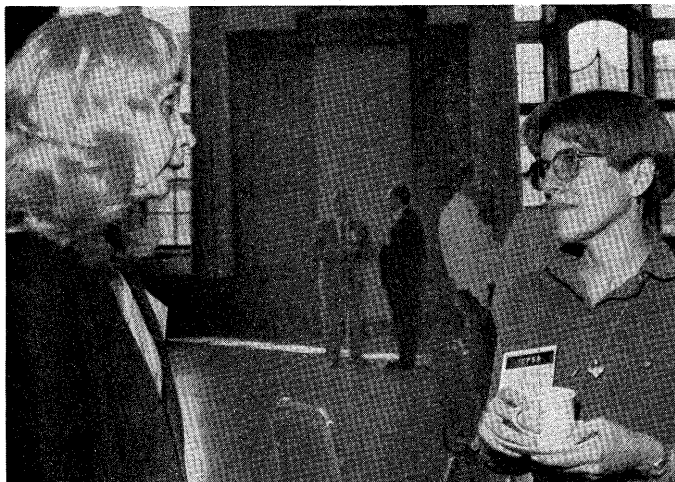
Council Member John Garcia (University of Arizona) hosted the Saturday night banquet.



Thomas Mann (Brookings Institution) gave the Keynote Address.



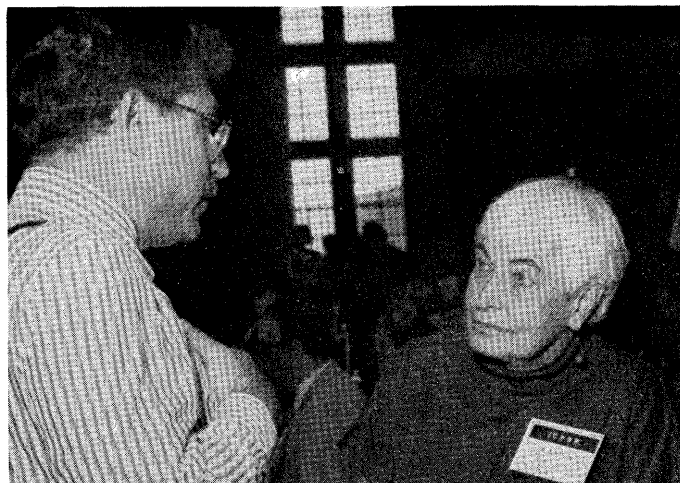
Michelle Humphres (ICPSR staff) organized the meeting.



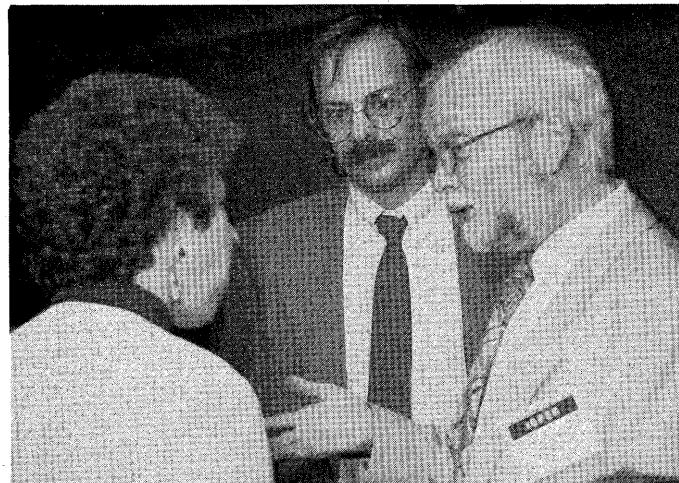
ICPSR Technical Director Janet Vavra, left, and Jean Stratford (University of California, Davis)



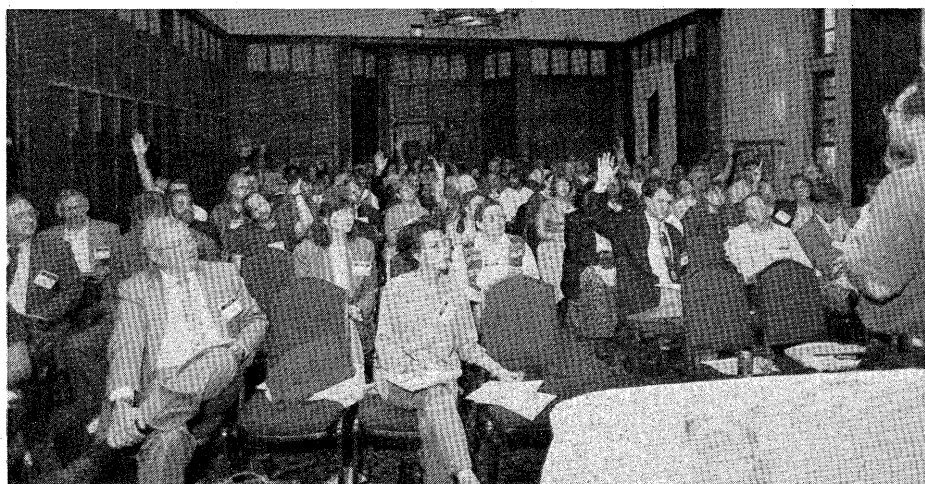
Taeock Kim (Santa Clara University), left, and Jacquelyn Cunningham (University of South Carolina)



Former Council Chair and Review Committee Chair Michael Baer (Northeastern University) and Judith Rowe (Princeton University)



Council member Margaret Levi (University of Washington), ICPSR Archival Assistant Director Peter Granda, and Rolf Uher (University of Köln)



James Jacobs (University of California, San Diego), far right, conducts a session on "FTP Fundamentals."



Council member Carole Shammass and Jonathan Nagler (both from University of California, Riverside)



J. Harvey Smith (Northern Illinois University) and Joyce Baker (University of Iowa)



Elizabeth McBride (Emory University), left, and Dawn Hubbs (University of North Carolina, Charlotte)



Front row from left, Carlos Cruz-Aedo (Loyola Marymount University) and Carl Backman (Buffalo State College) at the FTP session



ICPSR Council members met with Official Representatives to address concerns of the membership.

Tentative ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1996 (Exact dates to be announced)

First Session (July 1996)

Lectures

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

Workshops

Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Regression Analysis
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Maximum Likelihood Estimation
GIS/Spatial Data Analysis

One-Week Workshops (Dates to be announced)

Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis
Hierarchical Linear Models
Logit and Log-Linear Models
Meta-Analysis
Network Analysis
"LISREL" Models: Introduction
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information

Second Session (August 1996)

Lectures

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

Workshops

Simultaneous Equation Models
Regression Analysis
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Data Analysis
"LISREL" Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Quantitative Analysis on Latin America
Mathematical Statistics

***Advanced Topics**

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

For a copy of the 1996 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact: ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Phone: (313) 764-8392, E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu. These materials will be available in February 1996.

Until the brochure and application are available, please consult the ICPSR WWW Homepage (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>) or the Gopher (gopher.icpsr.umich.edu) for the most current information regarding courses and dates.

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

ORs can order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet and requesting the dataset number(s) for the appropriate diskette(s). Please note that to expedite diskette orders, orders for data on diskette should be submitted separately and not be part of any other data order.

The following diskettes are available from ICPSR:

American National Election Study: The 1995 Pilot Study (ICPSR 6636). Documentation files in WordPerfect 5.1 format [D00216]

Bibliographic Citations for All Data Collections Released by ICPSR, 1962–September 30, 1995 (ICPSR 4001, Version 6, October 1995). ASCII text in three parts, and self-extracting file containing all citations [D00208]

Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction in Urban Trial Courts of the United States, 1979, 1983–1985 (ICPSR 9918). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00207]

Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987–1991 (ICPSR 9477). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements for 1991 Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data [D00209–D00210, replace D00106–D00107]

Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987–1992 (ICPSR 9477). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS

data definition statements for 1992 Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data [D00211–D00212, replace D00140–D00141]

Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987–1993 (ICPSR 9477). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements for 1993 Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data [D00213–D00214]

SETUPS: American Voting Behavior in Presidential Elections, 1972–1992 (ICPSR 6572). Logical record length data, SPSS data definition statements, SPSS export file, and frequencies [D00215]

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1993 (ICPSR 6545). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00217]

FastTrack Data

As the *Bulletin* went to press, the following data collections were available via anonymous FTP through ICPSR's "FastTrack" service. This is an experimental service to provide rapid transmission of selected data collections to users (please reference the ICPSR Gopher or Homepage for further information and instructions). Note that these data have not been checked by ICPSR.

American National Election Study: 1995 Pilot Study (FastTrack Subdirectory: National_Election_Study)

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)

Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base, 1970–1994 (FastTrack Subdirectory: Federal_Court_Cases)

Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences, 1994 (FastTrack Subdirectory: Federal_Criminal_Sentences)

National Comorbidity Survey, 1990–1992: [United States] (FastTrack Subdirectory: National_Comorbidity_Survey)

National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987 (FastTrack Subdirectory: National_Youth_Survey)

Organizations Convicted in Federal Criminal Courts, 1987–1994 (FastTrack Subdirectory: Organizations_Convicted_Fed_Criminal_Courts)

ICPSR's Serial Data Collections

ICPSR has made a commitment to acquire and to make available all new waves or versions of a number of data collections that are updated continuously. The following list presents these series alphabetically by title and offers detailed information on the current holdings as of November 1995. Releases of updated versions or new waves of these collections are announced electronically via the "Hotline" on the ICPSR Gopher (gopher.icpsr.umich.edu) and the ICPSR Homepage (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>), through SERIES-L (ICPSR's electronic mail listserver), and through CDNet. The quarterly *ICPSR Bulletin* and its electronic counterpart on the Gopher and Homepage also carry descriptions of newly released updates to series data collections.

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i> Polls	ABC News/ <i>Washington Post</i>	1981, 1982 (Jan.–Nov.), 1983 (Jan.–July), 1984 (Nov.), 1985–1993
American National Election Studies	Warren E. Miller et al. and the National Election Studies	1948–1994 (even years only; no 1950, 1954)
American Public Opinion and United States Foreign Policy	Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	1975, 1979, 1982, 1986, 1990
Americans' Use of Time/Time Use in Economic and Social Accounts	Thomas F. Juster et al.	1965–1966, 1975–1976, 1985
Annual/American Housing Surveys	U.S. Bureau of the Census	National: 1973–1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991; National Core: 1978–1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991; SMSA/MSA: 1974–1992; Travel-to-Work: 1975–1977
Annual Survey of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Finance: 1973–1976, 1978–1991; Employment: 1973–1976, 1978–1992
Balance of Payments Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948–1995
British Crime Surveys	Home Office Research and Planning Unit	1982, 1984, 1988
British National Election Studies	Various Principal Investigators	1969–1970, 1974, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1987
CBS News/ <i>New York Times</i> Polls and Election Surveys	CBS News/ <i>The New York Times</i>	1976–1993
Campaign Expenditures in the United States	Federal Election Commission	1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
Capital Punishment in the United States	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1973–1993
Census of Governments	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987
Census of Population and Housing [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1790–1970; 1980: STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1H; 2A, 2B; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3H; 4A, 4B Extract, 4C SMSA Extract; STF 5, 60 Years and Over; EEO Special; Journey-to-Work; Congressional District Equivalency, 99th Congress; County Population by Age, Sex, Race, Spanish Origin; County Migration; Public Use Microdata; PL 94-171; MARF, MARF 2, 3, 5; 1990: PL 94-171; 1/2 Sample Adjusted Redistricting File; STF 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D; 2A, 2B, 2C; 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D; 4A, 4B, 4C; 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
Census of State [and Federal] Adult Correctional Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1974, 1979, 1984, 1990

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
Class Structure and Class Consciousness	Erik O. Wright et al.	United States (1980), Sweden (1980), Finland (1981), Norway (1982), Canada (1983), Great Britain (1984), West Germany (1985), Denmark (1985), Australia (1986), and Japan (1987)
Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	Fiscal years 1985–1993
Cost of Living/Consumer Expenditure Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	1888–1890, 1917–1919, 1935–1936, 1960–1961, 1972–1973, 1980–1981, 1982–1983; Annual surveys (Diary and Interview): 1984–1992
County and City Data Books	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1952, 1956, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1983, 1988; City: 1944–1977; County: 1944–1977
County Business Patterns	U.S. Bureau of the Census	U.S. Summary, State, County: 1977–1992
Current Population Surveys	U.S. Bureau of the Census	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 also has other monthly CPS files)
Detroit Area Studies	Detroit Area Study	1953–1985, 1987–1989
Direction of Trade	International Monetary Fund	1948–1995
Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States	National Institute of Justice	1987–1993
Euro-Barometers and European Communities Studies	Jacques-Rene Rabier, Helene Riffault, Ronald Inglehart, Karlheinz Reif, Anna Melich	European Communities Studies: 1970, 1971, 1973; Euro-Barometers 2–41 (1974–1994); Cumulative File, 1970–1992; Central and Eastern Euro-Barometers 1–4 (1990–1993)
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Annual: 1971–1979; Extract: 1982–1991; Longitudinal: 1971–1979, 1985, 1988
Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base	Federal Judicial Center	1970–1991
Federal Justice Statistics Program Data	Abt Associates	1978–1991
General Social Surveys	James A. Davis, Tom W. Smith, National Opinion Research Center	Annual: 1972–1977; Cumulative File: 1972–1994
German Election Studies	Forschungsgruppe (WAHLEN) Mannheim	1961, 1965, 1969, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1983, 1987, 1990–1992
Government Finance Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1971–1995
High School and Beyond	National Center for Education Statistics	1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
Immigrants Admitted to the United States	U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service	1972–1993
International Financial Statistics	International Monetary Fund	1948–1991
International Social Survey Program	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	Role of Government, 1985–1986; Social Networks and Support Systems, 1986; Social Inequality, 1987; Family and Changing Sex Roles, 1988; Work Orientations, 1989; Role of Government II, 1990; Religion, 1991
Juvenile Court Statistics	National Center for Juvenile Justice	1982–1991
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census/ Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	1971, 1973–1975, 1977, 1979, 1982–1991
Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1987, 1990
Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences	U.S. Sentencing Commission	1987–1993
Monitoring the Future	Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley	1976–1992; Concatenated Core File, 1976–1993

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
Mortality Detail Files	National Center for Health Statistics	1968–1991; External Cause Extract: 1968–1980
Multiple Cause of Death	National Center for Health Statistics	1982–1992
National Assessment of Educational Progress	Education Commission of the States	1970–1980
National Corrections Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1983–1992
National Crime Surveys	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Cities: 1972–1975; National: 1973–1992
National Education Longitudinal Study	National Center for Education Statistics	1988; Follow-Up: 1990
National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	NHES I: 1959–1962; NHES II: 1963–1965; NHES III: 1966–1970; NHANES: Cycle I (1971–1975); Cycle II (1976–1980); NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-Ups, 1982–1984, 1986, 1987
National Health Interview Surveys and Supplements	National Center for Health Statistics	1969–1993; Cumulative Core File: 1969–1981
National [Hospital] Ambulatory Medical Care Survey	National Center for Health Statistics	1973, 1975–1981, 1985, 1989–1992
National Hospital Discharge Survey	National Center for Health Statistics	1970–1992
National Household Survey on Drug Abuse	National Institute on Drug Abuse/ Thomas Virag, Brenda Cox, and J. Valley Rachal	1988, 1990, 1991
National Jail Census/National Survey of Jails	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	Census: 1970, 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988; Survey: 1985–1987, 1989, 1990–1992, 1994
National Judicial Reporting Program	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
National Justice Agency List	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1980, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1992
National Longitudinal Study of the Class of 1972	Center for Education Statistics	1972 + Follow-Ups: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1986
National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience	Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University	Mature Men: 1966–1990; Mature Women: 1967–1989; Young Men: 1966–1981; Young Women: 1968–1991; Youth: 1979–1992; Child-Mother: 1979–1990
National Medical Expenditure Surveys	National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment	1977, 1980, 1987
National Nursing Home Surveys	National Center for Health Statistics	1969, 1973–1974, 1977, 1985; Follow-Ups: 1987, 1988, 1990
National Pretrial Reporting Program	Pretrial Services Resource Center	1988–1993
National Prosecutors Survey	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1990, 1992
National Surveys of Family Growth	National Center for Health Statistics	Cycle I (1973), Cycle II (1976), Cycle III (1982), Cycle IV (1988)
National Youth Survey	Delbert Elliott	Waves I–VI: 1976–1980, 1983
Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1979–1990
Panel Study of Income Dynamics	James Morgan et al.	Waves 1–25: 1968–1992
Partisan Division of American State Governments	W. Dean Burnham and ICPSR	1834–1985
Recent College Graduates Survey	National Center for Education Statistics	1974–1977, 1979–1980, 1983–1986
Referenda and Primary Election Materials [United States]	ICPSR	1968–1988, 1990
Retirement History Longitudinal Surveys	Social Security Administration	1969–1979 (odd years)
SETUPS	American Political Science Association	13 modules
Schools and Staffing Survey	National Center for Education Statistics	1987–1988, 1990–1991; Teacher Follow-ups: 1988–1989, 1991–1992
State and Metropolitan Area Data Book [United States]	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1982, 1991
State Court Statistics	National Center for State Courts/Court Statistics and Information Management Project	1978–1980, 1987–1992

Data Collection	Principal Investigator(s)	Currently Available
State Legislative Election Returns in the United States	ICPSR	1968–1989
Surveys of Consumer Attitudes and Behavior	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	Fall 1953, 1961–1963, 1965, 1973–1977; Spring 1957–1958, 1960–1963, 1967, 1973–1977; Summer 1962–1963, 1966, 1973–1977; Winter 1973–1977; Jan. 1978–Dec. 1991 (monthly)
Surveys of Consumer Finances	Economic Behavior Program, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan	1947–1971, 1977, 1983, 1986, 1989
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1984 Panel: Waves I–IX Rectangular and Relational; Waves III–V, VII–VIII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1985 Panel: Waves I, II, V, VIII Rectangular; Waves III–IV, VI–VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1986 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II–VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1987 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II–VII Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1988 Panel: Wave I Rectangular; Waves II–VI Rectangular Core and Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1990 Panel: Waves 1–8 Core Microdata; Waves 2–8 Topical Modules; Full Panel Research File; 1991 Panel: Waves 1–5 Core Microdata; Waves 2–5 Topical Modules; 1992 Panel: Waves 1–4 Core Microdata
Surveys of Inmates of Local Jails/Survey of Jail Inmates	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1972, 1978, 1983, 1989
Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities	U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	1974, 1979, 1986, 1991
Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	1975–1993; SMSA, Cities: 1966–1976
United Nations Roll Call Data	ICPSR	1946–1985
United States Congressional Biographical Data	ICPSR	1789–1993
United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records	ICPSR	1789–1990
United States Historical Election Returns/General Election Data for the United States	ICPSR	1788–1988, 1990
United States Supreme Court Judicial Database	Harold J. Spaeth	1953–1993
Voter Registration in the United States	ICPSR	1968–1988
Voting Scores for Members of the United States Congress	Congressional Quarterly, Inc.	1945–1982
Women in Development	U.S. Bureau of the Census	1979–1980, 1983
World Debt Tables	World Bank	1970–1992
World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators	Charles Lewis Taylor et al.	1948–1982 (I, II, III)
World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers [Trade]	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1963–1993
World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators	World Bank	1950–1992
Youth Studies (various studies)	M. Kent Jennings	High School Seniors Cohort Study, 1965, 1973; Student-Parent Socialization Study, 1965; Youth-Parent Socialization Panel Study, 1965–1973, 1982

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

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

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY: 1995 PILOT STUDY (ICPSR 6636)

SUMMARY: A number of pilot studies have been conducted by the National Election Studies (NES) for the purpose of developing new instrumentation. The 1995 Pilot Study is part of this effort, which also includes studies conducted in 1979, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, and 1993. As in earlier pilot studies (except for the 1979 Pilot Study), the 1995 study respondents were a subset of the previous year's traditional time-series respondents. The study is a one-wave reinterview of a randomly selected subset of respondents with telephones from the fresh cross-section portion of the **American National Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1992 and 1993 Data]** (ICPSR 6507). The 1995 Pilot Study was conducted between August 3 and September 10, 1995. The content of the study reflects the NES commitment to improve measures of candidate evaluation, the impact of the campaign, values and predispositions, the comparative study of elections, and other responses to a stimulus letter calling for ideas for content sent to the user community on November 4, 1994. Specific topic areas in the study include: (1) an experiment using different measures of affective reactions to political figures, (2) a module of items that are being concurrently tested in many other nations as part of a comparative study of politics, (3) a set of 12 items asking respondents to make tradeoffs between programs, taxes, and the budget deficit, (4) a set of items designed to measure attitudes toward the environment and environmental policy, (5) a new measure of "humanitarianism," and (6) an extensive set of items regarding attention to the media, intended to capture exposure to the political campaigns. In order to include all of the content, and to test between competing instrumentation, there

were two forms of the questionnaire. Rosters of items, such as the thermometer, were randomized in administration to minimize order effects.

UNIVERSE: A subset of respondents with telephones from the cross-section portion of **American National Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1992 and 1993 Data]** (ICPSR 6507).

SAMPLING: The sample consisted of a randomly selected subset of respondents with telephones from the fresh cross-section portion of ICPSR 6507. Panel respondents from 1994 who had been interviewed in 1992 were not eligible for reinterview in the 1995 Pilot Study. The randomly selected sample consisted of 704 respondents from 1994, 486 of whom agreed to be interviewed in 1995. The number of refusals was 95. The remainder of the nonin-

terviews are persons with whom contact was lost, or who were unavailable during the study period, for reasons such as illness or absence from home.

NOTE: The machine-readable documentation for this collection is available in two formats, WordPerfect Version 5.1 and ASCII text.

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

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

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.

Part 1: Data File
 File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 486
 Variables: 1,124
 Record Length: 1,610
 Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data
 Definition Statements
 Record Length: 73

Documentation: machine-readable only

Charles Prysby and Carmine Scavo

SETUPS: AMERICAN VOTING BEHAVIOR IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1972-1992 (ICPSR 6572)

SUMMARY: This Supplementary Empirical Teaching Units in Political Science (SETUPS) module, a cumulative file, permits analysis of elections and voting behavior in the United States across the general election years 1972 through 1992. The data are taken from **American National Election Studies Cumulative Data File, 1952-1992** (ICPSR 8475), conducted by Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies. A subset of items, including behavioral, attitudinal, and sociodemographic data, were drawn from the full election survey. Variables in this dataset include which party the respondent voted for for president, senator, and representative, as well as the respondent's own party identification. Other items include political involvement, ideology, perceptions of candidate image, opinions about government performance, and attitudes on specific issues. Demographic information on respondents includes gender, race, age, marital status, education, employment status and occupation, income, religion and church attendance, and region of the country and type of community in which the respondent lived.

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

SAMPLING: National multistage area probability sample.

NOTE: The data for this instructional subset are distributed by ICPSR through an arrangement with the American Political Science Association (APSA). Manuals for use with the data are available from the APSA Division of Educational Affairs. Arrangements have been made for individuals at ICPSR member institutions to obtain a bulk order discount on the price of the manuals

supplied by the APSA. Members should notify the APSA of eligibility for the discount and insure that the bookstore order form also indicates ICPSR membership.

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

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

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: 13,349	
Variables: 72	Part 3: Frequencies
Record Length: 81	Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Prysby, Charles, and Carmine Scavo.
SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1992 Election. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association, 1993.

Documentation: available from the American Political Science Association

Richard Herrera and Warren E. Miller

CONVENTION DELEGATE STUDY, 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6353)

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 the 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 their attitudes toward political actors such as Jerry Brown, Pat Buchanan, George Bush, Bill Clinton, Robert Dole, Jesse Jackson, Jack Kemp, Ross Perot, Dan Quayle, Pat Robertson, and Paul Tsongas, among many others. Attitudes toward health care, sexual harassment, the role of women in society, term limitations, urban unrest, school prayer, abortion, defense, and minorities are among the issues investigated. Attempts were made to match some items with those employed in the 1992 American National

Election Studies. Some items about the Perot candidacy are also included.

UNIVERSE: Delegates to the 1992 Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

SAMPLING: Census of delegates to the 1992 Republican and Democratic National Conventions. There was a 45 percent response rate.

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: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 2,853
 Variables: 317
 Record Length: 457
 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier

EURO-BAROMETER 41.0: TRADE ISSUES, BLOOD DONATION, AIDS, AND SMOKING, MARCH-JUNE 1994 (ICPSR 6422)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys queried respondents on standard Euro-Barometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the Common Market and the European Union (EU), and focused on perceptions about, and factors affecting, blood and plasma donation. Questions solicited opinions about the way blood and plasma are collected and handled, reason for donating, understanding of the differences between blood and plasma, the necessity of rewards for donating, and sources of information about blood or plasma donation. Respondents were also surveyed about their perceptions of prod-

uct quality based on country of manufacture, cross-border purchases and customs experiences, a single European currency, women's opinions on EU matters, tobacco smoking habits, AIDS risks, and perceived cancer risks of food products. On EU matters, respondents were asked how well informed they felt about the EU, what sources of information about the EU they used, whether their country had benefited from being an EU member, and the extent of their personal interest in EU matters. This survey also includes respondent opinions and party preferences for the June 1994 European Elections. 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 Union: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom, as well as in Norway and Finland.

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

NOTE: Because of embargo provisions, data values for the following variables have been masked for all countries (the data will be released by ICPSR after embargoes are lifted): Questions Q6–Q15 concerning Project X, Questions Q44–Q47 on cross-border purchase and customs experiences, Questions Q48–Q57 concerning European currency (ECU), Questions Q58–Q62 on European consumers and product quality, Questions Q67–Q72 on tobacco in Europe, and Questions D4 and D5 on party preference and voting intention.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 19,477
Variables: 540
Record Length: 751
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: price not available at press time

Arthur H. Miller, William Reisinger, and Vicki Hesli

NEW SOVIET CITIZEN SURVEY, 1992: MONITORING POLITICAL CHANGE (ICPSR 6574)

SUMMARY: This study consists of interviews conducted in Russia, Lithuania, and the Ukraine with approximately 3,000 citizens—both in the general population and opinion leaders or elites. Respondents in the general population were queried concerning issues they faced on a daily basis, including their satisfaction with their lives, their economic status, and their interest in politics. Information was gathered on their attitudes toward Communism, the police, the media, and residents of Russia, Lithuania, and the Ukraine. In addition, respondents provided opinions concerning which organizations should deal with the environment, school, employment, and defense, and commented on the views of Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, and Ruslan Khasbulatov with respect to guaranteed work. Other issues addressed included the role of women, crime, legislation and decision-making, and goals of the country. The elite respondents were asked to comment on various aspects of politics and society, including problems and challenges their state is facing (such as public health and welfare, crime, and economic stability), what qualities characterize a good legislator or administrator, and the status of political authority and levels of power for political figures. Opinion leaders also provided information on their feelings toward the media, the Communist Party, religious organizations including the Catholic Church, the ministers of government, and the United States. In addition, these respondents commented on income limitations, political party competition, minority rights, and the role of women. Demographic variables

common to both sets of data include age, education, gender, native and other languages, religion, and occupation.

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

SAMPLING: Random sample.

NOTE: The general population and elite data files cannot be linked. In addition, within each data file, the variables for male and female are not consistent across states.

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

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

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

Part 1: General Population Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,704 Variables: 185 Record Length: 247 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements for General Population Data Record Length: 66
Part 3: SPSS Export File for General Population Data Record Length: 81	Part 4: Elite Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 212 Variables: 182 Record Length: 860 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: SAS Data Definition Statements for Elite Data Record Length: 67	Part 6: SPSS Export File for Elite Data Record Length: 81

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: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND
HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]:
SUMMARY TAPE FILE 2C
(ICPSR 9876)**

SUMMARY: This data collection provides detailed tabulations of 100-percent data items from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. These tabulations are presented for the United States; regions; divisions; states; counties; county subdivisions with 10,000 or more persons (in 12 states); county subdivisions with fewer than 10,000 persons and in a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)/Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (New England states only); places of 10,000 or more persons; consolidated cities; American Indian reservations with and without trust lands for the United States, states, and counties; Alaska Native Regional Corporations; MSA/CMSAs (both total and state portion) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs); state, county, and central city portion of MSAs and PMSAs; urbanized areas; and state and central place portion of urbanized areas. Population items include age, race, sex, marital status, Hispanic origin, household type, and household relationship. Housing items include occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, units in structure, contract rent, meals included in rent, value, and number of rooms in housing unit. Crosstabulations include variables such as single year of age by sex, tenure by age of householder, age by group quarters, aggregate value by units in structure, and tenure by number of nonrelatives. The dataset contains both "A" and "B" records. "A" records are provided for each summary level in a geographic area, and are repeated for each geographic component. "B" records repeat the same data for each summary level/geographic component combination, but are tabulated for each of 34 categories of race and Hispanic origin.

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

NOTE: STF 2C was acquired from the Census Bureau as a single file for the entire United States. ICPSR is releasing this dataset as 48 tapes. The part numbers and part names refer to the tape numbers.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 48 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) +

database dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Parts 1-48: Tapes 1-48	Part 49: Data Dictionary
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 80
Cases: 11,826 to 11,998	
per part	Part 50: SPSS Data
Variables: 2,187	Definition Statements
Record Length: 5,721	for All Parts
Records Per Case: 2	Record Length: 80
Part 51: SAS Data	Part 52: Codebook for
Definition Statements	All Parts
for All Parts	Record Length: 132
Record Length: 40	

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Health
and Human Services. Health Resources
and Services Administration. Bureau of
Health Professions

**BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS
AREA RESOURCE FILE, 1940-1994:
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6547)**

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Health Professions Area Resource File is a county-based data file summarizing secondary data from a wide variety of sources to facilitate health analysis. This 1995 release of the Area Resource File contains over 7,000 data elements for all counties in the United States with the exception of Alaska, for which there is a state total, and certain independent cities that have been combined into their appropriate counties. The data elements include: (1) County descriptor codes (name, FIPS, HSA, PSRO, SMSA, SEA, BEA, city size, P/MSA, Census Contiguous County, shortage area designation, 1992 [Primary] Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and 1994 Rural/Urban Continuum Codes, etc.), (2) Health professions data (number of professionals registered as M.D., D.O., DDS, R.N., L.P.N., veterinarian, pharmacist, optometrist, podiatrist, and dental hygienist, along with critical shortage codes, 1993 physicians by specialty, and major professional activity), (3) Health facility data (hospital size, type, utilization, staffing and services, nursing home data, and HMO enrollment for 1976 through 1993), (4) Utilization data (rate, in-

patient days, outpatient visits, and surgical operations), (5) Population data (size, composition, employment, education, housing, morbidity, natality, mortality by cause, sex, race, and age), (6) Economic data (total income, per capita income, median income, income distribution, and AFDC recipients), (7) Health professions training data (training programs, enrollments, and graduates by type), (8) Expenditure data (hospital expenditures, Medicare enrollments and reimbursements, and Medicare prevailing charge data), and (9) Environment data (land area, large animal population, elevation, latitude and longitude of population centroid, water hardness index, and climate data).

NOTE: (1) Because the machine-readable documentation has a record length of 133 characters, it should be formatted for printing at 18 characters per inch and 8 lines per inch. Hardcopy versions of the machine-readable documentation are also being provided. (2) Historic information is carried on each new release of the Area Resource File for all years in the case of general data, such as the number of short-term general hospitals, and for only certain points in time in the case of more detailed information, such as physician specialty data by major professional activity. The extent to which particular historic data are maintained is dependent on the space available as well as on the need for particular types of data by the Bureau and other users. Data across different Area Resource Files may be linked by referring to the variables' field reference ("F") numbers.

RESTRICTIONS: Under the terms of a contract with the data provider, these data are for the sole use of ICPSR member institutions. Data may not be sold to nonmember institutions nor shared among other ICPSR member institutions. Individuals at institutions that are not members of ICPSR may purchase these data directly from Quality Resources, Inc., Fairfax, VA.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,082
Variables: approx. 7,000
Record Length: 31,710
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Gerald M. Borok and David B. Reuben

HOSPITALIZED OLDER PERSONS EVALUATION (HOPE) STUDY, 1991-1993: [CALIFORNIA] (ICPSR 6560)

SUMMARY: The HOPE study was a multi-center randomized clinical trial mounted to determine the effects of hospital inpatient consultative comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) under typical practice conditions on selected patient health and health services utilization outcomes. The main outcome measures were functional status, health status, mortality, rehospitalization, and total use of health care services for hospital patients 65 years of age and older. Functional status was evaluated by questions about limitations in patients' activities of daily living due to health problems. Also included were items covering living arrangements (with whom and where), ethnicity, education, and marital status. Health status questions covered patients' perceptions of mental health and current physical health. The functional and health status of patients was measured prior to CGA treatment and randomization, again at 3 months post-randomization, and at 12 months post-randomization. Functional and health status data are included in Parts 3-8. Health services utilization data (Parts 9-15) cover patient use of medical services such as urgent care, emergency room, radiology, durable medical equipment, and medications (prescribed and over the counter). Mortality information (Part 17) includes date of lost contact or death, and data source of survival status. Hospitalization measures (Part 18) include date of admission and discharge, admission source diagnoses and procedures, and inpatient/outpatient status.

UNIVERSE: Patients 65 years of age or older admitted to any of six Kaiser Permanente hospitals.

SAMPLING: Randomized clinical trial at four hospitals plus two nonequivalent control hospitals, with inclusionary and exclusionary criteria determining if the patient was selected for randomization. Patients were included in the study if they met at least one of the inclusionary criteria and none of the exclusionary criteria. Criteria for including patients in the study included stroke, immobility, impairment of a basic activity of daily living, malnutrition, incontinence, confusion or dementia, prolonged bed rest, falls within the last three months,

depression, social/family problems, unplanned admission within three months of previous admission, new fracture, and age 80 years or older. Patients were excluded if they had been previously enrolled in the study, had been admitted for terminal care or to a hospice, were not a member of Kaiser Health Plan, lived outside the medical service area, were discharged/expired before being randomized, did not speak English, or were admitted from a nursing home. After screening, a total of 3,593 patients were included in the study. Of 1,337 patients assigned to the CGA group, 1,261 (94 percent) were actually assessed, 1,016 patients were assigned to the control group, and 1,240 patients were assigned to the nonequivalent control group.

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: 18 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Parts 1-2: Screening Forms 502-503 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,593 to 20,836 per part Variables: 28 to 44 per part Record Length: 40 to 65 per part Records Per Case: 1	Parts 3-5: FSQ1-FSQ3 Forms File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,152 to 2,836 per part Variables: 44 Record Length: 77 per part Records Per Case: 1
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Parts 6-8: Proxy FSQ1-FSQ3 Forms File Structure: rectangular Cases: 292 to 520 per part Variables: 23 to 24 per part Record Length: 35 to 36 per part Records Per Case: 1	Parts 9-14: Utilization Abstract Forms A-H File Structure: rectangular Cases: 465 to 62,103 per part Variables: 3 to 29 per part Record Length: 15 to 82 per part Records Per Case: 1
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Part 15: Utilization Abstract ID Forms Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,983 Variables: 5 Record Length: 22 Records Per Case: 1	Part 16: Recommendation Abstract Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,028 Variables: 14 Record Length: 154 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 17: Mortality Tracking System Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,593 Variables: 10 Record Length: 436 Records Per Case: 1	Part 18: Patient Hospitalization Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,305 Variables: 30 Record Length: 137 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 19: Codebook for
All Parts
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Reuben, D. B., et al. "The Use of Targeting Criteria in Hospitalized HMO Patients: Results From the Demonstration Phase of the Hospitalized Older Persons Evaluation (HOPE) Study." *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 40, 5, 482-488.

Borok, G. B., et al. "Rationale and Design of a Randomized Multi-Center Trial of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment Consultation for Hospitalized Patients in an HMO." *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 42, 5, 536-544.

Reuben, D. B., et al. "A Randomized Clinical Trial of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment Consultation for Hospitalized Health Maintenance Organization Patients." *New England Journal of Medicine* 332, 20, 1345-1350.

Documentation: price not available at press time

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

LINKED BIRTH/INFANT DEATH DATA: [UNITED STATES]

1989 BIRTH COHORT (ICPSR 6631)
1990 BIRTH COHORT (ICPSR 6630)
1991 BIRTH COHORT (ICPSR 6629)

SUMMARY: These data collections each consist of three 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 the years cited (residents and nonresidents). This file is referred to as the "Numerator" file. The second file consists of live births in the United States in the

years cited and is referred to as the "Denominator-Plus" 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. Beginning in 1989, a number of items were added to the U.S. Standard Certificate of Birth. These changes and/or additions led to the redesign of the linked file record layout for this series and to other changes in the linked file. In addition, variables from the numerator file have been added to the denominator file to facilitate processing, and this file is now called the "Denominator-Plus" file. The additional variables include age at death, underlying cause of death, autopsy, and place of accident. Other new variables added are infant death identification number, exact age at death, day of birth and death, and month of birth and death. The third file, the "Unlinked" file, consists of infant death records that could not be linked to their corresponding birth records.

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: 3 data files per collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Numerator File: Linked Births and Deaths File Structure: rectangular Cases: 35,520 to 37,066 per collection Variables: approx. 50 Record Length: 535 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Denominator-Plus File: Live Births File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,045,881 to 4,163,150 per collection Variables: approx. 50 Record Length: 225 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Unlinked File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 841 to 1,029 per collection
Variables: approx. 20
Record Length: 535
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: prices not available at press time

Debra J. Lerner

MASSACHUSETTS NURSING PROFESSION ENTRANTS SURVEY, 1988 (ICPSR 9520)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this survey was to gather information to assist educators, administrators, and policymakers in the development of strategies for the recruitment and retention of registered nurses. To that end, nurses taking the Massachusetts licensure exam were queried about their reasons for going into nursing, their nursing career goals, their attitudes toward the nursing profession, their preferences for various branches of the nursing profession, and the importance they placed on various aspects of work in general, e.g., job security, high income, and good opportunities for advancement. Respondents were also questioned about their job searches and their current or impending jobs: how the job was found, number of applications filled out and offers received, number of hours usually worked, earnings, type of medical facility, shift usually worked and preferred, commuting distances, public transportation and child care needs, whether student clinical experience was obtained with the employer, planned length of stay at the job, and the importance of various factors that attracted them to the position, such as the attractiveness of the town or city where the job was located, salary and benefit levels, availability of parking and child care, and job flexibility. In addition, the survey asked respondents how and when they decided to become nurses, how they found out about educational options in nursing, how much basic nursing education they re-

ceived and how it was financed, which factors attracted them to the schools from which they graduated, and how much of their basic nursing education was devoted to clinical experience. Background information on respondents includes age, sex, citizenship, race, ethnic group, marital status, education, education goals, family income, number and ages of related persons living in the household, usage of child care and elderly care services, parents' education and occupations, and mother's employment status at various stages of the respondent's childhood and adolescence.

UNIVERSE: All registered nurses applying for Massachusetts licensure in July 1988.

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) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument + machine-readable frequencies

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,315 Variables: 212 Record Length: 362 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 80	Part 3: Frequencies File Record Length: 75
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Lerner, Debra J. "Occupational Behavior and Attitudes Among New RNs." *Nursing Economics* 9 (1991), 165-170.

Lerner, Debra J., Ralph B. D'Agostino, and Joseph J. Musolino. "Breaking the Tradition: The New Groups in Professional Nursing." *Medical Care* 32 (1994), 67-80.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1992 (ICPSR 6585)

SUMMARY: The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) was inaugurated in 1992 to fill a gap in data about ambulatory medical care in the United States. Although the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) collects annual data on patient visits to physician offices, it excludes the hospital emergency room and outpatient department visits that make up a large part of the total ambulatory care received each year. The 1992 NHAMCS provides data from samples of patient records selected from emergency departments (EDs) and outpatient departments (OPDs) of a national sample of hospitals. The resulting national estimates describe the use of hospital ambulatory medical care services in the United States. Between December 2, 1991, and December 27, 1992, data were collected from 314 OPDs and 437 EDs. Among the variables included are age, race, and sex of the patient, along with the reason for the visit, physician's diagnoses, cause of injury (ED only), surgical procedures (OPD only), medication therapy, and expected source of payment.

UNIVERSE: The 1992 NHAMCS included a national probability sample of visits to the emergency and outpatient departments of noninstitutional general and short-stay hospitals. Hospitals within the 50 states and the District of Columbia that had an average length of stay of less than 30 days, or hospitals whose specialty was general (medical or surgical) or children's general were eligible for the NHAMCS. Excluded were federal hospitals, hospital units within institutions, and hospitals with less than six beds staffed for patient use.

SAMPLING: The NHAMCS used a four-stage probability design with samples of PSUs, hospitals within PSUs, clinics within hospitals, and patient visits within clinics.

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/CONCHK.PR/MDATA.PR`

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Emergency Department Data	Part 2: Outpatient Department Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 36,271	Cases: 35,114
Variables: approx. 115	Variables: approx. 135
Record Length: 334	Record Length: 346
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

McCaig, L.F., and T. McLemore. "Plan and Operation of the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992." *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, No. 34. Hyattsville, MD: U.S. Public Health Service. National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.

Documentation: price not available at press time

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT, LINKED MADRS DATA FOR MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES SAMPLED IN NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES AND FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION [RESEARCH FILE 36R] (ICPSR 6586) **INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION COMPONENT, PERSONAL HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENTS OF NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES AND END-OF-YEAR QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESIDENTS OF NURSING AND PERSONAL CARE HOMES AND FACILITIES FOR PERSONS WITH MENTAL RETARDATION [RESEARCH FILE 19R] (ICPSR 6632)**

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Institutional Population Component (IPC) is a survey of nursing and personal care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded and residents admitted to those facilities. Information was collected on facilities and their residents at several points during 1987. Use and expenditure estimates for institutionalized persons can be combined with those from the Household Component for composite estimates covering most of the civilian population. Information on facilities and residents was collected from facility administrators and caregivers, with additional information collected from next of kin or other knowledgeable respondents. These data were supplemented by Medicare claims information for covered sample persons. Topics unique to each supplement are described below.

ICPSR 6586: Research File 36 provides information from the Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS) for a subset of persons from File 1 of **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component, Facility Use and Expenditure Data for Nursing and Per-**

sonal Care Home Residents [Public Use Tape 17] (ICPSR 6158) and a subset of persons from File 1 of **National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component, Facility Use and Expenditure Data for Residents of Facilities for Persons With Mental Retardation [Research File 22R]** (ICPSR 6467). Six data files are provided for Research File 36R, all of which contain demographic data such as age, sex, and race. Other variables common to all parts are facility type, person number, sample person identifier, reimbursement amount by Medicare, and total charges reported by provider. Parts 1–6 cover, respectively, Part B Payment Records, Part B Outpatient Bill Records, Part B Home Health Bill Records, Part A Inpatient/Skilled Nursing Facilities Bill Records, Part A Home Health Bill Records, and Part A Hospice Bill Records.

ICPSR 6632: Research File 19R provides information collected from two IPC questionnaires, the Personal History Questionnaire (PHQ) and the End-of-Year Questionnaire (EYQ). The PHQ was administered once as part of the surveys of next-of-kin. These data are primarily concerned with the characteristics of the sample person just prior to admission. The EYQ was administered once in either the surveys of next-of-kin or the surveys of institutions and focuses on health status. Research File 19R also includes items from the Baseline Questionnaire and the Baseline Questionnaire Supplement. Data from these questionnaires were released on **NMES Public Use Tapes 8, 17, and 22R** (ICPSR 9677, 6158, and 6467). Part 1 of this collection, Summary Data, includes demographic characteristics such as age, race, sex, date of admission to sampled facility, and vital status. Part 2, 1987 Personal History Questionnaire (PHQ) Data, supplies information on condition prior to admission to facility, chronic disease history, whether respondent needed help with activities of daily living (ADLs) and/or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), usage of assistive technology, and behavioral history. Part 3, End-of-Year Questionnaire (EYQ) Data, includes characteristics of the sample person, limitations and help with ADLs and IADLs, health and behavioral history, and condition codes reported by either the respondent or the facility medical records.

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

SAMPLING: The NMES Institutional Population Component sample was based on a two-stage probability design with facilities selected in the first stage and persons within facilities chosen in the second stage. Three strata were used for the facility sample: nursing and personal care homes with three or more beds, intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded with 3–15 beds, and all remaining facilities for the mentally retarded with more than 15 beds. A total of 810 nursing and personal care homes and 691 facilities for the mentally retarded were sampled.

NOTE: NMES research files are intended for users who are familiar with NMES public use tapes and have experience analyzing complex survey data. These data files have not been subjected to the same level of editing and quality control as the NMES public use tapes. The data in these files should be analyzed and interpreted with care. These files can be linked to each other and all other public use datasets from the 1987 IPC by using the person identifier (SPERIDX) and the facility identifier (OFIDX).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 6 data files (ICPSR 6586)/3 data files (ICPSR 6632) + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: **FREQ.PR**

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

ICPSR 6586:

Part 1: NMES IPC 1987 Linked MADRS Data: Part B Payment Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 197,347 Variables: 22 Record Length: 76 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: NMES IPC 1987 Linked MADRS Data: Part B Outpatient Bill Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 44,031 Variables: 42 Record Length: 152 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: NMES IPC 1987 Linked MADRS Data: Part B Home Health Bill Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 97 Variables: 32 Record Length: 102 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: NMES IPC 1987 Linked MADRS Data: Part A Inpatient/Skilled Nursing Facilities Bill Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 11,488 Variables: 50 Record Length: 193 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: NMES IPC 1987 Linked MADRS Data: Part A Home Health Bill Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,182 Variables: 32 Record Length: 108 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: NMES IPC 1987 Linked MADRS Data: Part A Hospice Bill Records File Structure: rectangular Cases: 66 Variables: 31 Record Length: 88 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionaries Record Length: 133	Part 8: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 80
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ICPSR 6632:

Part 1: Summary Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 10,147 Variables: 41 Record Length: 123 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Personal History Questionnaire (PHQ) Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 3,972 Variables: 246 Record Length: 540 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: End-of-Year Questionnaire (EYQ) Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 7,091 Variables: 209 Record Length: 463 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Technical and Programming Information and Database Dictionary Record Length: 133 Part 5: SAS Data Definition Statements for All Parts Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Social Security Administration. Office of Research and Statistics

NEW [SOCIAL SECURITY] BENEFICIARY FOLLOWUP, 1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6457)

SUMMARY: The 1991 New [Social Security] Beneficiary Followup (NBF) is the second wave of the Social Security Administration's **New [Social Security] Beneficiary Survey, 1988: [United States] (NBS)** (ICPSR 8510). Together, the two surveys are referred to as the New Beneficiary Data System (NBDS). The NBDS contains information on the changing circumstances of aged and disabled Title II beneficiaries. This wave includes information from administrative records as well as data from followup interviews with survivors from the original survey. The NBS was con-

ducted in late 1982 with a sample representing nearly 2 million persons who had begun receiving Social Security benefits during a 12-month period in 1980–1981. Personal interviews were completed with three types of beneficiaries: 9,103 retired workers, 5,172 disabled workers, and 2,417 wife or widow beneficiaries. In addition, interviews were obtained from 1,444 aged persons who were entitled to Medicare benefits but were not receiving Social Security payments because of high earnings. The NBS interviews covered a wide range of topics, including demographic characteristics of the respondent, spouse, and any other persons in the household, as well as marital and childbearing history, employment history, current income and assets, and health. Selected data were also gathered from spouses and added from administrative records. The NBF followup interviews were conducted throughout 1991 with surviving original sample persons from the NBS and surviving spouses of NBS decedents. The NBF updated information on economic circumstances obtained in the NBS, and added or expanded sections dealing with health, family contacts, and post-retirement employment. The interviews also probed major changes in living circumstances that might cause changes in economic status (for example, death of a spouse, episodes of hospitalization, and changes of residence). In addition, disabled workers were asked about their efforts to return to work, experiences with rehabilitation services, and knowledge of Social Security work incentive provisions. Since the 1982 survey, selected information on the NBS respondents has been compiled periodically from Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Medicare records. These administrative data, which can be linked to the survey data, make it possible to analyze changes in NBS respondents' covered earnings, cash benefits, participation in the SSI program, and health expenses.

SAMPLING: The 1982 NBS was a nationally representative, cross-sectional household survey using samples randomly selected from the Social Security Administration's Master Beneficiary Record (MBR). The 1991 NBF reinterviewed the original sample persons in the NBS or surviving spouses of deceased original sample persons.

NOTE: (1) All data for the NBS are matchable using the variable CASE, which is a unique number for each original sample respondent common across all data files: the NBS, the NBF for original sample respon-

dents, the NBF for surviving spouses of original sample respondents, and the administrative data. Surviving spouses have the same case number as the original sample respondents. (2) Additional hardcopy documentation is available upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Original Respondent Data	Part 2: Surviving Spouses Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,128	Cases: 1,834
Variables: 2,676	Variables: 2,676
Record Length: 4,838	Record Length: 4,838
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Administrative Data	Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
File Structure: rectangular	Record Length: 77
Cases: 18,599	
Variables: 522	
Record Length: 1,612	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Woods, John R. "Pension Coverage Among the Baby Boomers: Initial Findings From the 1993 Survey." *Social Security Bulletin* 57, 3 (Fall 1994), 12–25.

Nelson, William J. "Disability Trends in the United States: A National and Regional Perspective." *Social Security Bulletin* 57, 3 (Fall 1994), 27–41.

McCoy, John L., Howard M. Iams, and Timothy Armstrong. "The Hazard of Mortality Among Aging Retired- and Disabled-Worker Men: A Comparative Sociodemographic and Health Status Analysis." *Social Security Bulletin* 57, 3 (Fall 1994), 76–87.

Documentation: \$10, partially machine-readable

Vincent L. Marando

PUBLIC HEALTH ON THE AGENDA OF COUNTIES, 1993: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6562)

SUMMARY: This survey queried heads of county councils and commissions, elected county executives, county administrators, and county health officers to explore pol-

icy development and the interaction between counties and public health agencies. Major areas investigated were the amount of county activity initiated by community groups seeking county action regarding public health and other county functions, most important county problems and policy priorities, effectiveness of the county health department, functions performed by the public health agency in the county, reorganization of the health department, level of advocacy by the county board of health for public health issues, type of statutory authority of the board of health, administration of state health programs by the county health agency, activities of the head of the county health department including interactions with the community and media, the success of county departments in obtaining increased funding, level of county governing board member support for increased funding, change in total county budget during year, change in local contribution to the public health budget, and county officials' training in medicine or health care. Demographic information included education, education major, degrees held, years in position, gender, year of birth, and ethnicity.

UNIVERSE: All United States counties or county-equivalent jurisdictions to which an identified public health department reports.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample, giving more weight to counties with large populations. Only counties with public health departments were eligible for inclusion. Excluded were counties in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts (except Barnstable), Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, South Dakota, Alaska (except North Slope), and Hawaii.

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.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS export file

Part 1: Raw Data File Part 2: SPSS Export File
 File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 80
 Cases: 966
 Variables: 240
 Record Length: 963
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Marando, Vincent L., and Stan Melchior.
 "Public Health on the Agenda of Coun-
 ties." *Preventative Medicine* (forthcoming).

Documentation: machine-readable only

Thomas Rice and Sally Stearns

PHYSICIAN RESPONSES TO MEDICARE PAYMENT REDUCTIONS: IMPACTS ON THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS, 1988-1991 (ICPSR 6563)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects on physician behavior of decreases in Medicare payment rates for surgical procedures. The study examined the volume of services provided, billed charges, and the selection of diagnostic or therapeutic alternative procedures, or clinically unrelated procedures, for Medicare and privately-insured patients. Also studied were the proportion of physician income derived from Medicare and the profitability of procedures as they related to the volume of services provided. This data collection comprises observations for 21 surgical procedure groups in the specialty areas of general surgery, gastroenterology, orthopedic surgery, ophthalmology, urology, gynecological surgery, thoracic surgery, and cardiology, from up to 187 hospitals and for up to 15 quarters. Efforts were made to include high volume and expensive procedures. Excluded were radiology, pathology, or other lab procedures, and procedures that had experienced erratic changes in volume due to changes in technology or changes in national standards. Also included in this collection are hospital characteristics and county-level data pertaining to number of hospital beds, per capita income, licensed practical nurse and registered nurse wages, doctors per 1000 population, and health maintenance organization enrollees per 1000 population.

UNIVERSE: All United States hospitals.

SAMPLING: Convenience sample representing 3.7 percent of the universe.

NOTE: The SAS transport file (Part 2) was written using the SAS XPORT engine.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: `FREQ.PR/REFORM.DATA`

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS transport file

Part 1: Raw Data Part 2: Data in SAS
 File Structure: rectangular Transport Format
 Cases: 28,999 Record Length: 80
 Variables: 62
 Record Length: 635
 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Stearns, S. C., et al. "Physician Response to Medicare Payment Reductions: Impacts on the Public and Private Sectors." Manuscript, March 1995.

Tai-Seale, Ming. "Physician Responses to Medicare Payment Reductions with Multiple Payors" (Dissertation). Los Angeles, CA: University of California, 1995.

Documentation: price not available at press time

William J. Scanlon

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM IN SENIOR HOUSING, TENANT CHARACTERISTICS AND SERVICE USE, 1990-1991: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6013)

SUMMARY: These data describe tenants of subsidized elderly housing who used services provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Supportive Services Program in Senior Housing (RWJF SSPSH), and document use of these services. Services provided by the RWJF SSPSH program included housekeeping, transportation, meals, running errands, assistance with forms, personal care, and home health care. Three types of data comprise this collection: (1) participant information taken at first service delivery (Part 1), (2) administrative logs describing services delivered to each client (Parts 2-7), and (3) information on each site participating in the program (Part 8). Information about the participants includes age, gender, living arrangements, monthly income, health status, ability to do light and heavy tasks, and ability to do personal tasks. Infor-

mation on service delivery includes the type and amount of each service delivered, whether the tenant paid for the service, how the service was funded, and the quarter in which the service was delivered. Site information includes subsidy type, building start date, type of location (urban, suburban, or rural), and whether the site had a full- or part-time service coordinator.

UNIVERSE: Tenants in elderly housing receiving service through the RWJF SSPSH program.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: `MDATA.PR`

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Participant Information	Part 2: Services Delivery Data, May-July 1990
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13,968	Cases: 9,880
Variables: 14	Variables: 9
Record Length: 39	Record Length: 30
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Services Delivery Data, August-October 1990	Part 4: Services Delivery Data, November 1990-January 1991
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,442	Cases: 12,538
Variables: 9	Variables: 9
Record Length: 30	Record Length: 30
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Services Delivery Data, February-April 1991	Part 6: Services Delivery Data, May-July 1991
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,702	Cases: 15,766
Variables: 9	Variables: 9
Record Length: 30	Record Length: 30
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Services Delivery Data, August-October 1991	Part 8: Site Information
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,317	Cases: 1,269
Variables: 9	Variables: 16
Record Length: 30	Record Length: 41
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Codebook for All Parts
 Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$4, partially machine-readable

Barry Mahoney

CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT AND DELAY REDUCTION IN URBAN TRIAL COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1979, 1983-1985 (ICPSR 9918)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to examine caseload management in order to reduce delays in urban trial courts. The data contain information from court records that reached disposition in a cross-section of urban general-jurisdiction trial courts during 1979, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The 1979 data files contain the base-line data for this survey. Data were gathered on civil and criminal case processing times across a broad range of courts, and changes in case processing times over a period of years were analyzed for 18 different jurisdictions: Newark; Pittsburgh; New Orleans; Miami; Wayne County, Michigan; Minneapolis; the Bronx; Phoenix; Portland; San Diego; Dayton; Boston; Cleveland; Providence; Wichita; Detroit; Oakland, California; and Jersey City. The data are supplemented by information supplied by trial court administrators and presiding judges in the courts participating in the study. Data include information on the nature of the case, the dates of first and last trials, and the total number of trials and their manner of disposition.

UNIVERSE: Civil and criminal trial cases in urban courts of the United States.

SAMPLING: A general sample of approximately 500 criminal cases and 500 civil cases was selected for each disposition year—1979, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The approach to select the desired sample size of 500 was first to determine (or estimate) the number of dispositions in the year for which the sample was drawn. The determined (or the estimated) number was then divided by the desired sample size (500) to obtain the sampling interval. Using the random number as a starting point, every *n*th case on the list (where *n* is the sampling interval) was picked up for inclusion in the sample.

NOTE: (1) Data for 1979 are supplied for New Jersey and Wichita only. No civil data are available for Detroit for 1983 and 1985, nor for Phoenix, Miami, Minneapolis, Newark, New Orleans, or Oakland in 1984. See the notes in the codebook for information particular to certain sites. (2) The individual survey instrument for each site

is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 21 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

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

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

Part 1: 1979 Civil Data File
Part 2: 1983 Civil Data File
Part 3: 1984 Civil Data File
Part 4: 1985 Civil Data File
Part 5: 1979 Criminal Data File for Jersey City
Part 6: 1979 Criminal Data File for Wichita
Part 7: 1983 Criminal Data File for Miami
Part 8: 1983 Criminal Data File for the Bronx
Part 9: 1983 Criminal Data File for Portland
Part 10: 1983 Criminal Data File for Jersey City
Part 11: 1983 Criminal Data File for All Other Cities
Part 12: 1984 Criminal Data File for Miami
Part 13: 1984 Criminal Data File for the Bronx
Part 14: 1984 Criminal Data File for Portland
Part 15: 1984 Criminal Data File for Jersey City
Part 16: 1984 Criminal Data File for All Other Cities
Part 17: 1985 Criminal Data File for Miami
Part 18: 1985 Criminal Data File for the Bronx
Part 19: 1985 Criminal Data File for Portland
Part 20: 1985 Criminal Data File for Jersey City
Part 21: 1985 Criminal Data File for All Other Cities

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 415 to 8,828 per part
Variables: 16 to 32 per part
Record Length: 53 to 54 per part
Records Per Case: 1 to 2 per part

Part 22: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79
Parts 23-28: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 75
Parts 29-34: SPSS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 75
Part 35: User Guide
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Mahoney, Barry, Larry L. Sipes, and Jeanne A. Ito. "Implementing Delay Reduction and Delay Prevention Programs in Urban Trial Courts: Preliminary Findings From Current Research." Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1985.
Mahoney, Barry, et al. "Caseload Management and Delay Reduction in Urban Trial Courts" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1988.

National Center for Juvenile Justice

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS: [UNITED STATES] 1990 (ICPSR 6508) 1991 (ICPSR 6582)

SUMMARY: These data collections describe in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases). Inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts, this series is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth by juvenile courts. It is the most detailed information available on youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases, number of status offense cases, number of dependency cases, and total number of cases. The data distinguish cases with and without the filing of a petition.

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

SAMPLING: A nonrandom sample of available data for all delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed in the years cited.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,988 and 2,990
Variables: 12
Record Length: 79
Records Per Case: 1
Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Butts, Jeffrey A., Howard N. Snyder, Terrence A. Finnegan, Anne L. Aughenbaugh, Nancy J. Tierney, Dennis P. Sullivan, Rowen S. Poole, Melissa H. Sickmund, and Eileen C. Poe. "Appendix C: Reported

Cases in Calendar Year 1991." *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1991. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Juvenile Court Statistics. Annual volumes, 1929 through 1991. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Snyder, Howard N., et al. "Appendix C: Reported Cases in Calendar Year 1990." *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1990*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Judicial Center

LONG-RANGE PLANNING SURVEY OF FEDERAL JUDGES, 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6544)

SUMMARY: In October 1992, the Federal Judicial Center surveyed nearly all federal judges on a wide range of issues of concern to the federal courts. The survey was conducted for two purposes: to inform the deliberations of the Judicial Conference Committee on Long-Range Planning and to provide information for the Center's congressionally-mandated study of structural alternatives for the federal courts of appeals. Although the purposes were distinct, the areas of interest overlapped, resulting in a survey instrument that addressed many issues at differing levels of detail. The survey questions dealt with the nature and severity of problems in the federal courts, structure and relationships, jurisdiction size and resources, administration and governance, discovery, juries, criminal sanctions, deciding appeals in the current system, availability and compensation of counsel, and methods of civil dispute resolution.

UNIVERSE: Federal judges in the United States.

SAMPLING: A data collection instrument was mailed to anyone who was, as of October 1992, an active or senior circuit or district judge, a judge on the Court of International Trade or the Court of Federal Claims, a bankruptcy judge, or a full-time or part-time magistrate judge.

NOTE: Frequencies are available in hard-copy form only upon request from ICPSR.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR/MDATA.PR/RECODE/CONCHK.ICPSR/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: 1,489	Record Length: 75
Variables: 145	
Record Length: 147	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

Gary LaFree and Christine Rack

METRO COURT PROJECT: A STUDY OF MEDIATION AND ADJUDICATION IN BERNALILLO COUNTY (ALBUQUERQUE), NEW MEXICO, SMALL CLAIMS COURT, 1990-1992 (ICPSR 6487)

SUMMARY: This study used court records and interviews with disputants, litigants, and mediators in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, to compare the effects of ethnicity and gender in mediated versus adjudicated small claims disputes. Initial structured telephone interviews with both adjudicated and mediated claimants and respondents (Parts 1-4) were conducted. Follow-up questionnaires (Parts 6-8) were then administered to the initial interviewed groups. Data from mediators (Part 9) were collected from self-administered structured questionnaires. Pertinent questions from all eight survey instruments were combined into a master file (Part 5). This data collection also includes two qualitative summary files of adjudicated and mediated cases (Parts 10-11). The unit of analysis is the small claims case.

UNIVERSE: All non-eviction small claims cases (less than \$5,000) with adult individuals, married couples, or businesses on both sides that proceeded to hearing or mediation with both parties present.

SAMPLING: A random selection of adjudicated cases and a random assignment of answered claims to mediation.

NOTE: (1) Parts 10 and 11 of this collection are text files that are qualitative summaries of mediated and adjudicated cases. (2) The original questionnaires are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

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

Part 1: Mediated Case Telephone Questionnaire for Respondent With a Hearing File Structure: rectangular Cases: 243 Variables: 82 Record Length: 167 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Mediated Case Telephone Questionnaire for Claimant With a Hearing File Structure: rectangular Cases: 252 Variables: 84 Record Length: 173 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: Adjudicated Case Telephone Questionnaire for Respondent With a Hearing File Structure: rectangular Cases: 230 Variables: 89 Record Length: 179 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Adjudicated Case Telephone Questionnaire for Claimant With a Hearing File Structure: rectangular Cases: 284 Variables: 91 Record Length: 185 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Master File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 603 Variables: 48 Record Length: 144 Records Per Case: 1	Part 6: Follow-Up Questionnaire, Adjudicated, Respondent and Claimant File Structure: rectangular Cases: 290 Variables: 15 Record Length: 44 Records Per Case: 1
Part 7: Follow-Up Questionnaire, Mediation/Agreement Reached, Respondent and Claimant File Structure: rectangular Cases: 170 Variables: 15 Record Length: 44 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Follow-Up Questionnaire, Mediation/No Agreement Reached, Respondent and Claimant File Structure: rectangular Cases: 88 Variables: 17 Record Length: 27 Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Exit Questionnaire for Mediators
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 514
Variables: 80
Record Length: 268
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: Qualitative Data: Summary of Each Adjudicated Case in Master File
Record Length: 80

Parts 13-21: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 75

RELATED PUBLICATION:

LaFree, Gary, and Christine Rack. "Effects of Participants' Ethnicity and Gender on Monetary Outcomes in Mediated and Adjudicated Civil Cases." Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico, 1994.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY-LEVEL DETAILED ARREST AND OFFENSE DATA, 1993 (ICPSR 6545)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains county-level counts of arrests and offenses for Part I offenses (murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson) and Part II offenses (forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations, and runaways). Two sets of county populations are reported: one for total county population and the other for counties reporting six months or more of data.

UNIVERSE: County law enforcement agencies in the United States.

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

the populations of those county agencies reporting 6 months or more of data).

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

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

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

Part 1: Arrests, All Ages
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Arrests, Juveniles
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Allocated Statewide Data for Arrests, All Ages
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: Allocated Statewide Data for Arrests, Juveniles
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 11: SPSS Data Definition Statements for Crimes Reported
Record Length: 75

Part 13: SAS Data Definition Statements for Crimes Reported
Record Length: 76

Part 2: Arrests, Adult
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Crimes Reported
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 18
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Allocated Statewide Data for Arrests, Adults
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 55
Record Length: 237
Records Per Case: 1

Part 8: Allocated Statewide Data for Crimes Reported
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,144
Variables: 18
Record Length: 82
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: SPSS Data Definition Statements for Arrests Data
Record Length: 75

Part 12: SAS Data Definition Statements for Arrests Data
Record Length: 76

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1980.

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL SURVEY OF JAILS: JURISDICTION-LEVEL AND JAIL-LEVEL DATA, 1991 (ICPSR 6511)

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, adult or juvenile status, reason being held, and cause of death. Facility characteristics were collected regarding capacity, court orders, conditions of confinement, and alternative programs.

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 ADP.

SAMPLING: A stratified random sample of county or city jurisdictions stratified by average daily population (ADP) as reported by the **National Jail Census, 1988** (ICPSR 9256) with allocation to the strata based on 1988 ADP.

NOTE: The record layout for the Jail-Level Data differs slightly from the codebook and data definition statements. The "Census Use Box" variable and the "New Jail Opened Since 1988" were removed, and the variables concerning death from AIDS were shifted. Also, the Census Bureau used a nine-digit Government Identification Number to identify each jail uniquely. This variable has been broken up into four different variables. Users of the data will have to combine these four variables to identify a particular jail.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC/ REFORM.DATA/ 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: Jail-Level Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,124 Variables: 198 Record Length: 494 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Jurisdiction- Level Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 799 Variables: 196 Record Length: 495 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements for Jail-Level Data Record Length: 76	Part 4: SAS Data Definition Statements for Jurisdiction-Level Data Record Length: 76
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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

Myra A. Oltsik

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF
GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES
AND COMMITTEES, 1994: [UNITED
STATES] (ICPSR 6504)**

SUMMARY: These data list the names and addresses of congressional, senatorial, and gubernatorial candidates in the 1994 election cycle, along with other statewide candidates, for all 50 states. The data were collected on the behalf of Senior Citizens Unlimited.

UNIVERSE: All congressional, senatorial, and gubernatorial candidates in the 1994 election cycle.

SAMPLING: This database represents a combination of information obtained from the Federal Election Commission (FEC) and the state election departments of all 50 states.

NOTE: (1) Because the data were obtained from several sources, the data producer cautions that the accuracy of all data cannot be guaranteed. (2) Variables in each record are in free field format separated by commas.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CDBK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,057
Variables: 15
Record Length: 160
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Patrick M. Horan and Peggy G. Hargis

**COUNTY LONGITUDINAL
TEMPLATE, 1840-1990 (ICPSR 6576)**

SUMMARY: The County Longitudinal Template is a tool that enables researchers to allow for temporal changes in the geographic boundaries of counties in the United States. These data provide a decade-by-decade account of the administrative status of each county, starting in 1990 and tracing each census period back through 1840. The first four variables are the county name, ICPSR state code, FIPS code, and ICPSR county code. These four vari-

ables allow the researcher to select the counties for the state in question. The next 16 variables are ID variables for each census year, 1990 back to 1840. The last 13 variables are boundary change flags for each census year from 1960 to 1840.

UNIVERSE: All counties in the United States.

NOTE: This collection is structured as list, or free field, data, with one case in each record. Each record has the same number of variables, but the actual record length of each line varies due to the differing width of certain variables. The maximum record length in the file is 114.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

Cases: 3,189
Variables: 33
Record Length: 114
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Land, Kenneth C., Glenn Deane, and Judith R. Blau. "Religious Pluralism and Church Membership: A Spatial Diffusion Model." *American Sociological Review* 52 (1991), 237-249.

Hargis, Peggy G. "In Search of the Golden Fleece: African-American Landholding in Georgia, 1874-1933" (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation). Athens, GA: University of Georgia, 1994.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES CUMULATIVE DATA FILE, 1952-1994 (ICPSR 8475)

COLLECTION CHANGES: For this update, 1,795 cases from the 1994 National Election Study were added to the 1952-1992 Cumulative File. In addition, a missing value recode for V1008 has been corrected in both the SAS and SPSS data definition statements. The value "0" is now set to missing for V1008. A 1994 Codebook Supplement is also now available in combination with the 1952-1992 machine-readable codebook, and as a separate file (Part 3).

NOTE: (1) This file contains only a subset of the variables from the total American National Election Study series. Variables selected for inclusion were those most central to the research program of the election studies and which appeared in at least three of the surveys. Variables have been recoded to be consistent across the time span. (2) This collection is documented by two codebooks: (a) the seventh ICPSR release, which covered cases from 1952-1992 and had been previously available in hardcopy format only, and (b) the 1994 Codebook Supplement. For this eighth version, the documentation supplied with Part 1 of this collection includes BOTH the 1994 Codebook Supplement and the 1952-1992 codebook in one file. Part 3 contains the 1994 Codebook Supplement only.

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 39,251 Variables: 723 Record Length: 909 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 76	Part 3: 1994 Codebook Supplement Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 37.0: AWARENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF MAASTRICHT AND THE FUTURE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, MARCH-APRIL 1992 (ICPSR 9847)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Full machine-readable documentation, including bivariate frequency tables, and SAS data definition statements have been added to the collection. A bound, hardcopy version of the documentation is also available for purchase.

NOTE: (1) This collection also contains data from respondents in Norway. These respondents answered many of the same questions posed to those living in the 12 member nations of the European Community. (2) 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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 14,082 Variables: 672 Record Length: 785 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 80
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Documentation: machine-readable or bound hard copy (price not available at press time)

Kenneth G. Manton

NATIONAL LONG-TERM CARE SURVEY, 1982-1989 (ICPSR 9681)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1982-1984 (Part 1) were added to this collection, so that data from all years of this survey (1982, 1984, and 1989) are present. These files were produced by the Center for Demographic Studies, Duke University. Newly created variables link the three surveys. In addition, the original parts have been renumbered so that the data appear

in chronological order. The Medicare files previously released (now Parts 18-22) were updated, and Medicare records for 1982-1990 were added (Parts 2-15).

NOTE: (1) All Medicare data for LTCS participants were supplied to the Center for Demographic Studies (CDS) by the Health Care Financing Administration. CDS has not altered the data except to blank out or remove confidential fields and to change packed decimal, integer binary, zoned decimal, and EBCDIC formats into ASCII character formats. (2) The data for Medicare Part B 1983 Public-Use Data (Part 7) are 25 percent incomplete. (3) The user should be cautioned that the 1989 variables in Part 24, the Analytic File, are the product of analytic decisions by the investigators. (4) A version of the 1982-1984 data produced by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) is also available as **National Long-Term Care Survey, 1982-1984 (ICPSR 8654)**.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 19 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: UNDOCCHK.PR/FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1982-1984 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 25,401 Variables: approx. 3,687 Record Length: 7,102 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Medicare Part A 1982 Public-Use Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,668 Variables: 55 Record Length: 280 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Medicare Part A 1983 Public-Use Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 15,734 Variables: 55 Record Length: 280 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Codebook for Medicare Part A 1982 and 1983 Data, Vol. I: Inpatient, Skilled Nursing Facility, and Christian Science Data Record Length: 80
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Part 5: Codebook for Medicare Part A 1982 and 1983 Data, Vol. II: Home Health Data Record Length: 80	Part 6: Medicare Part B 1982 Public-Use Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 129,554 Variables: 32 Record Length: 108 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 7: Medicare Part B 1983 Public-Use Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 95,873 Variables: 32 Record Length: 108 Records Per Case: 1	Part 8: Codebook for Medicare Part B 1982 and 1983 Public-Use Data Record Length: 80
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Part 9: Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS): 1984 Public-Use Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 145,014
Variables: 74
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS): 1986 Public-Use Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 167,476
Variables: 74
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 13: Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS): 1988 Public-Use Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 191,315
Variables: 74
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 15: Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS): 1990 Public-Use Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 213,811
Variables: 74
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 17: 1989 Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,565
Variables: approx. 1,594
Record Length: 4,416
Records Per Case: 1

Part 19: Hospice Medicare Data, 1988-1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 473
Variables: 40
Record Length: 151
Records Per Case: 1

Part 21: Outpatient Medicare Data, 1988-1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 140,790
Variables: 40
Record Length: 162
Records Per Case: 1

Part 10: Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS): 1985 Public-Use Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 161,033
Variables: 74
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 12: Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS): 1987 Public-Use Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 180,218
Variables: 74
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 14: Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS): 1989 Public-Use Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 202,418
Variables: 74
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 16: Codebook for Medicare Automated Data Retrieval System (MADRS) 1984-1990 Data
Record Length: 102

Part 18: Home Health Aides Medicare Data, 1988-1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20,666
Variables: 38
Record Length: 149
Records Per Case: 1

Part 20: Inpatient Medicare Data, 1988-1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 35,180
Variables: 52
Record Length: 231
Records Per Case: 1

Part 22: Medicare Payments Data, 1988-1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 31,656
Variables: 37
Record Length: 87
Records Per Case: 1

Part 23: Codebook for 1988-1991 Medicare Data, Parts 18-22
Record Length: 80

Part 24: Analytic File, 1982, 1984, 1989 LTC Surveys
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 30,308
Variables: approx. 322
Record Length: 429
Records Per Case: 1

Part 14: Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1992
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 35,318
Variables: 348
Record Length: 782
Records Per Case: 1

Part 15: SPSS Export File for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1992
Record Length: 80

Part 16: SAS Data Definition Statements for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1992
Record Length: 75

Part 17: Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1993
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 33,579
Variables: 362
Record Length: 828
Records Per Case: 1

Part 18: SPSS Export File for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1993
Record Length: 80

Part 19: SAS Data Definition Statements for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1993
Record Length: 75

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice

DRUG USE FORECASTING IN 24 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987-1993 (ICPSR 9477)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data and documentation for 1991 and 1992 (Parts 11 and 14) were revised and were also augmented with juvenile data. In addition, data for 1993 (Part 17) are now available. Machine-readable documentation, SPSS and SAS data definition statements (Parts 13, 16, and 19), and SPSS export files (Parts 12, 15, and 18) were prepared for all three years.

NOTE: (1) SPSS export files are available for all data files except Parts 3 and 6. (2) Data collection instruments are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image (Parts 3, 6, and 8) and Logical Record Length with SPSS export files and SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 11: Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 34,720
Variables: 303
Record Length: 642
Records Per Case: 1

Part 12: SPSS Export File for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1991
Record Length: 80

Part 13: SAS Data Definition Statements for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1991
Record Length: 75

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The following data files have been added to this collection: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1993 (Part 81), with corresponding SPSS and SAS data definition statements (Part 247); Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1993 (Part 82), with corresponding SPSS and SAS data definition statements (Part 248); and Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1993 (Part 79), with corresponding SPSS and SAS data definition statements (Part 245).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 75 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Part 79: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1993
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,195
Variables: 1,453
Record Length: 3,955
Records Per Case: 1

Part 81: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1993
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,984
Variables: 156
Record Length: 298
Records Per Case: 1

Part 82: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1993
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,195
Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 3,484
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

Federal Election Commission

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: SPSS and SAS data definition statements (Parts 575-578) and a machine-readable codebook (Part 572) have been produced by ICPSR for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files per state + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/
DDEF.ICPSR

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

Part 572: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 575: SPSS Data Definition Statements for "A" Records
Record Length: 80

Part 576: SAS Data Definition Statements for "A" Records
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Part 577: SPSS Data Definition Statements for "B" Records
Record Length: 80

Part 578: SAS Data Definition Statements for "B" Records
Record Length: 80

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: SAS and SPSS data definition statements (Parts 2552–2555) and a machine-readable codebook (Part 2551) have been produced by ICPSR for this collection.

NOTE: (1) Each state will have one “A” record and up to 49 “B” records when complete (if a state’s population does not include a specific race or Hispanic origin characteristic, there will be no file for that characteristic). (2) STF 4B files are periodically being released by the Census Bureau. Users should consult CDNet for specific part information and to determine availability of files from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files per state + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Part 2551: Codebook
for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 2552: SPSS Data
Definition Statements
for “A” Records
Record Length: 80

Part 2553: SPSS Data
Definition Statements
for “B” Records
Record Length: 80

Part 2554: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for “A” Records
Record Length: 80

Part 2555: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for “B” Records
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: SAS and SPSS data definition statements (Parts 83–86)

have been produced by ICPSR for this collection.

NOTE: (1) STF 4C will have up to 50 separate files for all persons (“A” and “B” records) and race and Hispanic origin characteristics (“B” records only). If a state’s population does not include a special characteristic, there will be no data for that characteristic. (2) STF 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) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Part 83: SPSS Data
Definition Statements
for “A” Records
Record Length: 80

Part 84: SPSS Data
Definition Statements
for “B” Records
Record Length: 80

Part 85: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for “A” Records
Record Length: 80

Part 86: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for “B” Records
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY,
1992: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 6318)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation (Part 21) is now available for this collection.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + accompanying computer program

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 21: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Labor.
Bureau of Labor Statistics

**CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY,
1992: INTERVIEW SURVEY
(ICPSR 6372)**

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation (Part 25) is now available for this collection.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 20 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary + accompanying computer program

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 25: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

NOTE: The questionnaire is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

NOTE: The questionnaire is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

NOTE: The questionnaire is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

NOTE: The questionnaire is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Machine-readable documentation is now available for this collection.

NOTE: The questionnaire is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

Documentation: N/A

Gary King

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: A code value and corresponding label originally omitted from the codebook have now been added.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR

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

Part 53: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A

Gary King and Michael Laver,
Harvard University

ON PARTY PLATFORMS, MANDATES, AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING (ICPSR 1109)

SUMMARY: This study is a reanalysis of Ian Budge and Richard Hofferbert's 1990 APSR article. The authors successfully replicate the original analysis, critique the interpretation of the causal effects, estimate a model that loosens a key assumption, and find

that party platforms have small or nonexistent effects on government spending. The replication dataset includes Budge and Hofferbert's data that measure the relative frequency of many different issue areas mentioned in each party platform, as well as the spending figures in corresponding areas of the federal budget. Also included are programs to replicate Table 1 and Figure 1 in the article.

NOTE: These data are part of ICPSR's Publication-Related Archive and 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.

RELATED PUBLICATION:

King, Gary, and Michael Laver. "On Party Platforms, Mandates, and Government Spending." *American Political Science Review* 87, 3 (September 1993), 744-750.

Notes and Errata

Users of the **American National Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Study [Enhanced With 1992 and 1993 Data]** (ICPSR 6507) should be aware of errors for three respondents in Tennessee, for two variables. The two variables are Variable 617 (94PO: R's Senate Vote) and Variable 618 (94PO: R's Senate Vote — Party).

For voters in Tennessee, which had two Senate races in 1994 (one special and one regular), V617 and V618 should have been coded according to the respondent's vote in the regular Senate election. However, these variables were actually coded with the re-

spondent's first response, irrespective of whether or not the first response gave R's vote in the regular or the special Senate election. While in most cases the first response corresponded with the respondent's vote in the regular Senate election (candidate #13 or #16), in the case of three respondents it did not, and for these respondents the special Senate election vote was consequently erroneously coded (candidate #11a or #12a).

For respondents 2133 and 2780, the information about the regular Senate race could not be recovered. Therefore, they should be coded as missing data for Variables 617 and 618. For re-

spondent 2622, the respondent's vote for the Senate was for candidate #13 and not for candidate #12 (#12a), as appears in the data.

Please note that the description of **Detroit Area Study, 1989: Political Participation in the Detroit Area** (ICPSR 6410), announced in the September 1995 issue of the *Bulletin*, contained some inaccurate information. The data format for this collection is actually card image, and the correct file specifications are as follows: Variable count: 528; Record length: 80; Records per case: 9.

ICPSR Announces New Policy on Data Media and Distribution

On October 14, 1995, the ICPSR Council unanimously approved the following policy statement, of which an important element is the following:

On July 1, 1996, ICPSR will no longer provide 9-track tape reels or IBM 3480 tape cartridges except by special arrangement. Fees and long delays should be anticipated under these arrangements.

ICPSR will work with any member experiencing technical or financial difficulty adapting to this change of media and technology until a mutually satisfactory solution is reached. A paramount goal is that no researcher and no student will be disenfranchised by ICPSR's transition to new media.

1. ICPSR intends to continue providing multiple media and technologies through which members can obtain copies of the datasets archived by ICPSR.
2. ICPSR will review and update its media offerings continually, as new media become available and as old media become obsolete. For example, in about two years, we expect to add service on the new Sony-Phillips 10x-capacity CD-ROM, and within five to seven years, as members have themselves shifted to the newer technology, that format will probably displace today's CD-ROM format from our offerings.
3. As ICPSR adds new media capabilities, old media will be phased out. This may eventually involve special service fees to cover increased costs for servicing old media. This is a matter of equity among the members, for ICPSR frequently incurs large costs subsidized by all members when we employ older technologies that become exponentially more expensive as fewer members need them. Mem-

bers will be given as much warning as is possible before a change is made, and a period for accommodation to the new mix of technologies will be provided afterwards.

4. ICPSR will work with any member experiencing technical or financial difficulty adapting to this change of media and technology until a mutually satisfactory solution is reached. A paramount goal is that no researcher and no student will be disenfranchised by ICPSR's transition to new media.

5. It is in the interests of all members of ICPSR to take full advantage of the data transfer capabilities afforded by FTP. Accordingly, ICPSR is committed to making the bulk of its collection available for FTP by June 30, 1996. At present, data from more than 70 percent of the studies and about 40 percent of the megabytes in ICPSR's collection (not including the 1990 Census) are available for FTP. A list of FTPable datasets may be obtained from ICPSR's World Wide Web Homepage (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>) or by direct access to the ICPSR gopher: [gopher://gopher.icpsr.umich.edu/00/ Archival_Holdings/Alternative_Media/ FTP](gopher://gopher.icpsr.umich.edu/00/Archival_Holdings/Alternative_Media/FTP). Members are strongly urged to use FTP whenever and wherever possible.

6. Making the data available for FTP is the essential step in order for ICPSR to be able to offer the additional services indicated below. For a period, we may look as if we are primarily an FTP service. That will change, but in the interim, members will have access to the data by FTP if in no other way.

7. FTP is not and cannot be the answer for the needs of all members. Many members do not now have sufficient on-line storage to handle the volume of data that they presently order from ICPSR, and local networks are sometimes not fast enough to handle the volume of data that would have to be received from ICPSR. Whether or not members and/or ICPSR will eventually incur usage fees for FTP trans-

missions remains a question. Therefore, ICPSR will continue to strive to offer choices of physical media in addition to FTP services.

8. This summer ICPSR expects to add to CDNet the option to order custom CD-ROMs. This feature will allow Official Representatives to order a variety of datasets to be delivered on CD-ROM, much as orders are now placed for data to be supplied on magnetic tape. The discs will have much larger capacities than tapes, of course, and they will be far better suited to the emerging desktop and server environment. ICPSR will allocate each member a fixed number of free blank writable discs, according to membership category, and charge the cost of additional discs.

9. This summer ICPSR will begin the preparation of a series of CD-ROMs containing all of the studies newly added to the archive. These CD-ROMs will be issued periodically, probably quarterly. They will be sent automatically to all ORs. They will be supported by standard cataloguing tools to enable datasets to be readily located as the collection of periodic CD-ROMs expands. They will contain a wide variety of studies linked only by their dates of release; they will not be coherent substantive packages like the CD-ROMs we have previously produced and will continue to produce. Further, they will provide minimal user support, in contrast to the CD-ROMs already in the ICPSR offerings; for example, they may not provide SAS and SPSS data definition statements for all studies, example setups, or extensive READ.ME files. They will simply be large substitutes for tapes. For the most part, documentation will still have to be ordered through CDNet and sent through the mails. There will be no charge for these CD-ROMs. Note that, compared to delivery of data by FTP, this will be a very slow service. Release of these CD-ROMs will follow by weeks or even months

the release of the data for FTP. We will accumulate studies until a CD-ROM would be nearly filled, and then we will begin a production process, including mastering of the CD-ROM and mass pressing of copies by a contractor. Shipping will add more time. Recognizing these inevitable delays, members needing faster access to newly-released studies should prepare to use FTP services.

10. ICPSR also hopes to offer members the option to order datasets through CDNet on 8mm tape cassettes written in the Exabyte standard, if demand warrants. Members will be allocated a fixed number of free cassettes, according to membership category, and charged the cost of additional cassettes.

11. On July 1, 1996, ICPSR will no longer provide 9-track tape reels or IBM 3480 tape cartridges except by special arrangement. ***Fees and long delays should be anticipated under these arrangements.***

12. These fees will be used to offset the increased expenses incurred by ICPSR for purchase, maintenance, and staffing of a very small-scale tape copying facility when the University

of Michigan mainframe-based high-volume tape service disappears on July 1, 1996. As ICPSR is itself using 3480 cartridges as archival media, our ability to serve 3480 users will probably be greater than our ability to serve 9-track tape users, and the fees correspondingly lower. However, we will not have the capacity to produce 3480 cartridges in anything remotely like the volume that we have handled in the past.

13. The prime result of this being a small-scale tape facility will be that turnaround times for tape orders are likely to be quite long. ICPSR will begin to shift tape production facilities as soon as possible, in order to save money on the Michigan mainframe, with the likely result that ORs will see lengthening times for delivery of data on tape even before July 1, 1996. In addition, the internal project to migrate datasets from tapes to in-house magnetic disks must take priority over any other usage of tape facilities. We will work to avoid delays in tape services to members, but they may be inevitable.

14. Members are urged to avoid ordering extraordinary quantities of tapes in anticipation of the July 1, 1996, dead-

line. Doing so would be a disservice to the entire membership, and it would further lengthen the already-long delays anticipated this spring for those members who ***must*** order tapes.

15. We are open to offering new media and to adopting new technologies. In a number of surveys of the community in recent years, other media have been suggested, often by rather small groups of users. Sometimes a small group is the leading edge of a large wave. If you believe that we ought to be investigating removable hard disks, DAT tapes, or other media, please let us know.

16. We want to hear from you, not only now but also as you work your way with us through these changes. Please ask us for help and let us know when and where you are having problems. Comments on this policy may be directed to the Executive Director, Richard Rockwell, ICPSR, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, USA (richard@icpsr.umich.edu). Negotiations concerning special arrangements for continued tape services may be initiated with Janet Vavra, Technical Director, at the same address.

ICPSR Council Policy on Serial Data Collections

The following policy was adopted by Council at its June 1995 meeting:

ICPSR has a commitment to acquire new versions of or additions to a large number of data collections. Some of these data are serial collections like Voter Registration in the U.S. or Balance of Payment Statistics. Other collections have nothing in common except the source, like SETUPS or Detroit Area Studies. Some of these series have traditionally been produced by ICPSR from original source materials like election returns and other pub-

lic record documents. What the various collections have in common is their lasting value to the social science research community. Currently, around 100 series have this status, although not all are currently producing new data.

The commitment to maintain a series accomplishes several purposes. The academic community can count on the availability of a series for future research from a reliable archival source. Furthermore, to the extent necessary, a long series of data will be made continuously accessible through the

ICPSR archive, which eventually may be the only source of compatible, documented data for a series.

Within ICPSR, a standing commitment avoids separate evaluations of the qualities of or demand for each addition. Each new set of data in a series is automatically in the queue in the ICPSR Archive. A standing commitment, however, does not determine the priority of these serial data in competition with all the other sets of data coming to the Archive. The demand for and use of some serial data is greater than for others; updating some

series is quite simple and updating for others extremely costly.

In these circumstances the Council has approved several guidelines for maintaining the serial collections:

Whenever possible, acquire new versions of the series from reliable sources such as scholars or vendors rather than doing original data production at ICPSR. There are several trade-offs at stake here. If high-quality, well-documented data are acquired in this way, it can be a great cost saving to ICPSR. (If the ICPSR Archive ends up substantially doing the work over, this arrangement is less attractive.)

Depending on outside sources for updating ICPSR collections, however, delays the acquisition and distribution of additions to the series. Both scholars and vendors want to use their data for some period of time prior to releasing it for free use by others. It is appropriate for ICPSR to exchange some delay in acquisition for high-quality data at low cost.

There is, nevertheless, understandable pressure from the potential users to provide additions to a series promptly, but ICPSR cannot satisfy this demand from all potential users for all data. Resources are too scarce to contemplate that level of service.

In an effort to guarantee some level of serial collection updating, the Council has authorized efforts to generate "endowed" funds to support the maintenance of serial data collections. The feasibility of endowing archival activities is unclear, but funds dedicated to the updating of one or more serial collections is a straightforward solution to the problem of assigning budgetary priorities to cope with delayed acquisition. In the absence of substantial funds to maintain the serial collections, ICPSR will need to delay updating and perhaps occasionally abandon underutilized collections.

Council has also authorized joint purchase of data resources in cooperation with research scholars and member institutions. Under such

agreements as the staff may recommend, ICPSR will endeavor to locate reputable suppliers of data series and share the purchase price with researchers and/or institutions, as a means of stretching scarce data acquisition resources and simultaneously reducing the time lag of updating series solely with ICPSR funds. Equitable arrangements for release of data purchased in this manner to both joint purchasers and the general membership will be negotiated in each instance.

In the short run, the ICPSR Archive will update as many series as possible when new data become available. In the longer run, ICPSR will attempt to make financially sound arrangements for maintaining growing and increasingly valuable collections of social science data.

(Note: See page 16 for a listing of ICPSR's serial data holdings.)

IASSIST96: "Weaving the Web of Social Science Research, Data, and Support"

**Radisson Metrodome Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Wednesday, May 15, 1996–Friday, May 17, 1996
Workshops on Saturday, May 18, 1996**

The International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) brings together researchers, data producers, data archivists, data librarians, and support staff to explore the changing roles and relationships among those who work with social science data. New technologies for creating, storing, accessing, and analyzing data have opened up new opportunities, new solutions, and new problems in working with data. Changes in the economic and political climate around the world have raised new expectations, new concerns, and new possibilities in terms of what data are collected and how they are used. Researchers are exploring data using new tools and techniques and are searching for means of effectively using these methods in an instructional setting.

IASSIST96 provides a forum for the exploration of the needs, aspirations, and constraints facing the data community and is an opportunity to determine how we can collaborate to strengthen that community. To facilitate this discussion, the conference will also provide a one-day overlap with the Computing in the Social Sciences 1996 conference, during which joint sessions will be held (May 15).

Further information on IASSIST96 will become available on the Web: <http://www.ssc.upenn.edu/iassist96/>, which also can be accessed through the IASSIST Homepage: <http://datalib.library.ualberta.ca:80/iassist/>.

More Studies Available for FTP

At press time, over 2,700 collections—more than 80 percent of the titles in the archive—were available for FTP. The data migration from tape storage to magnetic disk is expected to be complete by July 1, 1996. A definitive list of current online studies can be obtained by typing "/help ftp" at the prompt in the new version of CDNet.

Forthcoming. . .

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

- **Study of Consumer Purchases in the United States, 1935–1936** (full expenditure data for urban and rural families)
- **Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer 5**

- **Evaluating the Incapacitative Benefits of Incarcerating Drug Offenders in Los Angeles and Maricopa [Arizona] Counties, 1986 and 1990**
- **Firearms, Violence, and Youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991**
- **Expanded United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1946–1968 Terms**
- **Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Access to Care, Calendar Year 1993 [United States]**
- **National Crime Victimization Surveys: National Sample, 1992–1994**
- **Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1994**

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

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times during each academic year (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 of activities occurring at ICPSR and at other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.



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