

Panel Study of Income Dynamics

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The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), begun in 1968, is a longitudinal study of a representative sample of U.S. individuals (men, women, and children) and the family units in which they reside. It emphasizes the dynamic aspects of economic and demographic behavior, but its content is broad, including sociological and psychological measures. As a consequence of low attrition rates and the success of recontact efforts, the sample size has grown dramatically in recent years, from about 7,000 core households in 1990 to almost 8,700 in 1995. As of 1995, the PSID had collected information about more than 50,000 individuals spanning as much as 28 years of their lives. The study is conducted at the Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

The Sample

Starting with a national sample of 5,000 U.S. households in 1968, the PSID has reinterviewed individuals from those households every year since that time, whether or not they are living in the same dwelling or with the same people. Adults have been followed as they have grown older, and children have been observed as they advance through childhood and into adulthood, forming family units of their own. Information about the original 1968 sample individuals and their current co-residents (spouses, cohabitators, children, and anyone else living with them) is collected each year. In 1990, a representative national sample of 2,000 Latino households, differentially sampled to provide adequate numbers of Puerto Rican, Mexican-

American, and Cuban-Americans, was added to the PSID database.

Sponsorship

Funding has come from a number of government agencies and foundations. While the PSID's original funder was the Office of Economic Opportunity, today the National Science Foundation is the major funder, with additional funding coming from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Department of Health and Human Services; the Department of Labor; the National Institute on Aging; and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Data Collection and Content

Interviewing has been conducted on an annual basis, and the data files contain the full span of information collected over the course of the study. The PSID provides a wide variety of information about both families and their individual members, plus some information about the areas where they live. The central focus of the data is economic and demographic, with substantial detail on income sources and amounts, employment, family composition changes, and residential location. Content of a more sociological or psychological nature is also included in some waves of the study. Information gathered in the survey applies to the circumstances of the family unit as a whole (e.g., type of housing) or to particular persons in the family unit (e.g., age, earnings). While some information is collected about all individuals in the family unit, the greatest level of detail is ascertained for the primary adults heading the family unit.

Core Questions

Maintaining the comparability of the data throughout time is crucial for a panel study. Over the years, the general design and content of the study have remained largely unchanged. The central focus is on income sources and amounts, employment, family composition changes, and demographic events. See Table 1 for a list of the major core topics. Beginning in 1985, comprehensive retrospective fertility and marriage histories of individuals in the households have been assembled. Other important topics covered by the PSID include housing and food expenditures, housework time, and health status. (See Hill, 1992, for more detailed information about the data collected in the PSID.)

Supplements to the PSID

In the early years, respondents were asked about their housing and neighborhood characteristics, child care, achievement motivation, job training, and retirement plans. In more recent years, special topics include extensive supplements on education, military combat experience, health, kinship networks, and wealth (Table 2). A series of health supplements funded by the National Institute on Aging in the

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Table 1: Core Topics in the PSID

- Income sources and amounts
- Poverty status
- Public assistance in the form of food or housing
- Other financial matters (e.g., taxes, inter-household transfers)
- Family structure and demographic measures (e.g., marital events; birth and adoptions; children forming households)
- Labor market work (e.g., employment status, work/unemployment/vacation/sick time; occupation, industry; work experience)
- Housework time
- Housing (e.g., own/rent, house value/rent payment, size)
- Geographic mobility (e.g., when and why moved; where Head grew up; all states Head has lived in)
- Socio-economic background (e.g., education, ethnicity, religion, military service; parents' education, occupation, poverty status)
- Health (e.g., general health status; disability)

early 1990s contain a rich set of questions regarding the health of family members aged 55 and above: general health status, activities of daily living, nursing home stays, home-based care episodes, and major health expenditures. This set of questions, combined with the 1990 RAND Health supplement, provide extensive coverage over a six-year period of the health status of older PSID family unit members. In 1993–1994, the annual Health Care Burden Supplement focused on health care expenditures of the elderly and the extent to which family members spent either time or money taking care of their parents.

File Structure of the PSID Data

Before 1990, PSID main files for each interviewing wave consisted of a Cross-Year Family-Individual Response File, a Cross-Year Family-Individual Nonresponse File, and a Cross-Year Family File. Cross-Year Family-Individual Response and Nonresponse files had an identical file structure: one contained records for all individuals who are members of PSID family units interviewed in the most recent interviewing wave, while the other contained information for all individuals who were members of families interviewed in the past but

who had attrited in the most recent wave. The Cross-Year Family-Individual File stored both individual-level variables and family-level variables collected in the most current wave and in past waves. The Cross-Year Family File contained only family-level variables.

File Structure for the 1990 Wave and Beyond. Beginning with the 1990 data, the record format of the cross-year files exceeded the maximum allowed on most computing systems, and, consequently, a new file structure for the PSID data was developed. This new file format consists of separate, single-year files with family-level data collected in each wave (i.e., 23 family files for data collected from 1968 through 1990), and one cross-year individual file with individual-level data collected from 1968 to the most recent interviewing wave.

In this new scheme, each *family file* contains one record for each family interviewed in the specified year. The records in each file are identified by the Family ID for that year, are sorted by that variable, and contain the family-level variables collected in that year. The *cross-year individual file* contains one record for each person ever in a PSID family through the current year. The records in the cross-year individual file are identified by 1968 Family

ID and Person Number and are sorted by these variables. The file also contains the Family ID of the family with which the person was associated in each year. The cross-year individual file contains all individual-level variables for 1968 through the current year.

With the new file structure, a moderate amount of data management is required to merge the family files with the individual file to create a traditional PSID cross-year family-individual file. The advantage of this new file format is that the files require the minimum amount of storage space. Since each file is considerably smaller than the traditional cross-year family-individual file, the PSID data in this new file format are less demanding of computing resources. This new file structure also allows users to extract a subsample of individuals or families and the variables of interest to create a substantially smaller file to work with from the beginning of the data analysis process.

Special Supplemental Files

Several special files, each with detailed information about a particular topic collected over the years, are released separately, either because the size of the files makes them too cumbersome for storage on the study's main files or because of the unique nature of the data. Most of these files are public-release files, but some are restricted files that require analysts to sign a special contract with the University of Michigan to assure the confidentiality of the PSID respondents. See Table 3 for a listing of such files.

The **Work History Files** contain detailed information about employment and unemployment and the timing of those events. The **Relationship File** clarifies the crude relationships available on the main PSID file in early years as well as relating all pairs of individuals associated with a given family. Also included on this file are variables showing co-residence status for pairs of individuals for each year from 1968 through 1985. This file identifies the blood, marital, or cohabitational relationships between each pair of in-

dividuals who were members of family units that descended from a common, original 1968 family unit. The **Time and Money Transfers File** provides information regarding transfers, in the form of time and money, between a PSID family unit and other persons during the 1987 calendar year.

The **Demographic History Files**—Ego-Alter File, Childbirth and Adoption History File, and Marriage History File—provide details about the event and timing of each childbirth, adoption, and marriage for PSID family members. The Ego-Alter File also provides retrospective data collected in 1985 on substitute-parenting events and usage of public assistance programs. Data on these files are structured in a one-record-per-event format to facilitate event-history analysis, and the information is up-to-date as of the most recent interviewing wave.

A series of health supplements between 1990 and 1995 provides information on health status and health expenditures of the elderly and of their parents. The **1990 Telephone Health Supplement** contains detailed data on health care costs and utilization for heads and wives aged 65 and over. It also has information about health services provided or available to the elderly, such as nursing care, transportation, and meals. The **1990 Self-Administered Health Supplement** contains information about health status, health-care coverage, and long-term care coverage of heads and wives aged 50 and above. The **1991 Parent Health Supplement** has extensive data about the health status and health care utilization experience of the parents and parents-in-law of the head of the family. Questions about parents' ability to care for themselves, as well as their housing, income, and assets, were included in this supplement.

The **Census Extract Files** contain a subset of the Census data, and the **Geocode Match Files** contain the identifiers necessary to link the main PSID data to the Census data. This linkage allows the addition of data on neighborhood characteristics for the

Table 2: Other Major Supplemental Topics

- Housing and neighborhood characteristics (1968–1972, 1975, 1977–1987)
- Achievement motivation (1972)
- Child care (1977)
- Job training and job acquisition (1978)
- Retirement plans (1981–1983)
- Health—health status, health expenditures, health care of the elderly and parent's health (1986, 1990, 1991, 1993–1995)
- Kinship—financial situation of parents, time and money help to and from parents (1980, 1988)
- Wealth—assets, savings, pension plans, fringe benefits (1984, 1989, 1994)
- Education—grade failure, private/public school, extracurricular activities, school detention, special education, Head Start Programs, criminal offense (1995)
- Military combat experience (1994)

geographic areas in which panel individuals and families reside to the already rich socioeconomic variables collected in the PSID. Because the Geocode Match data are highly sensitive (usually pinpointing the census tract in which families lived), this information is available only under special contractual conditions designed to protect the anonymity of respondents.

Death Index File. The PSID has gathered substantial amounts of new information about the **fact and date of death** of many former PSID respondents through 1993–1995 efforts to re-contact former respondents and through use of the National Death Index of the U.S. Public Health Service. The resulting information on month and year of death will eventually be integrated into public-release individual cross-year files. A preliminary version, current through 1994 interviewing, is available as a separate file to researchers who request it.

As part of its 1990 interviewing wave, and in conjunction with an NIA-funded program project directed by Lee Lillard, the RAND Corporation, and Linda Waite (now at the University of Chicago), PSID staff asked individuals age 55 or older who were living in PSID households and who indicated they were Medicare beneficiaries to sign permission forms for access to Medicare claim records between 1984 and 1990. Those who agreed were asked to renew

that permission verbally in 1991 through 1995 for Medicare claims made in those years. When combined with questionnaire information on out-of-pocket medical expenditures and the long time-series of core PSID information, the resulting Medicare Record Data should be quite valuable for a number of studies of the health and well-being of the elderly. Given their sensitivity, these data will be released to outside analysts only under special contractual conditions.

Data Dissemination and Use

Comprehensive documentation is prepared and made available to the public along with the data files. Since the start of the study, the PSID data and documentation have been distributed by ICPSR on magnetic tape and will soon be available from ICPSR via FTP. Since 1987, the data have also been distributed on CD-ROM. PSID data files, documentation, bibliography, *Newsletters*, and SAS and SPSS examples for data extraction are also available to users, at no cost, via the Internet. The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the PSID homepage is:

<http://www.umich.edu/~psid/>

PSID staff members assist data users with issues concerning the data and questions about analysis through a User Help-Desk: PSID_staff@umich.edu.

The PSID data files have been disseminated widely throughout the United States and to numerous foreign countries. There are more than one thousand articles, papers, and other publications based upon the data.

The 1968–1992 PSID CD-ROM

Data for Waves 1–25 (1968–1992) of the PSID are now available from ICPSR on CD-ROM, with full documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Contents of the CD-ROM include:

- *PSID Bibliography*
- Single-year family files for each of 25 years
- Cross-year individual file for 25 years
- 1988 Time and Money Transfers File
- 1990 Health—Self-Administered Questionnaire
- 1990 Health—Telephone Health Questionnaire
- 1991 Parent Health Supplement
- 1985–1992 Childbirth and Adoption History File
- 1985–1992 Marriage History File

Interested users can obtain the CD-ROM (ICPSR 7439—CD0011) at the following prices: \$30 to users at ICPSR member institutions, \$55 to users at academic institutions that are not members of ICPSR, or \$105 to users at non-academic institutions.

Key Contributions of the PSID to the Knowledge Base

The PSID was founded to study poverty and the effect of the War on Poverty on family economic well-being. At that time it was widely believed that unemployment was the most important reason for poverty and economic distress. Probably the most important finding in the early years, and one that shaped later data collection, was the finding that family structure changes such as divorce were as important to family well-being as unemployment. In particular, it was discov-

ered that the income of women declined nearly 30 percent and their income relative to needs declined by 6.7 percent following divorce, while the income of men declined less and their income relative to needs increased 16.7 percent (Hoffman, 1977; Duncan and Hoffman, 1985).

The PSID expanded to its present focus on family structure and dynamics as well as income, wealth, and expenditures. Wealth and health are other important contributors to individual and family well-being that have been the focus of the PSID in recent years. Other findings include the following:

1. *Influences of Family History.* There are several key findings in the demographic literature that could not have been obtained without longitudinal data following parents and children over a long period of time. These include the finding that parental divorce is bad for kids (e.g., McLanahan and Sandefur, 1994) and teenage childbearing is bad for the young mother (e.g., Hoffman et al., 1993), and that neighborhoods have effects on children's development independent of family characteristics (Brooks-Gunn et al., 1993). Intergenerational transfers and mobility are key issues addressed by the PSID because of its longitudinal nature.

2. *Long-Term Social Impacts on Health.* In the health literature, researchers have found that the social environment of marriage decreases men's and women's risks of mortality, even taking positive selection into marriage into account (Lillard and Waite, 1995). Other work has examined the contribution of employment factors and personal health behaviors on mortality (e.g., Wolfe and Haveman, 1983; Haveman et al., 1994). Physical and environmental hazards lead to deterioration in men's and women's health status, net of other factors, and smoking has been found to be consistently harmful to health.

3. *Income and Balance Sheet Dynamics.* A recent important finding is that, compared with the older generation, the younger generation has experi-

enced a slowdown in the attainment of middle-class status and financial independence from their parents (Duncan, Boisjoly, and Smeeding, 1995). For example, 42 percent of young men who turned 30 in 1989–1992 had attained middle-class earnings, compared with 60 percent of those who turned 30 in 1977–1988. This decline in upward mobility has been uniform across all demographic groups. In addition, the PSID is now being used to address the puzzle of the low savings rate in the United States.

Major Activities in the Last Five Years

In the last five years (1990–1995), the PSID undertook five major key initiatives: (1) studies of data quality; (2) a recontact initiative; (3) coding of census tract, mortality, and relationships; (4) supplements on wealth and health; and (5) early file release through the Internet. These initiatives have increased the cumulative response rate of the PSID, shown its continuing value as representing the U.S. population; added enormously to the stock of knowledge about important areas such as health and wealth; added detailed information on the residential areas in which respondents live, on mortality, and on relationships among family members; and increased the accessibility of the data to users.

New Directions

While many of the uses for which the PSID has become known could not have been anticipated in 1968, today we see that, given the enormous value of the dataset and funding limitations for conducting new studies, the data will become even more widely used in the future.

Through supplements on intergenerational transfers, health and aging, wealth, and child development, and through its proposed immigrant supplement, in the next few years the PSID will have information of interest to an entire new generation of researchers that will inform policy and theory for the foreseeable future. □

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Wolfe, Barbara, and Robert Haveman (1983). "Time Allocation, Market Work, and Changes in Female Health." *American Economic Review* 73:134-140.

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Wei-Jun J. Yeung is Research Investigator at the Survey Research Center and a co-Investigator on the PSID. Her research focuses on women's employment, fertility, family, poverty, and welfare dynamics, as well as intergenerational studies.

Frank P. Stafford, co-Director of the PSID, is Research Scientist at the Survey Research Center and Professor in the Department of Economics. His research experience includes comparative work with microdata studying labor supply, child care, and on-the-job training. His current research interests include household saving and human capital formation, time use, international technology flows, and the impact of monetary policy on household spending and portfolio adjustment.

Table 3: Special PSID Supplemental Files

File Name	Public Release File	Available through ICPSR	Available via Internet
Ego-Alter File, 1985	Yes	Yes	No
Work-History File, 1984-1985; 1984-1986; 1984-1987	Yes	Yes	No
Relationship File, 1968-1985	Yes	Yes	No
Time and Money Transfers File, 1988	Yes	Yes	No
Childbirth and Adoption History File, 1985-1992	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marriage History File, 1985-1992	Yes	Yes	Yes
Telephone Health Supplement, 1990	Yes	Yes	Yes
Self-Administered Health Supplement, 1990	Yes	Yes	Yes
Parent Health Supplement, 1991	Yes	Yes	Yes
Census Extract File, 1970; 1980; 1990 (Summer 1995)	Yes	Yes	No
Geocode Match File*	No	No	No

*Contact PSID staff member Terry Adams (313-763-6868) for more information on this file.

ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1996 (June 24–August 16)

First Session

(June 24–July 19)

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

Network Analysis (June 3–7)
Meta-Analysis (June 10–14)
Complex Discrete Data Analysis (June 17–21)
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis
(June 24–28)
Hierarchical Linear Models (July 8–12)
Use of Multiple Datasets for the Study of Aging
(July 15–19)
"LISREL" Models: Introduction (July 29–August 2)
"LISREL" Models: Intermediate (August 5–9)
Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
Information (August 12–16)

Second Session

(July 22–August 16)

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
Quantitative Analysis and the Study of Africa

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Data Visualization
Bayesian Modeling
Measurement in Social Science

*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.*

Data on diskette are provided on high density, MS-DOS format 3-1/2" diskettes. ORs can order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet. The following data collections have been released on diskette since the December 1995 *Bulletin*:

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1991 (ICPSR 6514). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00221]

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1992 (ICPSR 6513). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00220]

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973–1993 (ICPSR 6512). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00219]

Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior in a Midwest Metropolitan Area of the United States, 1967–1988 (ICPSR 9480). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00229, replaces D00047]

Data Collections From the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), 1995 (ICPSR 4003). ASCII text in one part [D00225]

Evaluating the Incapacitative Benefits of Incarcerating Drug Offenders in Los Angeles and Maricopa [Arizona] Counties, 1986 and 1990 (ICPSR 6374). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00223]

Firearms, Violence, and Youth in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, 1991 (ICPSR 6484). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00222]

Polish General Social Survey, 1992–1994 (ICPSR 6155). Data, documentation, SPSS data definition statements in English and Polish, frequencies addendum, and database management system [D00227–D00228]

Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00230, replaces D00060]

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1993 (ICPSR 9028). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00224]

Violent Offending by Drug Users: Longitudinal Arrest Histories of Adults Arrested in Washington, DC, 1985–1986 (ICPSR 6254).

Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00218]

Data on CD-ROM are supplied in uncompressed, ASCII form written to ISO 9660 standards. The following CD-ROM is now available from ICPSR:

Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1992 (Waves I–XXV) (ICPSR 7439). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [CD0011]. The CD-ROM contains:

- Single-year family files for each of 25 years (1968–1992)
- Cross-Year Individual File for 25 years (1968–1992)
- 1988 Time and Money Transfers File
- 1990 Health—Self-Administered Questionnaire
- 1990 Health—Telephone Health Questionnaire
- 1991 Parent Health Supplement
- 1985–1992 Childbirth and Adoption History File
- 1985–1992 Marriage History File
- PSID bibliography

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.

Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1993–1994: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data (FastTrack Subdirectory: Federal_Election_Commission/FOIA)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Diary Survey (FastTrack Subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_93:DRY)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Interview Survey (FastTrack Subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/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)

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

National Jail Census, 1993 (FastTrack Subdirectory: National_Jail_Census:93)

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)

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

*Edward O. Laumann, John H. Gagnon,
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NATIONAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL LIFE SURVEY, 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6647)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to collect extensive information on the sexual experiences and other social, demographic, attitudinal, and health-related characteristics of adults in the United States. Social background information was collected on cohabitational (including married) partners and sexual partners in the year before the survey. Both social and sexual data were collected on up to two of the respondents' most recent sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Major areas of investigation include sexual experiences such as number of sexual partners in given time periods, frequency of particular practices, and timing of various sexual events. The data cover childhood and adolescence, as well as adulthood. Other topics in the survey relate to sexual victimization, marriage and cohabitation, and fertility. Respondents were also queried about their physical health, including history of sexually transmitted diseases. Respondents' attitudes toward premarital sex, the appeal of particular practices such as oral sex, and levels of satisfaction with particular sexual relationships were also studied. Demographic items include race, education, political and religious affiliation, income, and occupation.

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized United States population aged 18–59 able to complete an interview in English.

SAMPLING: Multistage area probability sample designed to give each household an equal probability of inclusion. Two samples were obtained: a cross-sectional sample (3,159 cases), and an oversample (273 cases) intended to increase the number of Blacks and Hispanics in the study. Overall response rate was 78.6 percent of the

4,369 eligible respondents selected for inclusion in the study.

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: SAS Data
File Structure: rectangular	Definition Statements
Cases: 3,432	Record Length: 80
Variables: 1,634	
Record Length: 3,107	Part 3: Frequencies
Records Per Case: 1	Addendum
	Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Laumann, E.O., et al. *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1994.

Michael, Robert T., et al. *Sex in America: A Definitive Survey*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown, 1994.

Davis, James, and Tom W. Smith. *General Social Surveys, 1972–1990: Cumulative Codebook*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center, 1990.

Documentation: machine-readable only

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.

Sidney Verba, Kay Lehman Schlozman,
Henry E. Brady, and Norman Nie

AMERICAN CITIZEN PARTICIPATION STUDY, 1990 (ICPSR 6635)

SUMMARY: This study was designed to examine political and nonpolitical civic participation in the United States. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics, including their interest in politics and their party identification, voting status, and activity in community politics. In addition, respondents were asked about their campaign activities, including the kind of work they had done, and how much money and time they had contributed to campaigns for various elections. Respondents also provided information about their own personal experiences with government programs, as well as their opinions on national and social problems in the United States and why people in the United States aren't more active in politics. Demographic variables measured in this study include respondent's educational background, occupation, church activity and religious affiliation, race and ethnicity, age, gender, and union membership.

UNIVERSE: Adults 18 years and older in the United States.

SAMPLING: Clustered and stratified probability sample.

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.PR/
CONCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ MDATA.PR/
REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.PR

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

Part 1: Raw Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 2,517 Variables: 1,024 Record Length: 1,629 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Frequencies Record Length: 78 Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 78
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Part 4: SPSS Export File
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Verba, Sidney, Kay Lehman Schlozman,
and Henry E. Brady. *Voice and Equality:*

Civic Voluntarism in American Politics.
Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press,
1995.

Brady, Henry E., Sidney Verba, and Kay
Lehman Schlozman. "Beyond SES: A Resource Model of Political Participation." *American Political Science Review* 89 (1995), 271-294.

Schlozman, Kay Lehman, Sidney Verba,
and Henry E. Brady. "Participation's Not a Paradox: The View From American Activists." *British Journal of Political Science* 25 (1995), 1-36.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of
Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 3-PERCENT ELDERLY SAMPLE (ICPSR 6219)

SUMMARY: These data from the 1990 Census comprise a sample of households with at least one person 60 years and older, plus a sample of persons 60 years and older in group quarters. The data are grouped into housing variables and person variables. Housing variables include area type; state and area of residence; farm/nonfarm status; type of structure; year structure was built; vacancy and boarded-up status; number of rooms and bedrooms; presence or absence of a telephone; presence or absence of complete kitchen and plumbing facilities; type of sewage facilities; type of water source; type of heating fuel used; property value; tenure; year moved into house/apartment; type of household/family; type of group quarters; household language; number of persons in the household; number of persons and workers in the family; status of mortgage, second mortgage, and home equity loan; number of vehicles available; household income; sales of agricultural products; payments for rent; mortgage and property tax; condominium fees; mobile home costs; and cost of electricity, water, heating fuel, and flood/fire/hazard insurance. Person variables cover age, sex, relationship to householder, educational attainment, school enrollment, race, Hispanic origin, ancestry, language spoken at home, citizenship, place of birth, year of immigration, place of residence in 1985, marital status, number of children ever born, military service, mobility and per-

sonal care limitation, work limitation status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker, hours worked last week, weeks worked in 1989, usual hours worked per week, temporary absence from work, place of work, time of departure for work, travel time to work, means of transportation to work, total earnings, total income, wages and salary income, farm and nonfarm self-employment income, Social Security income, public assistance income, retirement income, and rent, dividends, and net rental income.

UNIVERSE: All households with at least one person 60 years and older, plus all persons 60 and older residing in group quarters.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

NOTE: (1) Parts 1 through 80 are revised files released by the Census Bureau in 1994. (2) The data are organized in a two-level hierarchy comprising housing records and person records. Housing records contain 114 variables. Person records have 125 variables. Each occupied housing unit is represented by a single housing record followed by one or more person records, one for each person in the household. Vacant housing units are represented by a single housing record without any attendant person records. Each person residing in group quarters is represented by a single housing record followed by a single person record. (3) Appendix G of the codebook (PUMS maps) is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR. (4) Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are documented in Part 84. Planning and Service Areas (PSAs) are documented in Part 85.

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

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

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

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states File Structure: hierarchical Record Length: 231	Part 80: Data Dictionary for All Parts Record Length: 80
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Part 81: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 80	Part 82: SPSS Data Definition Statements for All Parts Record Length: 80
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Part 83: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for All Parts
Record Length: 80

Part 84: Geographic
Equivalency File for
the Entire Nation
Record Length: 80

Part 85: Planning and Service
Area (PSA) Codes for the
Entire Nation
Record Length: 129

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY, JANUARY 1993: TOBACCO USE SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6641)

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

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/
MDATA.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 158,714
Variables: 328
Record Length: 504
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: price not available at
press time*

International Social Survey Program

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: ENVIRONMENT, 1993 (ICPSR 6640)

SUMMARY: The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. This collection contains data from Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany (East and West), Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, and the United States. Respondents were asked to comment on various topics regarding nature and the environment, including the role of science and scientific solutions to environmental problems, protection of the environment through higher prices of goods or higher taxes, and health issues like exposure to radiation and pollution. In addition, respondents were asked to estimate the effects of nuclear power stations, industrial air pollution, and pesticides used in farming on themselves, their families, and the environment. Additional information was elicited regarding measures respondents were taking to protect the environment, such as whether they drove, recycled, ate meat, lowered the heat when out (during the winter), and turned off lights when leaving a room. Demographic variables include respondent's gender, age, marital status, religion, and party affiliation, as well as education and occupation of the respondent and the respondent's parents and steady life-partner.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 years and older from 19 nations: Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany (East and West), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan (aged 16 and older), the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway (aged 16–79 years), the Philippines, Poland, Russia (aged 16 and older), Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and the United States (noninstitutionalized English-speaking only).

SAMPLING: Bulgaria: Two-stage cluster sample; Czech Republic: Multistage random sample; Germany (East): Random sample; Germany (West): Random sample; Great Britain: Stratified random probability sample; Hungary: Follow-up sample; Ire-

land: National random sample; Israel: Area probability sample; Italy: Probability sample with quotas; Japan: Two-staged stratified random sample; the Netherlands: Probability proportional to size sample; New Zealand: Systematic random sample; Northern Ireland: Stratified random probability sample; Norway: Simple random sample; Poland: National multistage random sample; Russia: Three-stage regionalized stratified address sample; Slovenia: Systematic multistage sample; Spain: Representative sample; United States: Three-stage NORC Master Sampling—full probability sample.

NOTE: Sampling information and data collection dates are not available for Canada or the Philippines.

RESTRICTIONS: These data were supplied by the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany. To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources, and to facilitate the exchange of information about research activities based on the Zentralarchiv's holdings, each user is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript to the Zentralarchiv. All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the Zentralarchiv should acknowledge that fact.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File	Part 2: SAS Data
File Structure: rectangular	Definition Statements
Cases: 26,522	Record Length: 80
Variables: 419	
Record Length: 576	Part 3: SPSS Export File
Records Per Case: 1	Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier

EURO-BAROMETER 42.0: THE FIRST YEAR OF THE NEW EUROPEAN UNION, NOVEMBER–DECEMBER 1994 (ICPSR 6518)

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 also focused on the image of politics in Italy, nutrition and the risk of getting cancer, and awareness of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO). EU matters covered included the powers, importance, and representativeness of the European Parliament, the protection of personal interests by the European Parliament, and the relative importance of European political policy areas in future elections. Respondents were also questioned on their awareness of outcomes in recent referenda for joining the EU. Questions on the image of politics in Italy included the respondent's awareness of politics in Italy and ratings of the political and economic situations in Italy. Regarding cancer risks, respondents rated 13 food items as increasing, decreasing, or causing no change in their risk of getting cancer. Respondents were also asked about their awareness of the ECHO logo; knowledge of ECHO's humanitarian assistance to the EU as a whole, to Rwanda, and to Yugoslavia; whether ECHO should increase its humanitarian assistance to non-EU countries; whether the EU, the United States, or Japan gives the most money for humanitarian assistance to non-EU countries; the most effective way for EU countries to give humanitarian assistance; and the level of involvement by the EU in distributing money for humanitarian aid. In France only, respondents were queried on their awareness and consumption of cola drinks. Demographic and other background information was gathered on the number of people residing in the home, region of residence, and occupation of the head of household, as well as the respondent's age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, religion, religiosity, subjective social class, and left-right political self-placement.

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, Finland, Sweden, and Austria.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

NOTE: (1) Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany. (2) 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): Question Q41 concerning nutrition and the risk of getting cancer. Questions Q56, Q57, Q58, Q60, and Q61 concerning the image of Italy. Questions Q74–Q79A concerning the European Parliament and future elections. Questions Q84–Q98 concerning cola drinks. Questions D4 and D5 on party preference and voting intention.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,677
Variables: 546
Record Length: 663
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

Documentation: \$5

Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EURO-BAROMETER 5: EUROPEAN UNION, NOVEMBER 1994 (ICPSR 6656)

SUMMARY: The fifth round of Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer surveys was carried out in Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia,

and the Ukraine. Respondents were asked questions that appeared in earlier surveys in this series. These included items on whether respondents felt that things in their country were going in the right or wrong direction, how the financial situation of their household had changed in the last year and how it might change in the next year, how they felt about the creation of a free market economy, how economic reforms were going in their country, how satisfied they were with the way democracy was developing, and how much respect there now was for human rights. They were also asked about their impressions of the aims and activities of the European Community after its name was changed to the European Union, which countries they believed their future was most closely tied to, whether their country or the European Union benefited most from the current relationship, their main sources of information about the activities of the Union, and which groups within their societies would likely benefit or lose out as ties between their country and the Union increased. Demographic data collected on participants include respondent's age, highest level of education completed, occupation, voting status, nationality/ethnic background, vote intention, sex, region, and income.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in 18 countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the Ukraine.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,834
Variables: 123
Record Length: 275
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Bogdan Cichomski and Zbigniew Sawinski

POLISH GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, 1992-1994 (ICPSR 6155)

SUMMARY: Conducted annually since 1992 by the Institute for Social Studies at the University of Warsaw, the Polish General Social Survey (PGSS) is designed to measure opinions and social characteristics of Polish society. The content of the survey changes somewhat from year to year, but core questions and the order in which they are asked have been kept intact, thus enabling comparative analyses across time. Some core PGSS questions replicate questions asked in the General Social Surveys of the United States and Germany. PGSS core variables include socioeconomic and demographic variables with an emphasis on stratification measures (occupation, labor force status, education, income) of respondents and their spouses and parents. In addition, there are attitudinal variables concerning political opinions and ideology, national spending, religious beliefs, social inequality, job and occupational values, tolerance, educational values, attitudes toward other countries, traditional sex roles, family issues, abortion, and homosexuality. Other variables gauge subjective well-being, social class identification, satisfaction with different spheres of life, and confidence in different public institutions. Respondents were also queried about their voting behavior, social interactions, religiosity, health, smoking, and drinking. Each year, additional topical modules of questions from the International Social Survey Program have been added: "Inequality II" (1992), "Environment" (1993), and "Family and Changing Gender Roles II" and "Sexual Behavior" (1994).

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized persons in Poland aged 18 years and older.

SAMPLING: Random multistage area sampling.

NOTE: (1) The Institute for Social Studies at the University of Warsaw has provided a database management system for this study, which runs under DOS. This software allows the user to produce subsets of PGSS variables and attendant data definition statements for MicroSIRIS and SPSS. The system may also be used to view frequencies of PGSS variables. (2) The machine-readable codebook for this

dataset is in English. A Polish-language codebook is available in hardcopy form only upon request from ICPSR. The data collection instruments are in Polish with English translations and are distributed in hardcopy form only.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments + machine-readable frequencies + accompanying computer program

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: Data File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 4,905 Variables: 617 Record Length: 1,244 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: SPSS Data Definition Statements with Polish Variable and Value Labels Record Length: 63
Part 3: Frequencies for Variables V0 through V200 Record Length: 79	Part 4: Frequencies for Variables V201 through V4115 Record Length: 122
Part 5: Database Management System (Binary Archive) Record Length: 256	Part 6: Database Management System (Executable DOS Program) Record Length: 256

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

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

MEDICARE CURRENT BENEFICIARY SURVEY, ACCESS TO CARE, CALENDAR YEAR 1993: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6637)

SUMMARY: This data collection is the third in a series of annual data releases from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) relating to beneficiary access to care (see also **Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Calendar Year 1991: [United States]** (ICPSR 6118) and **Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Access to Care, Calendar Year 1992: [United States]** (ICPSR 6332)). The MCBS is a continuous, multipurpose survey of a representative sample of the Medicare population, both

aged and disabled. The MCBS interviews provide a series of complementary data over time for each sample person on utilization of health services, medical care expenditures, health insurance coverage, sources of payment (public and private, including out-of-pocket payments), health status and functioning, and a variety of demographic and behavioral information, such as income, assets, living arrangements, family support, quality of life, sex, race, education, military service, and marital status. Additionally, an access-to-care supplement is administered once a year in the September-December round. Sample persons are interviewed three times a year over four years to form a continuous profile of their health care experience. The rounds following Round 1, which involve reinterviewing the sample persons (or other appropriate respondents), begin every four months. The sample is annually supplemented during the September through December interview periods (Rounds 4 and 7), to account for attrition and newly enrolled persons. Interviews are conducted regardless of whether the sample person resided at home or in a long-term care facility. Persons in long-term care facilities are given a similar, but shortened, instrument. For this collection, interview data were gathered during September through December of 1993 and augmented with Medicare claims and administrative data for calendar year 1993. These include Medicare billing records for hospital, skilled nursing facility, hospice, home health, outpatient, durable medical equipment, and physician/supplier services. Data for calendar year 1993 are designed to stand alone for cross-sectional analysis, or they can be used for longitudinal analysis. Weights are provided for both cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis.

UNIVERSE: Medicare beneficiaries.

SAMPLING: Respondents were sampled from the Medicare enrollment file to be representative of the Medicare population as a whole and by age group: under 45, 45-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, and 85 and over. Because of interest in their special health care needs, the oldest old (85 and over) and the disabled (64 and under) were oversampled to permit detailed analysis of these subpopulations. The sample was drawn from 107 primary sampling units (PSUs). The 1993 Round 7 data includes interviews for 10,936 persons in the longitudinal sample (Round 1 and 4 interviews completed), or initial interviews conducted in Round 4 (supplemental sample, Round 4). An additional 1,927 interviews

were completed for Round 7 supplemental sample persons. A total of 11,817 community interviews and 1,046 institutional interviews were completed for Round 7.

NOTE: Some data in the Billing files (Parts 27–33) are stored in packed-decimal format, and the files are in variable blocked format.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 20 data files + SAS data definition statements + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

Part 1: Key ID Data
Part 3: Administrative ID Data
Part 5: Survey ID Data
Part 7: Survey Health Status and Functioning Data
Part 9: Survey Access to Care Data
Part 11: Survey Health Insurance Data
Part 13: Survey Enumeration Data
Part 15: Survey Facility Residence History Data
Part 17: Survey Facility ID Data
Part 19: Survey Interview Data
Part 21: Survey Cross-Sectional Weights Data
Part 23: Survey R4/7 Longitudinal Weights Data
Part 25: Survey R1/4/7 Longitudinal Weights Data
Part 27: Inpatient Hospital Billing Data
Part 28: Skilled Nursing Facility Billing Data
Part 29: Hospice Billing Data
Part 30: Home Health Billing Data
Part 31: Outpatient Billing Data
Part 32: Durable Medical Equipment Billing Data
Part 33: Physician/Supplier Billing Data

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 156 to 196,839 per part
Variables: 7 to approx. 640 per part
Record Length: 17 to 3,500 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26,34:
SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 80

Documentation: \$31

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

NATIONAL MEDICAL EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1987: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY, CARE GIVER AND CARE RECEIVER SUPPLEMENTS [RESEARCH FILE 31R] (ICPSR 6649)

SUMMARY: The National Medical Expenditure Survey (NMES) series provides information on health expenditures by or on behalf of families and individuals, the financing of these expenditures, and each person's use of services. The Household Survey was fielded over four rounds of personal and telephone interviews at four-month intervals. Baseline data on household composition, employment, and insurance characteristics were updated each quarter, and information on all uses of and expenditures for health care services and sources of payment was obtained. Research File 31R provides information collected from two supplements administered as part of the Household Survey: the Care Receiver Supplement and the Care Giver Supplement. The Care Receiver Supplement (Part 2) was given to those Round 2 persons who answered positively to receiving help in at least one of three areas: assistance with Activities of Daily Living (ADL), assistance with Instrumental ADL (IADL), or financial assistance. This supplement asked for information on the care receiver's living situation, and amounts and types of assistance. The Care Giver Supplement (Parts 3 and 4) was administered in Rounds 2 and 5 to persons identified in the Long-Term Care Supplement (see ICPSR 9675) as being the main caregivers for other members of the dwelling unit who had difficulty with one or more ADLs or IADLs. This supplement obtained information on the impact of a caregiver's responsibilities on his or her employment, income, and physical and mental health, as well as the extent of the impaired person's

psychological and social disabilities. Part 1, Person-Level Summary Data, supplies information such as age, sex, race, marital status, and education of the respondents.

UNIVERSE: Persons giving or receiving assistance in 1987.

SAMPLING: The Household Survey sample is a stratified multistage area probability design with a total sample of roughly 35,000 individuals in 14,000 households who completed all rounds of data collection. Oversampling of population subgroups of special policy interest was based on a separate screening interview conducted in the fall of 1986 with a sample of 36,000 addresses. The special policy interest groups include poor and low-income families, the elderly, the functionally impaired, and Black and Hispanic minorities.

NOTE: (1) NMES research files are intended for users who are familiar with NMES public use tapes and have experience analyzing complex survey data. This data file has 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. (2) Data in File 1 can be linked to other public use datasets from the 1987 Household Survey by using the person identifier (PIDX). Data in File 2 can be linked to other Household Survey datasets by using the following variables: DPRID1X–3X, DPRID21X–25X, and DPRID31X. Data in Files 3 and 4 can be linked to other Household Survey datasets by using the person identifier of the care receiver (ODUX + RECPN).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS data definition statements

Part 1: Person-Level Summary Data	Part 2: Care Receiver Supplement Data
File Structure: rectangular	File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 38,446	Cases: 789
Variables: 31	Variables: 72
Record Length: 70	Record Length: 208
Records Per Case: 1	Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Round 2 Care Giver Supplement Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 497 Variables: 86 Record Length: 200 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: Round 5 Care Giver Supplement Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 523 Variables: 99 Record Length: 228 Records Per Case: 1
Part 5: Technical and Programming Information and Data Dictionaries Record Length: 133	Part 6: SAS Data Definition Statements for All Parts Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$9, partially
machine-readable*

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

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILY GROWTH, CYCLE IV: 1990 TELEPHONE REINTERVIEW (ICPSR 6643)

SUMMARY: The National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) is a periodic survey initiated to provide current information on fertility and infertility, family planning, child-bearing, contraceptive practice, and other aspects of maternal and child health, and to gauge the effects of these processes on population growth. The NSFG Cycle IV telephone reinterviews have been divided into two files. The Respondent File (Part 1) contains one record for each woman in the survey, while the Interval File (Part 2) contains one record for each completed pregnancy experienced by a woman in the survey. An interval can be defined as any of the following: the time between a first intercourse at last contact (in 1988) and a pregnancy that ended after last contact, or the time between a pregnancy that ended before last contact and one that was in progress at the time of the interview. Part 1 offers data on the respondent's marital history/update, education, family background, sex education, births and pregnancies, first sexual intercourse, sterilizing operations, contraceptive history/update, family planning services, infertility services, births intended and expected, adoption, sexually transmitted diseases/AIDS, religion, race/ethnicity, employment/occupation, income, and insurance. Part 2 supplies information on outcomes of pregnancies and other pregnancy-related information, use of birth control methods during intervals, and "wantedness" of pregnancies.

UNIVERSE: The noninstitutionalized population of women 15–44 years of age in the United States, regardless of marital status.

SAMPLING: Of the 5,686 women interviewed in 1990, 5,359 were respondents who had been interviewed in 1988, and 327 were first-time interviewees aged 15–17 from the civilian, noninstitutionalized population. Black women were oversampled to yield reliable estimates by race.

NOTE: (1) Data for **Cycle I, 1974** (ICPSR 7898), **Cycle II, 1976** (ICPSR 7902, 8181), **Cycle III, 1982** (ICPSR 8328), and **Cycle IV, 1988** (ICPSR 9473) are also available from ICPSR. (2) Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data file(s) and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: **FREQ.PR**

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Respondent File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 5,686 Variables: approx. 615 Record Length: 3,500 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Interval File File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,737 Variables: approx. 71 Record Length: 3,500 Records Per Case: 1
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Documentation: \$21

Jacqueline Cohen and Daniel Nagin

EVALUATING THE INCAPACITATIVE BENEFITS OF INCARCERATING DRUG OFFENDERS IN LOS ANGELES AND MARICOPA [ARIZONA] COUNTIES, 1986 AND 1990 (ICPSR 6374)

SUMMARY: The objective of this study was to examine the observable offending patterns of recent and past drug offenders to assess the crime control potential associated with recent increases in the incarceration of drug offenders. The periods examined were 1986 (representing the second half of the 1980s, when dramatic shifts toward increasing incarceration of drug offenders first became evident), and 1990 (after escalating sentences were well under way). Convicted offenders were the focus, since these cases are most directly affected by changes in imprisonment policies, particularly provisions for mandatory prison terms. Offending patterns of convicted and imprisoned drug offenders were contrasted to patterns of convicted robbers and burglars, both in and out of prison. The researchers used data from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), for information on the court processing of individual felony convictions. The National Association of Criminal Justice Planners (NACJP), which maintains data for the approximately 50 counties included in the NJRP, was contracted to determine the counties to be sampled (Los Angeles County and Maricopa County in Arizona were chosen) and to provide individual criminal histories. Variables include number of arrests for robbery, violent crimes, property crimes, and other felonies; number of drug arrests; number of misdemeanor arrests; rate of violent, property, robbery, weapons, other felony, drug, and misdemeanor arrests; offense type (drug trafficking, drug possession, robbery, and burglary); total number of incarcerations; total number of convictions; whether sentenced to prison, jail, or probation; incarceration sentence in months; sex; race; age at sampled conviction; and age at first arrest (starting at age 17).

UNIVERSE: All convicted and imprisoned drug offenders in the United States.

SAMPLING: Counties from the 1986 NJRP were selected based primarily on concerns about sample size and likely access to criminal records data.

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

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

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

Part 1: 1986 Maricopa County Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 357 Variables: 46 Record Length: 138 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: 1990 Maricopa County Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 327 Variables: 46 Record Length: 138 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: 1986 Los Angeles County Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 496 Variables: 46 Record Length: 138 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: 1990 Los Angeles County Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 489 Variables: 46 Record Length: 138 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 5: Codebook for All Parts and User Guide Record Length: 79	Part 6: SPSS Data Definition Statements for All Parts Record Length: 75
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Part 7: SAS Data Definition Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 75

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Cohen, Jacqueline, Daniel Nagin, and Lawrence Wasserman. "Drug Offenders: How Bad Are They?" (Final Report). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1994.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jacqueline Cohen

VIOLENT OFFENDING BY DRUG USERS: LONGITUDINAL ARREST HISTORIES OF ADULTS ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON, DC, 1985-1986 (ICPSR 6254)

SUMMARY: This data collection effort examined the influence of drug use on three key aspects of offenders' criminal careers in violence: participation, frequency of offending, and termination rate. A random sample of arrestees was taken from those arrested in Washington, DC, during the period July 1, 1985, to June 6, 1986. The sample was stratified to overrepresent groups

other than Black males. Drug use was determined by urinalysis results at the time of arrest, as contrasted with previous studies that relied on self-reports of drug use. The research addresses the following questions: (1) Does drug use have an influence on participation in criminal activity? (2) Is there a relationship between an offender's rate of predatory crime and his or her drug use? (3) Does drug use influence the frequency of offending for predatory crimes, violent crimes, and drug-related offenses? (4) Is there a difference in the types and rates of offending between drug-using offenders who use stimulants and those who use depressants? Variables regarding arrests include date of arrest, drug test result, charges filed, time served in pretrial detention, disposition date, disposition type, and sentence length imposed. Demographic variables include race, sex, birthdate, and place of birth.

UNIVERSE: Adult arrestees in Washington, DC, from the period July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample of adult arrestees.

NOTE: The dataset is hierarchical and contains three record types. Record type 1, comprised of 13 variables and 1,728 records, contains stable personal information. Each unique individual represented in the data has a single record type 1. Record type 2, comprised of 49 variables and 9,195 records, contains changing personal information at the time of arrest. Record type 3, comprised of 78 variables and 9,195 records, contains arrest and court information. Each occurrence of record type 1 has at least one associated record type 2. Each occurrence of record type 2 has exactly one associated record type 3.

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

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

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

Part 1: Data File File Structure: hierarchical Record Length: 217	Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements Record Length: 75
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RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Cohen, J. "Violent Offending by Drug Users" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992.

Cohen, J. "The Incapacitation Effects of Incarcerating Drug Offenders" (Final Report). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 1992.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Harold J. Spaeth

EXPANDED UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DATABASE, 1946-1968 TERMS (ICPSR 6557)

SUMMARY: This data collection is an expanded version of **United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1953-1993 Terms** (ICPSR 9422), encompassing all aspects of United States Supreme Court decision-making from the beginning of the Vinson Court in 1946 to the end of the Warren Court in 1968. Two major differences distinguish the expanded version of the database from the original collection: the addition of data on the decisions of the Vinson Court, and the inclusion of the conference votes of the Vinson and Warren Courts. Whereas the original collection contained only the vote as reported in the Court's Reports, the expanded database includes all votes cast in conference. Concomitant with the expansion of the database is a shift in its basic unit of analysis. The original collection contained every case in which at least one justice wrote an opinion, and cases without opinions were excluded. This version includes every case in which the Court cast a conference vote, with and without opinions. The justices cast many more votes than they wrote opinions, and hence, the number of Warren Court records in this version increased by more than a factor of two over the original version. As in the original collection, distinct aspects of the Court's decisions are covered by six types of variables: (1) identification variables including case citation, docket number, unit of analysis, and number of records per unit of analysis; (2) background variables offering information on origin of case, source of case, reason for granting cert, parties to the case, direction of the lower court's decision, and manner in which the Court takes jurisdiction; (3) chronological variables covering date of term of court, chief justice, and natural court;

(4) substantive variables including multiple legal provisions, authority for decision, issue, issue areas, and direction of decision; (5) outcome variables supplying information on form of decision, disposition of case, winning party, declaration of unconstitutionality, and multiple memorandum decisions; and (6) voting and opinion variables pertaining to the vote in the case and to the direction of the individual justices' votes.

UNIVERSE: United States Supreme Court decisions from the beginning of the Vinson Court (1946) to the end of the Warren Court (1968).

NOTE: The collection contains undocumented codes.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEF.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

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

Part 1: Data File	Part 2: SAS Data
File Structure: rectangular	Definition Statements
Cases: 10,971	Record Length: 76
Variables: 523	
Record Length: 1,126	
Records Per Case: 1	

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1992 (ICPSR 6579)

SUMMARY: This file provides data on federal, state, and local governmental expenditures and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States. Information is supplied on police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional institutions and agencies. Variables describing each of these criminal justice functions include number of and payroll for full-time, part-time, and full-time equivalent employees, current total and general expenditures, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures.

UNIVERSE: Local governments identified in the 1987 Census of Governments, modified by the addition or deletion of governments going into or out of existence since 1987.

SAMPLING: Larger governments were selected with certainty. Smaller governments were selected using probability sampling based on a ratio of governmental expenditures or indebtedness to the total expenditures and indebtedness of all noncertainty governments in specified groups.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR/ RECODE/ REFORM.DAT/ CDBK.ICPSR/ DDEF.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: 759	Record Length: 76
Variables: 79	
Record Length: 509	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Lindgren, Sue A. "Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1991." *Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Documentation: machine-readable only

*Joseph F. Sheley, James D. Wright, and
M. Dwayne Smith*

FIREARMS, VIOLENCE, AND YOUTH IN CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS, LOUISIANA, AND NEW JERSEY, 1991 (ICPSR 6484)

SUMMARY: Violence committed by and against juveniles was the focus of this study. Two groups were examined: incarcerated (criminally active) juveniles and students in inner-city high schools, since these youths are popularly considered to engage in and experience violence (especially gun-related violence), to belong to urban street gangs, and to participate in the drug trafficking thought to lead to excessive gun violence. Self-administered questionnaires were completed by 835 male in-

mates in six correctional facilities and 1,663 male and female students from ten inner-city high schools in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey. Data collection took place during January through April of 1991. To maximize response rates, inducements of five dollars were offered to the inmates, Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire were provided to inmates who preferred them, and personal interviews were conducted with inmates whose reading skills were less than sufficient to complete the questionnaire on their own. In four schools, principals permitted the inducements to be offered to students to participate in the study. As with the inmate survey, a Spanish-language version of the questionnaire was provided to students who preferred it. The questionnaires covered roughly the same core topics for both inmates and students. Items included questions on sociodemographic characteristics, school experiences, gun ownership, gun use for several types of firearms, gun acquisition patterns, gun-carrying habits, use of other weapons, gang membership and gang activities, self-reported criminal histories, victimization patterns, drug use, alcohol use, and attitudes concerning guns, crime, and violence. In both questionnaires, the majority of the items covered firearms knowledge, acquisition, and use. The remaining items in the inmate survey primarily covered criminal behavior and, secondarily, victimization histories. In the student survey, these priorities were reversed.

UNIVERSE: Male youths incarcerated in six juvenile corrections facilities in California, Illinois, New Jersey, and Louisiana, and male and female students attending public schools proximate to the six correctional facilities.

SAMPLING: The site selection strategy specifically targeted areas in which gun-related activities were considered relatively extensive. Although technically not generalizable, the sites were also not to deviate obviously or seriously from most sites. To sample criminally active youth, inmates in the chosen states' major juvenile corrections facilities were sought. To sample inner-city students, high school students (ninth- through twelfth-graders) in large public schools in major cities near the correctional facilities were targeted.

NOTE: Users are encouraged to obtain a copy of the Final Report for further details of the representativeness of the respondents.

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

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

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

Part 1: Inmate Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 835 Variables: 370 Record Length: 480 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: Student Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,663 Variables: 306 Record Length: 374 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements for Inmate Data Record Length: 75	Part 4: SAS Data Definition Statements for Student Data Record Length: 75
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Part 5: User Guide
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Sheley, Joseph F. "Drug Activity and Firearms Possession and Use by Juveniles." *Journal of Drug Issues* 24 (1994), 363-382.

Sheley, Joseph F., and James D. Wright. "Motivations for Gun Possession and Carrying Among Serious Juvenile Offenders." *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 11 (1993), 375-378.

Sheley, Joseph F., James D. Wright, and M. Dwayne Smith. "Firearms, Violence and Youth: A Report of Research Findings" (Final Report). Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice. National Institute of Justice, 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

MONITORING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES: APPEALS DATA, 1993-1994 (ICPSR 6559)

SUMMARY: This collection contains appellate information from the 12 circuit courts of appeals of the United States. The United States Sentencing Commission compiled from the Clerk of the Court of each court of appeals the final opinions and orders, both published and unpublished, in all criminal appeals for the time period surveyed. The Commission also collected habeas corpus

decisions (although technically civil matters), because such cases often involve sentencing issues. Both the "case" and the "defendant" are used in this collection as units of analysis. Each "case" comprises individual records representing all codefendants participating in a consolidated appeal.

Each defendant's record comprises the sentencing-related issues corresponding to that particular defendant. The 1993 data file (Part 1) includes all appeals cases received by the U.S. Sentencing Commission as of December 22, 1993, that had disposition dates between March 9, 1990, and September 30, 1993 (inclusive). The 1994 file (Part 2) includes all appeals cases received as of December 23, 1994, that had disposition dates between October 1, 1993, and September 30, 1994 (inclusive).

UNIVERSE: All appeals cases received by the United States Sentencing Commission as of December 22, 1993, that had disposition dates between March 9, 1990, and September 30, 1993 (inclusive), and all appeals cases received as of December 23, 1994, that had disposition dates between October 1, 1993, and September 30, 1994 (inclusive).

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

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

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

Part 1: 1993 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,078 Variables: 46 Record Length: 181 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: 1994 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 6,745 Variables: 46 Record Length: 181 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 3: Codebook for All Parts Record Length: 76	Part 4: SAS Data Definition Statements for 1993 Data Record Length: 76
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Part 5: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for 1994 Data
Record Length: 76

Documentation: machine-readable only

Frances M. Strychaz

BAY AREA HEALTH TASK FORCE SMALL EMPLOYERS' HEALTH INSURANCE HELPLINE DATABASE, 1989-1992 (ICPSR 6112)

SUMMARY: The mission of the Bay Area Health Task Force (BAHTF) was to address the issues and problems of the growing number of people who were uninsured for health care. With the support of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, BAHTF established the Health Insurance Helpline, which provided health insurance information and referrals for small businesses. This data collection was produced in order to evaluate this Helpline. The data collection consists of four sets of data, one from each year that the Helpline service was offered (1989 through 1992). The unit of analysis is calls received by the Helpline, which were categorized by the type of caller (business, individual, other) and type of service received (broker referral, guidebook only, other). Callers were generally categorized as insured businesses, uninsured businesses, insured individuals, or uninsured individuals. (The category "other" was left for callers who could not be clearly classified as business or individual callers.) A follow-up was conducted for over a quarter of the callers to obtain feedback about the program. Callers provided information concerning their reason for calling, the number of employees they had working full-time, the nature of their business firm, whether the business firm offered health insurance, and which plan they offered.

UNIVERSE: All calls made to the Bay Area Health Task Force Health Insurance Helpline from September 1989 to December 1991.

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: 4 data files + data collection instruments

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1989 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 722 Variables: 41 Record Length: 98 Records Per Case: 1	Part 2: 1990 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,734 Variables: 41 Record Length: 98 Records Per Case: 1
Part 3: 1991 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 845 Variables: 41 Record Length: 98 Records Per Case: 1	Part 4: 1992 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 553 Variables: 56 Record Length: 106 Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: price not available at press time

Cheryl Schonhardt-Bailey

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS ON REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS, INCLUDING PARTY AFFILIATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND CONSTITUENCY CHARACTERISTICS, 1832-1846 (ICPSR 6424)

SUMMARY: These data were gathered to explain the timing of the repeal of the Corn Laws by developing and testing a model that links the economic composition of British county and borough constituencies to the voting behavior of Members of Parliament (M.P.s) on trade policy. The model seeks to demonstrate that electoral reform and export growth and diversification during the 1830s and the early 1840s, both independently and through their influence on the party affiliation of M.P.s, raised the political cost to M.P.s of maintaining a protectionist policy, thereby contributing to the policy shift from protectionism to free trade. The data include constituency characteristics derived from death duty registers and income tax returns.

UNIVERSE: All borough and county constituencies in Britain.

SAMPLING: Systematic random sampling.

NOTE: The first record in the data comprises a list of variable names. Consequently, the data have one record more than the number of cases.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 617
Variables: 44
Record Length: 572
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Schonhardt-Bailey, Cheryl. "Linking Constituency Interests to Legislative Voting Behavior: The Role of District Economic and Electoral Composition in the Repeal of the Corn Laws." *Parliamentary History* 13 (1993), 86-118.

Schonhardt-Bailey, Cheryl. "Specific Factors, Capital Markets, Portfolio Diversification, and Free Trade: Domestic Determinants of the Repeal of the Corn Laws." *World Politics* 43 (1991), 545-569.

Schonhardt-Bailey, Cheryl. "An Equilibrium Model of Trade Policy Liberalization: Looking Inside the British 'Hegemon' of the Nineteenth Century" (Ph.D. Dissertation). Los Angeles, CA: University of California, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Cheryl Schonhardt-Bailey

DISTRIBUTIONS OF INDIVIDUALS BY TYPE OF OCCUPATION FOR 54 CITIES IN BRITAIN IN THE 1820S AND 1840S (ICPSR 6423)

SUMMARY: These data were gathered to test a public choice interest group model integrating concentrated and deconcentrated interests with successful lobbying. Data on hundreds of occupations, gathered from commercial directories and court directories for 19th-century British cities and towns, were grouped into 15 categories: professional aligned with manufacturing, professional aligned with land, nonaligned professional, manufacturing serving export of light goods, manufacturing serving export of heavy goods, manufacturing serving the domestic market as well as foreign markets, manufacturing serving the domestic market, manufacturing of farm equipment, farming, agricultural agents serving the domestic market as well as foreign markets, agriculture retailers and wholesalers serving the domestic market, other retail/specialty trades/service sector, fishing and shipping, aristocracy/landowners/gentry/titled men of independent means, and military service. Additional information in the dataset includes total subscriptions to the Anti-Corn League (in pounds sterling), total

city population, number of widows and spinsters, and various derived measures, e.g., export-oriented manufacturers and professionals aligned with manufacturing as a percentage of total occupations.

UNIVERSE: All individuals in 54 British cities in the 1820s and 1840s.

SAMPLING: A systematic random sampling design was used. A sample size of 5 percent was drawn from the commercial directories for each city. However, for cities with over 10,000 listings, a sample of 2.5 percent was drawn and doubled under each occupational category. For a few small villages, at least 35 individuals or the standard 5 percent was drawn—whichever was larger. Samples were drawn for all cities publishing directories for both the mid-1820s and the mid-1840s. Supplementary data were provided by court directories.

NOTE: The first record in the data comprises a list of variable names. Consequently, the data have one record more than the number of cases.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 54
Variables: 56
Record Length: 728
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Schonhardt-Bailey, Cheryl. "Lessons in Lobbying for Free Trade in 19th-Century Britain: To Concentrate or Not." *American Political Science Review* 85 (1991), 37-58.

Schonhardt-Bailey, Cheryl. "An Equilibrium Model of Trade Policy Liberalization: Looking Inside the British 'Hegemon' of the Nineteenth Century" (Ph.D. Dissertation). Los Angeles, CA: University of California, 1991.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Andrew B. Bindman

STUDY OF AMBULATORY CARE SENSITIVE DIAGNOSES AS A MONITOR OF PRIMARY ACCESS, 1993: [CALIFORNIA] (ICPSR 6570)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to examine whether higher hospital admission rates for chronic medical conditions result from community differences in access to care, prevalence of the chronic medical conditions, propensity to seek care, or physician admitting style. In multiple California communities, five chronic medical conditions were studied: asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure, diabetes mellitus, and hypertension. This collection includes data from two surveys, one of adults in the communities (Part 1, Community Health Care Survey Data), and the other of physicians who provide adult primary care in the same communities (Part 3, Physician Practice Survey Data). Topics covered included respondent self-report of access to care in the community (including health insurance status, whether the respondent had a regular source of care, and specific and overall difficulties in obtaining care), respondent propensity to seek care (how important the respondent thought it was to see a physician for each of five major symptoms), physician predisposition to hospitalize patients, and physician responsiveness to patients' social factors (such as whether

the patient was an alcoholic or an IV drug user, uninsured, homeless, lived alone, or was covered by Medicaid). Demographic variables included sex, race, education, household income, and marital status.

UNIVERSE: Community Health Care Survey: English and Spanish-speaking adults between the ages of 18 and 64 years living in California for a minimum of three months. Physician Practice Survey: California providers of primary adult care (general internists, family physicians, general practitioners) and emergency physicians listed in the American Medical Association Physician Masterfile.

SAMPLING: Community Health Care Survey: 2,656 California ZIP codes were aggregated into 250 urban and 144 rural ZIP-code clusters. Using random-digit dialing, households were selected from a stratified random sample of 52 of these 394 clusters. Within households, respondents were randomly selected from among eligible adults. Physician Practice Survey: all emergency physicians in selected clusters, and either a total of 30 or 25 percent of the primary care physicians in selected clusters, whichever was larger. Some physicians from outside the selected clusters were also sampled.

RESTRICTIONS: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. Aggregations of this information for statisti-

cal purposes that preserve the anonymity of individual respondents can be obtained from ICPSR in accordance with existing servicing policies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/REFORM.DATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Community Health Care Survey Data	Part 2: Community Health Care Survey Data in SAS
File Structure: rectangular	Transport Format
Cases: 7,800	Record Length: 80
Variables: 241	
Record Length: 352	
Records Per Case: 1	

Part 3: Physician Practice Survey Data	Part 4: Physician Practice Survey Data in SAS
File Structure: rectangular	Transport Format
Cases: 1,090	Record Length: 80
Variables: 78	
Record Length: 116	
Records Per Case: 1	

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Bindman, Andrew B., et al. "Preventable Hospitalizations and Access to Health Care." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 274, 4 (July 26, 1995), 305-311.

Documentation: machine-readable only

Revisions/Updates

Sandra Hofferth, Frank P. Stafford, Wei-Jun J. Yeung, Greg J. Duncan, Martha S. Hill, James Lepkowski, and James N. Morgan

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: In this release, the family data for each wave have been separated into 25 independent single-year data files (Parts 3-51, odd-numbered), and

data for 1990-1992 (Waves XXIII-XXV, previously available only in early-release form as Parts 201-204) have been added. These files replace the family data that were formerly presented in Part 1, Family File, Waves I-XXII (1968-1989), which was cumulative in structure, with each subsequent wave of data appended to the individual's record. The Cross-Year Individual File, 1968-1992 (Waves I-XXV), now Part 1, contains the individual-level data previously found in the former Parts 2 and 3,

Family-Individual Respondents/Nonrespondents by 1989. Data for 1990-1992 (Waves XXIII-XXV) were also added to the Cross-Year Individual File. Also included in this release are corresponding codebooks and SAS (Parts 2-50, even-numbered) and SPSS data definition statements for each family file and for the Cross-Year Individual File. As a result of these changes, the subsequent remaining data files have all been renumbered. In addition, three supplemental files have been updated and a new supplement-

tal file is now available. The Time and Money Transfers Supplement File, 1988 (Part 56), now incorporates the complete set of details collected about each transaction. Data for 1990–1992, Waves XXIII–XXV, have been added to the Childbirth and Adoption History File, 1985–1992 (Waves XVIII–XXV) (Part 66) and the Marriage History File, 1985–1992 (Part 61). The new file, Parent Health Supplement, 1991 (Wave XXIV) (Part 69), is a subset of the Wave XXIV data that supplies supplemental information concerning the health of the parents of the household head and wife/"wife".

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 40 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: UNDOCCHK.PR/ CONCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Parts 1–51, odd-numbered)

Part 1: Cross-Year Individual File, 1968–1992 (Waves I–XXV)
 Parts 3–51 (odd-numbered): Family Files, 1968–1992 (Waves I–XXV)
 Part 53: Ego-Alter File, Wave XVIII (1985)
 Part 54: Work History Supplement File, 1984–1987 (Waves XVII–XX)
 Part 55: Validation Study, Waves XVI and XX (1983 and 1987)
 Part 56: Time and Money Transfers Supplement File, 1988 (Wave XXI)
 Part 57: 1990 Latino Sample Family-Individual File
 Part 58: 1989 Core Sample Family-Individual File for Use With Latino Sample
 Part 59: 1990 Latino Sample Nonresponse File
 Part 60: Codebook for All Parts of the 1989–1990 Latino Sample
 Part 61: Marriage History File, 1985–1992 (Waves XVIII–XXV)
 Part 62: Relationship History File, 1968–1985 (Waves I–XVIII)
 Part 63: Appendix C for Relationship History File
 Part 64: Family-Individual Respondents, 1968–1985, for Use With Relationship History File
 Part 65: Family-Individual Nonrespondents, 1968–1985, for Use With Relationship History File
 Part 66: Childbirth and Adoption History File, 1985–1992 (Waves XVIII–XXV)
 Part 67: Self-Administered Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII)
 Part 68: Telephone Health Care Cost Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII)
 Part 69: Parent Health Supplement, 1991 (Wave XXIV)

File Structure: rectangular
 Cases: 603 to 426,608 per part
 Variables: 14 to 11,482 per part
 Record Length: 31 to 23,001 per part
 Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2–52 (even-numbered):
 SAS Data Definition
 Statements for Parts 1–51
 Record Length: 75

*Documentation: machine-readable
 (for Parts 1–51)*

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for Part 80, Property Stolen and Recovered, 1993, are now available, with corresponding SAS (Part 246) and SPSS data definition statements.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 76 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Part 80: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1993 File Structure: rectangular Cases: 16,521 Variables: 1,129 Record Length: 6,109 Records Per Case: 1	Part 246: SAS Data Definition Statements for Property Stolen and Recovered, 1993 Record Length: 72
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Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Sentencing Commission

MONITORING OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL SENTENCES, 1987–1994 (ICPSR 9317)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 10, 1993–1994 Data, and corresponding SAS (Part 11) and SPSS data definition statements and electronic codebook have been added to this collection.

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

definition statements + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements (for Parts 6, 8, and 10 only)

Part 10: 1993–1994 Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 39,971 Variables: 251 Record Length: 731 Records Per Case: 1	Part 11: SAS Data Definition Statements for 1993–1994 Data Record Length: 75
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Documentation: machine-readable only

William Butz and Julie DaVanzo

FIRST MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY, 1976–1977 (ICPSR 6170)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Individual-Level Data, Part 218, along with SAS (Part 219) and SPSS data definition statements and electronic documentation (Part 220) have been added to this collection. In addition, SAS data definition statements have been prepared for Parts 1 through 141 (Parts 142–217).

NOTE: At the request of the principal investigators, it should be noted that variables V1416R3, V1417R3, V1418R3, and V1419R3 of the Individual-Level Data (Part 218) are not reliable and should be ignored.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 142 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + database dictionary

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

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

Parts 142–217: SAS Data Definition Statements for Parts 1–141 Record Length: 80	Part 218: Individual-Level Data File Structure: rectangular Cases: 8,295 Variables: 1,466 Record Length: 5,734 Records Per Case: 1
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Part 219: SAS Data Definition Statements for Individual-Level Data
Record Length: 80

Part 220: Codebook for Individual-Level Data
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$21, partially machine-readable

Russell J. Leng

BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF WAR, 1816-1979 (ICPSR 8606)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The original data, Parts 1-31, have been revised and expanded, and additional documentation has been supplied by the principal investigator. In addition, new data (Parts 34-42) have been added, along with a second computer program (Parts 43 and 44, the Demand Program). Part 43 searches the selected data file for a demand directed by one state on another and describes any inducements that accompany the demand. It also then searches, describes, and categorizes any actions resulting from these demands. Part 44 is a listing of categories that must accompany Part 43.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 40 data files + 4 accompanying computer program files

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

Part 1: Pastry.dat (Pastry War)
Part 2: Schles.dat (2nd Schleswig-Holstein War)
Part 3: Rustrk.dat (Russo-Turkish War and Britain-Russian Crisis)
Part 4: Brprt.dat (British-Portugal Crisis)
Part 5: Spam.dat (Spanish-American War)
Part 6: Fashod.dat (Fashoda Crisis)
Part 7: 1stmor.dat (1st Moroccan Crisis)
Part 8: Cenam.dat (2nd Central American War)
Part 9: Bosnia.dat (Bosnia Crisis)
Part 10: 2ndmor.dat (2nd Moroccan Crisis)
Part 11: Balkan.dat (1st and 2nd Balkan Wars)
Part 12: Preww1.dat (Pre-World War I)
Part 13: Teshen.dat (Teshen Crisis)
Part 14: Chaco.dat (Chaco Dispute)
Part 15: Italet.dat (Italian-Ethiopian War)
Part 16: Rhine.dat (Rhineland Crisis)
Part 17: Anshl.dat (Anschluss Crisis)
Part 18: Munich.dat (Munich Crisis)
Part 19: Pollit.dat (Polish-Lithuanian Crisis)
Part 20: Preww2.dat (Pre-World War II and Italian-French Crisis)
Part 21: Kash1.dat (1st Kashmir War)
Part 22: Palest.dat (Palestine War)
Part 23: Berair.dat (Berlin Blockade)
Part 24: Triest.dat (Trieste Crisis)

Part 25: Suez.dat (Suez Crisis)
Part 26: Berwal.dat (Berlin Wall Crisis)
Part 27: Cuban.dat (Cuban Missile Crisis)
Part 28: Cyprus.dat (Cyprus Crisis)
Part 29: Kash2.dat (2nd Kashmir War and Rann of Kutch)
Part 30: Sixday.dat (Six-Day War)
Part 31: Bangla.dat (Bangladesh War)
Part 34: Crimean.dat (Crimean War)
Part 35: Manchu.dat (Manchurian Conflict)
Part 36: Hondur.dat (Honduran Border Crisis)
Part 37: Sinind.dat (Sino-Indian Crisis)
Part 38: Bizerte.dat (Bizerte Crisis)
Part 39: Yomkip.dat (Yom Kippur War)
Part 40: Codwar.dat (Cod War)
Part 41: Beagle.dat (Beagle Channel Dispute)
Part 42: Chinam.dat (China-Vietnam War)

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 80 to 2,346 per part
Variables: 44
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

Part 43: Demand.pas (Analyzing Influence Attempt-Response Sequences)
Record Length: 88

Part 44: Demand.list (Category Lists Accompanying Demand.pas)
Record Length: 5

Documentation: \$10

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 38.1: CONSUMER PROTECTION AND PERCEPTIONS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, NOVEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6045)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for all previously-embargoed variables are now available. Full electronic documentation, including bivariate frequency tables, and SAS data definition statements have been added to the collection. A bound, hard-copy version of the documentation is also available for purchase. Note that the logical record length for this dataset has increased by one from the previous release. This is due to the fact that the Region I variable (V394) has increased from two to three columns.

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

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: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13,024
Variables: 406
Record Length: 503
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 39.0: EUROPEAN COMMUNITY POLICIES AND FAMILY LIFE, MARCH-APRIL 1993 (ICPSR 6195)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for all previously-embargoed variables are now available. Also, a correction to the coding of variable V17 has been made, and variable labels for V172-V179 have been corrected in the SPSS data definition statements.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,136
Variables: 754
Record Length: 870
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$6

Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1988: PRE- AND POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9196)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A previously omitted missing data assignment code for variable V503 has been added. The missing data code for V503 is now 0. This change is reflected in the SPSS data definition statements and in the codebook. In addition, SAS data definition statements were prepared for this collection (Part 3).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument + machine-readable frequencies

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS, Card Image, and Logical Record Length, with SAS and SPSS data definition statements for Part 1 only

Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements for Pre- and Post-Election Survey (ICPSR Version)
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Alan Booth et al.

MARITAL INSTABILITY OVER THE LIFE COURSE [UNITED STATES]: A THREE-WAVE PANEL STUDY, 1980-1988 (ICPSR 9747)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data have been revised to correct variable widths for variables V1515 through V1518. Multiple SAS and SPSS data definition statement files have been consolidated into one file each for SAS and SPSS and were revised to correct value labels and missing data statements. An SPSS export file has been produced (Part 2), and a file containing frequencies (Part 4) is now available, along with a revised codebook.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,033
Variables: 1,575
Record Length: 2,509
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSS Export File
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 68

Part 4: Frequencies
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

James S. House

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Electronic documentation is now available for this collection.

NOTE: Questionnaires for Waves I and II are available in hardcopy form only, upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

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

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

Documentation: N/A

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1992 (ICPSR 6459)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An electronic version of the documentation is now available for this collection.

RESTRICTIONS: See 6643.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PR/SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

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

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1991 (ICPSR 6430)

COLLECTION CHANGES: An electronic version of the documentation is now available for this collection.

RESTRICTIONS: See 6643.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

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

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: An electronic version of the documentation is now available for this collection.

RESTRICTIONS: See 6643.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 11, 1987 Full File, and Part 12, 1988 Full File, have been sorted by the ICPSR Household Identification Number within a collection quarter. No data values have been changed.

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

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

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

Part 11: 1987 Full File Part 12: 1988 Full File
File Structure: hierarchical File Structure: hierarchical

Documentation: machine-readable only

Voter News Service

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: The part names originally assigned were listed in alphabetical order by their two-letter state abbreviations. Parts are now presented in sequential order, according to their VNS state code number. No changes have been made to the data.

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Alabama (01)	Part 21: Nebraska (28)
Part 2: Arizona (03)	Part 22: Nevada (29)
Part 3: Arkansas (04)	Part 23: New Jersey (31)
Part 4: California (05)	Part 24: New Mexico (32)
Part 5: Colorado (06)	Part 25: New York (33)
Part 6: Connecticut (07)	Part 26: Ohio (36)
Part 7: Delaware (08)	Part 27: Oklahoma (37)
Part 8: Florida (10)	Part 28: Oregon (38)
Part 9: Georgia (11)	Part 29: Pennsylvania (39)
Part 10: Idaho (13)	Part 30: South Carolina (41)
Part 11: Illinois (14)	Part 31: Tennessee (43)
Part 12: Iowa (16)	Part 32: Texas (44)
Part 13: Kansas (17)	Part 33: Virginia (47)
Part 14: Maine (20)	Part 34: Washington (48)
Part 15: Maryland (21)	Part 35: Wisconsin (50)
Part 16: Massachusetts (22)	Part 36: Wyoming (51)
Part 17: Michigan (23)	Part 37: National File
Part 18: Minnesota (24)	
Part 19: Missouri (26)	
Part 20: Montana (27)	

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 741 to 11,308 per part
Variables: 28 to 82 per part
Record Length: 80 to 109 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Notes and Errata

An error in the summary income from assets variable (FQASSET) has been detected in **New [Social Security] Beneficiary Followup, 1991: [United States]** (ICPSR 6457). The income from private insurance and annuities, questionnaire items 346g, 347g, 348g, 359g, 360g, and 361g (totaled in variable FQINSUR) was omitted from the summary income from assets (FQASSET) and from the total of income (FQINCOM). When processing income data, users should add the FQINSUR variable to the FQASSET and FQINCOM data. This affects only a few cases.

The documentation line was missing for **Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction in Urban Trial Courts of the United States, 1979, 1983–1985** (ICPSR 9918) in the December 1995 *Bulletin*. The documentation for this study is machine-readable only.

American National Election Study: 1995 Pilot Study (ICPSR 6636) contains incorrect variable labels for variables V2072, V2074, V2076 and V2078 in both the SAS and SPSS data definition files for this collection. These variables correspond to the following questions:

V2072, Question B4—Clinton Trait:
Strong Leadership

V2074, Question B5—Clinton Trait:
Moral

V2076, Question B6—Dole Trait:
Strong Leadership

V2078, Question B7—Dole Trait:
Moral

The codebook correctly describes these variables; however, the variable labels in the data definition files reverse the order of the two traits for each candidate.

ICPSR Official Representatives Elect New Council Members

Six new members were elected to the ICPSR Council at the end of 1995. The new members, who will serve four-year terms, are **Kenneth A. Bollen**, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; **Margaret Levi**, University of Washington; **Edward Nelson**, California State University, Fresno; **Elizabeth Stephenson**, University of California, Los Angeles; **Halliman H. Winsborough**, University of Wisconsin, Madison; and **Wendy Watkins**, Carleton University. **Carole Shammas**, University of California, Riverside, was elected to serve as Council Chair for 1995–1997.

Continuing members in addition to Shammas include **David E. Card**, Princeton University; **John A. Garcia**, University of Arizona; **Ann S. Gray**, Cornell University; **Charles Hirschman**, University of Washington; **Michael S. McPherson**, Williams College; and **Samuel C. Patterson**, Ohio State University, *ex-officio*.

Completing their terms at the end of 1995 were **William H. Flanigan**, University of Minnesota, *ex-officio*; **Charles K. Humphrey**, University of Alberta; **Philip A. Schrodt**, University of Kansas; and **Franklin Wilson**, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

ICPSR thanks the outgoing Council members for their years of excellent service and welcomes the incoming members, who will meet with the full Council for the first time April 12–14, 1996.

Biographical sketches of the new Council members follow.

Kenneth Bollen

Kenneth Bollen is Professor of Sociology and Fellow at the Population Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He received his B.A. from Drew University and his M.A. and Ph.D. (1977) in Sociology from Brown University. His research areas

of interest include comparative sociology, especially development, population, and democracy, and quantitative methodology, especially general structural equation models. He has published extensively in journals such as *American Sociological Review*, *Sociological Methodology*, and *Sociological Methods and Research*. He has also published *Structural Equations with Latent Variables* (Wiley, 1989), and edited (with J.S. Long) *Testing Structural Equation Models* (Sage, 1993). He has been a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, and Chair of the Methodology Section, American Sociological Association (1993–1995). He has taught at the ICPSR Summer Program continuously from 1980, and has also served on the Program's National Advisory Committee since 1987.

Margaret Levi

Margaret Levi is Professor of Political Science, University of Washington, where she has served on the faculty since receiving her Ph.D. in Government from Harvard University in 1974. She is a political economist concerned with issues of institutional change, political and economic development, and state theory. Her work combines rational choice models with historical and structural analysis. Her books include *Of Rule and Revenue* (University of California, 1988) and *The Limits of Rationality*, co-edited with Karen Schweers Cook (University of Chicago, 1990). She is currently completing *The Contingencies of Consent*, a study of variations in compliance with government policies in which she focuses on military service in six countries over the past 200 years. Her next project involves the study of trust in both its actual and possible roles in promoting democratic governance. She has served on the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association, as President of the Section on Political Economy (SOPE), and as an editor of

Politics & Society (since 1972). She has been a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Research School of Social Sciences of the Australian National University, the Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung in Köln, Germany, and has lectured at numerous American and European universities.

Edward Nelson

Edward Nelson is Professor of Sociology at California State University, Fresno (CSUF). He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. (1968) in Sociology from UCLA. He has served on the Social Science Research and Instructional Council (SSRIC) since 1976, has been Chair for two terms, and has also been the Official Representative for ICPSR during that period. The SSRIC coordinates the California State University's (CSU) membership in several consortiums, including ICPSR. He has received grants for and has been the director of three workshops for faculty on social science instructional computing, and has written several computer-based instructional modules for classroom use. He has extensive experience in applied research and is the Director of the Social Research Laboratory at CSUF. His areas of specialization include research methods, quantitative methods, and stratification. During the last ten years, he has focused on the use of computers in the classroom. His publications and papers delivered at professional meetings include work on religiosity, willingness to pay additional taxes, status inconsistency, sampling, and sociological observation.

Elizabeth Stephenson

Elizabeth Stephenson has served since 1977 as the Data Librarian and Archivist at the Institute for Social Science Research at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). In this position she manages and coordinates services to meet the research, teach-

ing, and educational data needs of students, faculty, and staff at UCLA. She has been the ICPSR Official Representative since 1978. She also served on the ICPSR Advisory Committee on Technology Services, 1983–1984. She has made numerous presentations over the years at the ICPSR Official Representatives meetings on a variety of topics related to data archive management. She received her B.A. from University of California, Riverside (1975), and a Master's of Library Science from UCLA (1977). She has served as editor, membership chair, vice-president, and is currently President of the International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASSIST). She is also currently serving as Chair of the Association of Public Data Users (APDU) Bureau of the Census/SIPP Working Group.

Wendy Watkins

Wendy Watkins is the Head of the Data Centre at Carleton University, where she has held the position of ICPSR Official Representative since the early 1980s. She received her training in Sociology at Carleton University and attended the ICPSR Summer Program, studying advanced statistical analysis. She is a founding member of the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU) and serves as the Canadian Secretary of IASSIST. While on sabbatical at Statistics Canada, she envisioned a way to bring Canadian data to universities, based on the ICPSR model. This has become known as the Data Liberation Initiative and is presently being implemented across the country.

Halliman Winsborough

Halliman Winsborough is Emma Welch Conway-Bascom Professor of

Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. His research areas of interest include quantitative methodology, social change, stratification, and mobility. Recent publications include "Demography" in the *Encyclopedia of Sociology* (Borgatta and Borgatta, eds.) and "Data Base Management Issues for Panel Surveys" in *Panel Surveys* (Kalton, ed.), as well as numerous other articles in journals such as *Sociological Methods and Research*, *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Social Forces*, and *Demography*. He is the co-author (with Otis Dudley Duncan) of *Metropolis and Region*. He has served as Chair of the Department of Sociology, Chair of the Social Sciences Computing Cooperative, and Director of the Center for Demography at the University of Wisconsin. □

Announcements

ICPSR Announces New Websites

In January, the **National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD)** inaugurated a new site on the World Wide Web offering a wealth of information and services to researchers in the field of criminal justice.

To access the NACJD homepage, point your browser at the URL:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html>

The Website features Browse and Search capabilities for the entire data holdings of NACJD and also permits users to download data and documentation (in compressed or uncompressed format). Users can identify data collections of interest by brows-

ing and searching on titles, principal investigators, study descriptions, and codebooks. Searching by subject area is also possible.

Another NACJD utility designed to facilitate research is the Custom Subsetting and Simple Statistics option, now available for **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1992** (ICPSR 6316).

Through this service, users can select specific cases and variables for analysis and download the resulting files in SAS Transport or ASCII formats (an SPSS Export file option is planned as well). Users can also generate means, frequencies, and crosstabulations online.

Through the NACJD Homepage, users can also contact staff and connect to other criminal justice resources.

The **ICPSR Homepage** has been revised to present information about ICPSR's resources and services in a more user-friendly format, with the most frequently-accessed information, including the Holdings Search capability, appearing on the main screen. The homepage also provides an easy way to contact ICPSR Council members (under the Governance heading), either as a body or separately, via e-mail.

To access the ICPSR Homepage, enter the URL:

<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>

To provide feedback to ICPSR on these new Web services, please use the webmaster mail utilities provided on the NACJD and ICPSR homepages.

EUROBAROMETER and WLS Mail Lists Now Available

Two new mail lists, designed to permit researchers to interact with each other and to share information, are now in operation at ICPSR.

EUROBAROMETER

Sponsored by ICPSR and the ZA (Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung, Universität zu Köln), the EUROBAROMETER mail list provides a venue for researchers to discuss experiences using data from the Euro-Barometer series. This series, inaugurated in 1970, measures public opinion on a variety of social and political issues among the countries of the European Community. Another purpose of the list is to increase communication between the archives and the user community.

WLS (Wisconsin Longitudinal Study)

Similarly, ICPSR, in cooperation with the WLS project at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, is now operating a mail list for users of the **Wisconsin Longitudinal Study** (ICPSR 6163). This study of Wisconsin graduates of the high school class of 1957 has followed its sample for nearly 40 years as they have undergone important life changes (see the December 1995 issue of the *Bulletin* for more information on the WLS). In addition to facilitating information exchange, the WLS mail list also carries announcements of updates and revisions to the WLS.

The following instructions apply to both mail lists.

To subscribe to one of the lists, send mail to:

majordomo@icpsr.umich.edu

using the text

subscribe EUROBAROMETER
or
subscribe WLS

Then exit as you normally would from e-mail. In a few minutes you should receive mail back from majordomo; it will consist of a welcome message for new users. Once you are a member of this mail list you will receive all messages sent to the list and be able to respond if you wish. You may respond to every participant on the list by using the following address:

EUROBAROMETER@icpsr.umich.edu
or
WLS@icpsr.umich.edu

Remember, any such message goes to *everyone* on the list. If you want to send a private message, simply use the normal e-mail procedures. If you want to respond privately to a message that has gone out to everyone on the list, you will need to change the return address manually so that it is directed to that individual. The default is for replies to go to everyone.

Please direct general questions regarding the EUROBAROMETER mail list or the Euro-Barometer data series to:

Meinhard Moschner
moschner@ibm.za.uni-koeln.de
or
Peter Granda
peterg@icpsr.umich.edu

Users may direct inquiries regarding the WLS list or the study itself to:

WLS@ssc.wisc.edu
or
Nancy Fultz
nancyf@icpsr.umich.edu

If you have any problems using the mail lists, please consult your local system administrator, or contact:

support@icpsr.umich.edu

Listserver for ORs Replaced With Mail List

OR-L, the listserver for ICPSR Official Representatives, has been replaced by a new mail list called orl. Subscribers to OR-L have all been registered for

the new service, which is still administered by Chuck Humphrey, University of Alberta (new e-mail address: humphrey@datalib.library.ualberta.ca).

There are two important changes:

(1) The name of the list no longer ends with dash el (-l). Instead the list is now simply called: orl

(2) The email address for orl has changed to:

orl@majordomo.srv.ualberta.ca

The venue has changed for orl but not the purpose. Please continue to use orl as a place to post messages about life as an ICPSR Official Representative and as a list for making inquiries about providing local support for ICPSR data and services.

For information about using the majordomo list service, send the following one-line command to majordomo@majordomo.srv.ualberta.ca:

help

All Bitnet e-mail addresses have been converted to the Internet standard for this mail list. Please contact Chuck Humphrey if you have problems with the list.

To remove yourself from this mail list, send mail to "Majordomo@majordomo.srv.ualberta.ca" with the following command in the body of your email message:

unsubscribe orl <your e-mail address>

Reminder of ICPSR's New Media Policy

Official Representatives are reminded that ICPSR is implementing a new policy effective July 1, 1996, concerning the media on which it will provide data. For further information, see the ICPSR Homepage under New Developments or consult the December 1995 issue of the *Bulletin*.

Bulk Mailings Sent to ORs

Two bulk mailings have been sent out in recent months. In November, the following items were sent:

- *Catalog of the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), Fall 1995 edition*

- *ESRC Data Archive Bulletin*

In January, ORs received the three volumes of the codebook for **American National Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Survey [Enhanced With 1992 and 1993 Data]** (ICPSR 6507):

- *Volume I: Introduction and 1994 Codebook Variables*
- *Volume II: 1992 and 1993 Codebook Variables*
- *Volume III: Appendix: Notes, Frequency Addendum, and Questionnaires*

Forthcoming. . .

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

- **National Policy Domains of Health and Energy, 1971–1980**
- **Juvenile Court Statistics, 1992: [United States]**
- **National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 1993**
- **ABC News and CBS News monthly polls, 1993, 1994, 1995**

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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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