

## The Role of the Official Representative in the 21st Century

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### Prologue

I became the ICPSR Official Representative (OR) at UCLA in 1977, and attended my first meeting of ORs in 1978. At the time, I was one of very few ORs who had training in library sciences; most ORs were faculty in sociology or political science, and these faculty and their students were the primary users of quantitative information on their campuses.

Many viewed the 1978 OR meeting as "disruptive" and "contentious" because so many conflicting demands were expressed. The librarians/data archivists made strong requests for bibliographic details to be provided for each of the files in ICPSR's collection. The academics in the audience viewed as frivolous the idea that ICPSR should hire trained staff to develop bibliographic and intellectual access tools. They favored pouring resources into acquiring more data. The archivists insisted that researchers would benefit by having a system to make it easier to identify and select data. The faculty ORs made a heated push for more instructional tools and materials. Those from small schools insisted that the fees were too high and that ICPSR did not allocate enough services for schools with few computing resources. Everyone complained about the length of time it took to receive data from ICPSR.

These details are part of a report I provided to my superior upon returning

from the meeting. In all the OR meetings I have attended since then, the key issues have not changed much. At the meeting of Official Representatives in October 1995, many of the same topics were part of the intense and animated discussion, in both the general assemblies and in many of the break-out sessions. Although ICPSR has re-

How this should all take place depends a great deal on the perspective each OR has of his or her situation. I work in a large university, with fairly good computing resources and a data archive that is heavily used and supported by faculty and the administration. I attempt to be inclusive in my comments here, but my perspective

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sponded to several of these concerns—ftp services, for example, provide rapid access to data—basic tensions still exist between ICPSR and its member institutions.

In this article I suggest a scenario for future relationships between member institutions and the Consortium. This is difficult since everyone agrees that change will occur, but no one agrees on how it will affect the role of the OR. We know that our role will change as a result of technological innovations happening in the computing world and within ICPSR, and that change will occur as member institutions make adjustments in structure, funding, and computing capacity. The OR role will also change in relation to the new needs of data users.

necessarily reflects the environment in which I operate.

My remarks, however, are intended as a starting point for further discussion; I hope that other ORs will join in this discussion because these issues affect all of us.

### Functions of the Official Representative Today

Before talking about the future, I think it is useful to look at how ORs work today. I also find it useful to make a distinction between the functions and the role of the OR. A short review of functions performed by the OR is useful here.



Currently, the OR is the on-site recipient of data distributed by ICPSR. Users go through the OR in order to obtain data and codebooks. The OR receives any bulk mailing of printed materials

science computer lab. The OR may be the head of a library with library staff responsible for ordering and data management, but with statistical help provided by the staff of, say, the econom-

size of the institution and resources available are additional factors.

## Functions in the Future

Improvements in ICPSR's data delivery capacity, storage facilities, and similar improvements at many member institutions may make some of the functions of the OR no longer as prominent as they once were. As enhancements to the ICPSR website continue and it becomes possible for individual researchers at member schools to ftp data and subsets as well as codebooks directly from ICPSR, the functions of the OR will need to change. There will be less emphasis on ordering and receiving data and less need for on-site data processing. ORs will be able to concentrate their efforts in other areas, perhaps enhancing their services to users, developing new access tools, and improving on-line collections of codebooks.

The new technology is never instantly available to everyone. No matter what new systems emerge, there will still be institutions who can barely manage the membership dues and who will be at the "trailing edge" of technology, as well as those with the opportunities and luck and infrastructure to be able to take advantage of any "cutting edge" services ICPSR provides. I suspect many institutions will be somewhere in the middle: able to take advantage of some new features, but unable to manage in other areas. In this sense, the functions performed by the OR will also be determined by technical capacity at the member institution. ORs will play a big part in customizing the institutional interface between themselves and ICPSR.

Future functions of the OR will focus more on individual needs. ICPSR data may become readily available on the Internet, but many people will still

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and all of the Summer Program information. The OR is the main conduit of communication between his or her member institution and the ICPSR staff and Council. The OR is responsible for ensuring continued membership through the payment of ICPSR dues. Many ORs are also responsible for making technical arrangements for data storage, processing, and access on their campuses, as well as arrangements for statistical and technical user assistance.

Depending on the background and training of ORs and the organizational structure of their institutions, the OR functions are carried out in different ways. ORs come from a variety of backgrounds. Some work in campus libraries and have responsibility for electronic information services. Others work in computing centers, research institutes, or academic departments. Some ORs have strong statistical and computing skills. Some are also faculty who focus on quantitative research. Some are part of the higher administration of a member institution.

To perform their ICPSR-related functions, some ORs have assistance for part or all of these activities. For example, the OR may be a faculty member who provides statistical help to users, but the ordering, processing, and maintenance of data and codebooks may be handled by a combination of others in campus libraries, or the social

ics statistical lab. In my case, the OR is a data archivist in a research center, and all OR functions are carried out in the data archive.

Below are lists of the different types of OR personnel, possible locales in which they may operate, and the variety of functions performed.

### Professional Orientation

Librarian  
Statistician  
Academic  
Administrator  
Computer Scientist  
Survey Researcher

### Locale

Library  
Computer Center  
Data Archive  
Statistical Lab  
Academic Department  
Research Center

### Functions

Receive/Order Data  
Store Data/Codebooks  
Provide Statistical/Technical Help  
Collect ICPSR Dues  
Develop Data Access Tools  
Summer Program

I suspect each OR would have a different set of links among these lists. And these links can change depending on factors such as a school's financial situation, direction of research, institutional restructuring, and politics. The



need an OR's help to transmit files, understand file structure, use documentation, and take advantage of the statistical applications possible with the data. ORs will not disappear just because we don't order data.

### **Perspective—It Depends on Where You Are Standing**

Given the complexity and divergence in professional background, operating locale, and institutional technical capacity, it is perhaps more valuable to this discussion on the future of the ORship to turn our focus from OR functions to the role ORs will play in the continued evolution of ICPSR. Functions need to be placed within the context of the Consortium's mission. Also, I see problems in function as, for the most part, solvable; there is a tremendous amount of expertise and support available among ORs and through professional organizations such as IASSIST (International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology).

Determining our future role as ORs is not an easy task. Part of the difficulty stems from the duality of perspectives that existed in 1978 and still is evident today. Archivists and academics may agree on the mission of the Consortium, but we view the achievement of goals differently. This contrast between the academic agenda and that of archivists and librarians continues despite the shift in the composition of the OR pool. We have gone from being mostly faculty, some operating out of a lone departmental office, to being a majority of data management professionals operating in libraries, research units, and computing centers.

If ICPSR is to continue to be relevant to institutions, both the academic and archival perspectives must be nurtured. Archivists and academics have a com-

mon and overriding interest: making it possible for good social science research and good teaching to take place on campus. The challenge today is to figure out how to do that in the new environment and to clarify ICPSR's role in that service mix.

Faculty need the ICPSR environment to share research techniques, teaching tools, new statistical methodologies, and other aspects of the quantitative approach. Administrators and faculty at prospective member institutions must see ICPSR as providing something not available elsewhere, certainly not

being able to use a variety of data from diverse sources.

### **The Role of the OR in the Future**

So, for me, the question concerning the future role of the OR is really: How can ORs participate in ICPSR's future? And how should this be done so that ICPSR gets the maximum benefit of both the academic and archival perspectives?

OR participation is essential. The work being carried out in quantitative research and by the archival community

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on their own campuses. Without a strong, vocal, recognized academic base of ORs, university administrators will be unwilling to commit the funds needed for membership dues. The same is true for outside funding agencies. There is no question that ICPSR's link to additional financial backing is through academic leadership.

At the same time, and with equal significance, ICPSR needs the expertise available from the professional data management community. Archivists coordinate with other ORs on data sharing, data processing tools (for example, what to do with the IMF data!), storage, and transmittal. Archivist ORs help others to set up services, provide technical assistance, and decipher documentation. The archival presence has thus far provided ICPSR with standards for data preparation, production, access, and distribution. The value of this work to research is tremendous. Most importantly, archival work has meant that any researcher now has a reasonable expectation of

can provide the steppingstones from which ORs can begin to participate more fully in ICPSR's future.

I see participation happening on two fronts. First, ICPSR needs to know more about the expertise available for participation. I suggest that those ORs who have the time and inclination make themselves known to ICPSR staff and Council. By providing a short summary of concerns, interests, areas of expertise, and willingness to participate, a resource-level pool of ORs can be developed, and called upon when needed.

Next, there needs to be a better mechanism for participating than the biennial meeting of ORs. Right now, ORs have access to ICPSR through the OR meeting, the ICPSR Council, the *orl* and *or-announce* discussion lists, and through individual contacts with ICPSR staff. I question whether this is really the best we can do. The Consortium operation has become complex, and the Council cannot hope to deal with all levels of the infrastructure. The OR



meeting is most valuable for the chances we have to interact with other ORs to exchange ideas and information, but it sometimes seems that we only air our concerns, and not much is actually accomplished. And unfortunately, not all ORs attend.

I would like to suggest that the resources used to put on the "big show" every two years be put to better use to give ORs who are interested a more concrete way to participate and help set direction for ICPSR's future. I would like to see ORs as participants in focus groups, discussion forums, and committees set up either by the Council or the ICPSR staff. The smaller, more narrowly-defined nature of these groups could be more productive in determining policy, designing new, unique services, and charting the course as we all deal with changes in technology, research and teaching shifts, fluctuations in funding, and societal adaptations to the ready availability of electronic information. While these groups could be part of a biennial meeting, I believe they must be ongoing groups dedicated to specific issues, disbanded when their charge has been completed.

Participation in the Summer Training Program is also important. The Summer Program should be the locale for ORs to interact, to trade ideas about research, or learn techniques for running a successful service for ICPSR data users. It should be a venue for new ORs to become familiar with the ICPSR operation and to learn about the functions or requirements associated with being the institutional contact to ICPSR.

## Final Thoughts

From my perspective, the OR's role will change, but the need for ORs as part of the ICPSR infrastructure will continue. It seems likely that, as a result of new opportunities in data access and portability, a new category of concerns will arise from individuals at member institutions, and these concerns will vary with the degree of sophistication and resources available. The OR will need to funnel these requests for assistance, since the ICPSR staff will not be able to handle so many personal needs.

How well the OR functions under these conditions will depend on the kinds of services and facilities ICPSR can develop, and I believe that the bulk of ICPSR resources should be applied to this type of endeavor. ORs will need to be involved in the development of services that serve a variety of needs, institutional settings, and research approaches. ICPSR must take advantage of both the archival and academic support ORs can provide.

In the workshop on OR Success Stories offered at the 1995 biennial conference, I proposed some strategies for success in the future. I would like to close by offering them here. ORs who can adapt these strategies to their needs will be able to provide ICPSR with valuable new expertise and perspective.

**Risk-Taking.** ORs should be prepared to continue to explore and test new

technologies, whether it be software for a new statistical procedure, a system for graphing data, or a technique for creating a standardized codebook. Share your new knowledge with ORs and with ICPSR.

**Belt-Tightening.** Downsizing is not happening just in corporations; it is just as prevalent in academia. However, making do with fewer resources sometimes leads to creative solutions. Make your solutions known to the OR community.

**Upgrade Your Skills.** We will need to continue to keep up with changes in technology, statistical methods, and survey techniques. ORs can play a part by participating in professional organizations and in the ICPSR Summer Program.

**Communication.** ICPSR's future depends on our sharing of ideas and perspectives. Join in the discussion!

**Innovation.** ICPSR is a logical repository for new data manipulation software, subject area indexes, and data management tools. Sharing these resources with ICPSR will help in the development of new services and facilities for all of us. □

*Note: This article came about as a result of the workshop "OR Success Stories—What Works; What Doesn't" conducted by Ilona Einowski and Elizabeth Stephenson at the October 1995 ICPSR meeting of Official Representatives. Many of the comments included here were recorded at the workshop.*

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## ICPSR's Electronic Services

### ICPSR Website

ICPSR's site on the World Wide Web offers extensive information about ICPSR's resources and services. Users can search and browse ICPSR's catalog of data holdings to identify data of interest. Detailed descriptions of collections in ICPSR's social science archive are available, and documentation is searchable online. Information on new developments and products is also provided through the Website. To access the ICPSR Homepage, use the URL:

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

### NACJD Website

The Website for the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) enables the user to browse, search, and download data from NACJD's over 500 criminal justice data collections. Other features of the Website include subsetting and statistical analysis capabilities. To connect to the NACJD Homepage, use the URL:

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

### FTP Service and CDNet

ICPSR's holdings are now available for FTP retrieval by ICPSR Official Representatives (ORs) through the Consortium Data Network (CDNet), ICPSR's ordering facility. Instructions for using the FTP feature can be found on the ICPSR Website. For more information on using CDNet, contact ICPSR User Support.

### Hotline

Newly released data collections and updates to existing collections are announced via the ICPSR Hotline facility, which can be accessed through the ICPSR Website and through CDNet.

### Publication-Related Archive

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

### Discussion Lists

Several mail lists are now offered through ICPSR to promote discussion and information exchange.

**series**. This list provides an easy way to obtain information on the status of studies that are parts of serial data collections, including those studies not yet released by ICPSR.

**or-announce**. This list, automatically available to all ORs, carries announcements from ICPSR staff regarding new developments at ICPSR.

**eurobarometer** and **wls**. These lists offer a venue for researchers to discuss experiences using data from the Euro-Barometer series and the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study and to receive updates on newly released data.

**orl**. Hosted by the University of Alberta, orl is available to ORs and others interested in exchanging information or sharing ideas about ICPSR, its data, and its services.

To subscribe to a list, send e-mail to [majordomo@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:majordomo@icpsr.umich.edu) using the text: **subscribe series [or eurobarometer or wls]**. (Note: For orl, send mail to [majordomo@majordomo.srv.ualberta.ca](mailto:majordomo@majordomo.srv.ualberta.ca) using the text: **subscribe orl**.) Then exit as you normally would from e-mail; you will receive mail back from majordomo.

### FastTrack

FastTrack permits **anonymous FTP** retrieval of some of ICPSR's newly-acquired data collections, usually series data. FastTrack data are made available as soon as they are acquired, with minimal checking, before being processed by ICPSR. ORs interested in this service should consult the **Hotline** or subscribe to the ICPSR **series** mail list, which carries announcements of the availability of FastTrack datasets. To retrieve FastTrack data, connect to ICPSR's anonymous FTP site (<ftp://icpsr.umich.edu>) and enter the username "anonymous", using your actual e-mail address as the password. Then change to the FastTrack subdirectory: **cd/pub/FastTrack**.

### Electronic References

Electronic versions of many of ICPSR's printed publications are available through the ICPSR Website. These publications include:

- *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services*
- *ICPSR Bulletin*
- *ICPSR Summer Training Program Bibliography and Announcement*
- *ICPSR Annual Report*
- *Catalogs and Newsletters of ICPSR's topic-related archives*

Other electronic references that can be searched and/or ordered through CDNet include:

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



## New Member Joins Council

Ross L. Matsueda, professor of sociology at the University of Iowa, joined the ICPSR Council in April. Matsueda is completing the term of David Card,

who resigned to take a position on the ISR External Review Committee. Matsueda's term will expire at the end of 1997.

Council met April 12–14, and is scheduled to meet again on the following dates: October 4–6, 1996; March 21–23, 1997; and June 20–21, 1997.

## Notes and Errata

**State Court Statistics, 1978–1980** (ICPSR 8280) is no longer being distributed, at the request of the principal investigator, because the data have been determined to be unreliable. Users can obtain state court statistics data for more recent years by consulting **State Court Statistics, 1987–1992** (ICPSR 9266).

In the description of **Panel Study of Income Dynamics** (ICPSR 7439) that appeared in the February 1996 issue of the *Bulletin*, the SAS and SPSS data definition statements for the supplemental files were omitted, and therefore the part numbers (starting with Part 57) were listed incorrectly. The correct part numbers are given below. Also, it should be noted that Parts 70 and 72 were replaced with new data, and WordPerfect codebooks are now available for Parts 56, 62, and 68.

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 58: 1990 Latino Sample Family-Individual File  
 Part 59: 1989 Core Sample Family-Individual File for Use With Latino Sample  
 Part 60: 1990 Latino Sample Nonresponse File  
 Part 61: Codebook for All Parts of the 1989–1990 Latino Sample  
 Part 62: Marriage History File, 1985–1992 (Waves XVIII–XXV)

Part 64: Relationship History File, 1968–1985 (Waves I–XVIII)  
 Part 65: Appendix C for Relationship History File  
 Part 66: Family-Individual Respondents, 1968–1985, for Use With Relationship History File  
 Part 67: Family-Individual Nonrespondents, 1968–1985, for Use With Relationship History File  
 Part 68: Childbirth and Adoption History File, 1985–1992 (Waves XVIII–XXV)  
 Part 70: Self-Administered Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII)  
 Part 72: Telephone Health Care Cost Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII)  
 Part 74: Parent Health Supplement, 1991 (Wave XXIV)  
 Parts 2–52 (even-numbered), 57, 63, 69, 71, 73, 75: SAS Data Definition Statements

Users should note an undocumented change from previous years for a variable in the 1992 data in **Current Population Surveys: March Individual-Level Extracts, 1968–1992** (ICPSR 6171). In 1992, the Current Population Survey series began using a different coding scheme for the variable V67, “years of education completed.” Values for this variable in previous years ranged from 1 to 18. In the current coding scheme, the variable is called “educational attainment,” and values representing years of education completed range from 31 to 46. The educational categories for the revised coding scheme roughly correspond to those used in previous years’ March extracts. Users who wish to maintain consistency in educational codes across years may simply recode the new values, as listed below:

### V67, Educational Attainment

- 00 Children
- 31 Less than 1st grade
- 32 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- 33 5th or 6th grade
- 34 7th or 8th grade
- 35 9th grade
- 36 10th grade
- 37 11th grade
- 38 12th grade, no diploma
- 39 High school graduate—high school diploma or equivalent
- 40 Some college but no degree
- 41 Associate's degree in college—occupation/vocation program
- 42 Associate's degree in college—academic program
- 43 Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, AB, BS)
- 44 Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- 45 Professional school degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- 46 Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

The case count for **Marital Instability Over the Life Course [United States]: A Three-Wave Panel Study, 1980–1988** (ICPSR 9747), as reported in the February 1996 *Bulletin*, was incorrect. The correct case count is 933.

Users of the **National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992** (ICPSR 6528) (NAMCS) should note that a misprint has been identified in the documentation for this study. On page 35 (Appendix I, Table IV) under the heading “Patient Visits” in the row for “All specialties,” the A coefficient should be 0.002166736 instead of 0.99216673.



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 February 1996 *Bulletin*:

**Adult Respite Care Funded or Provided by State Governments, 1992: [United States]** (ICPSR 6584). Data, documentation, and relational database [D00237]

**Community Policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of Implementation and Impact, 1987-1990** (ICPSR 6480). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00231]

**Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987-1993** (ICPSR 9477). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements for 1993 Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data [D00232-D00233, replace D00213-D00214]

**Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968-1992** (ICPSR 7439). Documentation in WordPerfect format for three supplemental files (Childbirth and Adoption History, Time and Money Transfers, and Marriage History files) [D00235]

**Phoenix [Arizona] Use of Force Project, June 1994** (ICPSR 6626). Data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00236]

As the *Bulletin* went to press, the following data collections were available via anonymous FTP through ICPSR's "FastTrack" service. This is a service to provide rapid transmission of selected data collections to users (see the ICPSR Gopher or Website 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)

**Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [California]: Fourth Count Summary File A, Population and Housing Files** (FastTrack subdirectory: Census:1970\_California)

**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)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1994: Diary Survey** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer\_Expenditures/CES\_94:DRY)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1994: Interview Survey** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer\_Expenditures/CES\_94:INT\_EXP)

(**Note:** For 1994, the "Interview Survey" combines both the Interview and EXPN [detailed expenditures] data. EXPN files will not be released separately.)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1990-1993: Addendum Files** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer\_Expenditures/ADDENDUM:90-93)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1984-1994: Tabulated Data** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer\_Expenditures/TABLES:84-94)

**Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1995** (FastTrack subdirectory: Current\_Population\_Survey/CPS\_95:MAR)

**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)

**International Social Justice Project** (FastTrack Subdirectory: International\_Social\_Justice\_Project)

**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)

**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1994** (FastTrack subdirectory: Uniform\_Crime\_Reports/Police\_Employee\_Data:94)

**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1994** (FastTrack Subdirectory: Uniform\_Crime\_Reports/Property\_Stolen\_and\_Recovered:94)

**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Data, 1994** (FastTrack subdirectory: Uniform\_Crime\_Reports/Supplementary\_Homicide:94)

## FastTrack Data



## 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 Computer-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](mailto:sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu).



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

*Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier*

#### **EURO-BAROMETER 41.1: POST-EUROPEAN ELECTION, JUNE-JULY 1994 (ICPSR 6535)**

**SUMMARY:** This round of Euro-Barometer surveys queried respondents on standard Euro-Barometer measures such as public awareness of and attitudes toward the European Union (EU), and also focused on the election of the Parliament for the European Union, which occurred in June of 1994. EU matters covered included the respondents' general attitudes toward the European Union, in particular, their interest in European politics, general efforts to unify Western Europe, their own country's membership, their level of satisfaction about how democracy was working in the Union and in their own country, and the level of involvement of the Union in important issues of the day. Questions on the EU Parliament election asked participants if they had voted in the election, and, if so, for which party they had voted. Respondents were also queried about their attitudes toward female candidates in the election, their feelings about important public figures in general, the role of women in decision-making roles within the institutions and organizations of the Union, the role of political campaigns in the election, and their interpretations of the importance of the results. Respondents commented on how strongly they thought of themselves as Europeans, their attitudes toward a single European currency, feelings about the unemployment problem and the possible need for a massive government program to tackle the problem, opinions on border controls and other political issues and problems, feelings about immigrants, the future role of Germany in the Union, and their level of confidence in the decisions of the Union. They also described the good and bad points of the European Parliament, its power, its effects on the lives of individuals, and whether the Union should develop into a United States of Europe. Demographic and other background information was gathered on the number of people residing in the home, size of locality, household income, trade union membership,

region of residence, and occupation of the head of household, as well as the respondent's age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, work sector, religion, religiosity, subjective social class, 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.

**SAMPLING:** Multistage national probability samples and national stratified quota 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): Questions Q21-Q24 concerning the image of Germany in Europe; Questions Q12-Q14, Q19, Q20, Q25, Q31, Q33-Q39, Q42, Q43, D2B, and D5A on citizenship, legitimacy, and participation in the European Union; Q32, Q44-Q50, D1A, D3A/B/C, and D5B on the European Election Study of 1994; Q54 and Q55 on social movements; Q1-Q6 (Denmark) on attitudes toward Denmark and the EU; Q15, D4, and D5 concerning party preference and voting intention; and P1-P12 (protocol variables).

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

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

### **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.                                |



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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 13,096  
Variables: 368  
Record Length: 548  
Records Per Case: 1

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

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

*Documentation: price not available at press time*

## International Social Justice Project (ISJP)

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE PROJECT, 1991 (ICPSR 6705)

**SUMMARY:** The International Social Justice Project is a collaborative effort among 12 countries to conduct a comparative study of popular perceptions of economic and social justice in advanced industrialized nations. The countries participating in the study include Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (West Germany, and East Germany during its transition toward a democracy), Estonia, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, and the United States. The survey, which employed standardized survey procedures and data collection instruments across all countries, focused on normative social justice concepts such as entitlement, equality of economic opportunity, and reward distribution. The study design provides analysis of normative justice at a micro level, involving respondents' evaluation of justice or rewards received by individuals and small groups, and at a macro level, through the evaluation of fairness of reward distribution at the aggregate or societal level. Variables in the dataset include demographic characteristics of the respondent, such as age, sex, marital status, education, and occupation (utilizing the International Standard Classification of Occupations coding scheme and the Goldthorpe Standard United States coding scheme), actual and desired income, what factors respondents believe determine level of pay and their fairness, dependence on pension or social welfare programs, satisfaction with the sociopolitical system, perceived and/or preferred role of the government in job allocation, and standard of living.

**UNIVERSE:** Persons in participating countries 18 years of age or older.

**SAMPLING:** Sampling strategies varied by participating countries but were designed to yield a national probability sample of adults 18 years of age or older.

**NOTE:** (1) The core dataset contains questions asked of all respondents in participating nations, represented by variables V1 through V604. In addition, since some response categories were inappropriate to the sociopolitical context or were culturally meaningless, common questions with country-specific response categories and a small collection of questions peculiar to a particular nation were also included. (2) For this release, ICPSR performed recodes on some occupational variables to account for inconsistencies identified by the principal investigators. Frequencies for these variables are attached as an additional appendix to the hardcopy-only documentation. (3) Some East and West German items and a single Czechoslovakian item are undocumented.

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

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

**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: 17,386               | Record Length: 80        |
| Variables: 391              |                          |
| Record Length: 842          | Part 3: SPSS Export File |
| Records Per Case: 1         | Record Length: 80        |

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

Kluegal, James R., David S. Mason, and Bernd Wegener (eds.). *Social Political Justice and Political Change*. New York, NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1995.

*Documentation: price not available at press time*

Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley

### MONITORING THE FUTURE: A CONTINUING STUDY OF THE LIFESTYLES AND VALUES OF YOUTH, 1994 (ICPSR 6517)

**SUMMARY:** This is the nineteenth annual survey in this series that explores changes in important values, behaviors, and lifestyle ori-

entations of contemporary American youth. Two general types of tasks may be distinguished. The first is to provide a systematic and accurate description of the youth population of interest in a given year, and to quantify the direction and rate of change occurring over time. The second task, more analytic than descriptive, involves the explanation of the relationships and trends observed. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States is asked to respond to approximately 100 drug-use and demographic questions as well as to an average of 200 additional questions on a variety of subjects, including attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans. There are more than 1,300 variables in all.

**UNIVERSE:** High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

**SAMPLING:** Nationally representative multi-stage sample. The total sample was divided into six subsamples consisting of an average of 2,700 respondents, and each subsample was administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all respondents answered the "core" drug and demographic questions. Each of the questionnaires generated a corresponding data file.

**NOTE:** (1) The core variables within each data file are summarized and fully documented in the codebook for Part 1, Core Data. (2) For a full list of related publications, see the codebook.

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

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

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

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Core Data           | Parts 2-7: Forms 1-6        |
| File Structure: rectangular | Data                        |
| Cases: 15,929               | File Structure: rectangular |
| Variables: 111              | Cases: 2,642 to 2,691       |
| Record Length: 124          | per part                    |
| Records Per Case: 1         | Variables: 295 to 609       |
|                             | per part                    |
| Parts 8-14: SAS Data        | Record Length: 308 to       |
| Definition Statements       | 625 per part                |
| Record Length: 76 to 79     | Records Per Case: 1         |
| per part                    |                             |



#### RELATED PUBLICATION:

Johnston, L.D., P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman. *National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994, Volume I: Secondary School Students and Volume II: College Students and Young Adults*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Health and Human Services: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

#### Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

#### AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1994 (ICPSR 6561)

**SUMMARY:** This study is part of a quadrennial series designed to investigate the opinions and attitudes of the general public and a select group of opinion leaders (or elites) on matters relating to foreign policy and to define the parameters of public opinion within which decision-makers must operate. Both general public and elite respondents were questioned regarding the biggest problems facing the United States today, spending levels for various federal government programs, the role of Congress in determining foreign policy, the impact of foreign policy on things such as prices and unemployment, and the Clinton Administration's handling of various problems, such as overall foreign policy, overall trade policy, immigration, and relations with Latin America, Japan, Russia, Cuba, Vietnam, and the Middle East. Other topics include government reactions to situations in Bosnia, North Korea, Haiti, Cuba, Rwanda, and the Middle East, the importance of various countries to America's vital interests, possible threats/adversaries to the United States in coming years, NATO and keeping troops in Western Europe, the military role of Japan and Germany, the economic unification of western Europe, the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the illegal drug problem. In addition, the elites were asked several questions about their political party affiliation and the strength of that affiliation. Demographic characteristics such as religious preference, marital status, employment status, household composition, education, age, Hispanic origin, race, sex, and income were gathered for the general population respondents only.

**UNIVERSE:** Part 1: All people in positions of leadership in government, academia, business and labor, the media, religious institu-

tions, special interest groups, and private foreign policy organizations. Part 2: Adults, aged 18 years and older, living in the United States, except those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals.

**SAMPLING:** Part 1: Census of all opinion leaders defined by the universe. Part 2: National probability sample stratified by size of community and then by geographic region.

**NOTE:** Part 2, General Population Data, contains a weight variable that should be used for all analyses.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESS:** REFORM.DOC

**DATA FORMAT:** Card Image

|                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Part 1: Elite Data          | Part 2: General             |
| File Structure: rectangular | Population Data             |
| Cases: 383                  | File Structure: rectangular |
| Variables: approx. 150      | Cases: 1,492                |
| Record Length: 80           | Variables: approx. 375      |
| Records Per Case: 7         | Record Length: 80           |
|                             | Records Per Case: 6         |

Part 3: Codebook for All Parts  
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Keith Jagers and Ted Robert Gurr*

#### POLITY III: REGIME TYPE AND POLITICAL AUTHORITY, 1800-1994 (ICPSR 6695)

**SUMMARY:** This dataset is a modified and updated version of **Polity II: Political Structures and Regime Change, 1800-1986** (ICPSR 9263). This collection focuses on indicators of political authority and regime type for 177 members of the international system. Variables include two indicators of regime type (autocracy and democracy) and eight indicators of political authority (regulation of executive recruitment, competitiveness of executive recruitment, openness of executive recruitment, monocratism, constraints on the chief executive, regulation of political participation, competitiveness of political participation, and centralization of state authority).

**UNIVERSE:** Annual observations from 1800 to 1994 of 20 historical countries and 157 contemporary countries encompassing all independent members of the international sys-

tem with populations of greater than 500,000 in the early 1990s.

**NOTE:** The variables in the ASCII version of this data file are in list format with data values separated by one or more blanks.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length and SPSS export file

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Part 1: Raw Data File       | Part 2: SPSS Export File |
| File Structure: rectangular | Record Length: 80        |
| Cases: 13,907               | Variables: 14            |
| Record Length: 60           | Records Per Case: 1      |

#### RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Jagers, Keith, and Ted Robert Gurr. "Tracking Democracy's Third Wave With the Polity III Data." *Journal of Peace Research* 32, 4 (1995), 469-482.

Gurr, Ted Robert, Keith Jagers, and Will Moore. "The Transformation of the Western State: The Growth of Democracy, Autocracy, and State Power Since 1800." *Studies in Comparative International Development* 25 (1), 73-108.

Gurr, Ted Robert. "Persistence and Change in Political Systems, 1800-1971." *American Political Science Review* 68 (4), 1482-1504.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Delbert Elliott*

#### NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY [UNITED STATES]: WAVE VII, 1987 (ICPSR 6542)

**SUMMARY:** Youth data for the seventh wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. This research project, designed to gain a better understanding of both conventional and deviant types of behavior by youths, involved collecting information from a representative sample of young people in the United States. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), the fourth in 1979 (ICPSR 8917), the fifth in 1980 (ICPSR 9112), and the sixth in 1983 (ICPSR 9948). For this wave, young adults were interviewed in early 1987 about events and behavior occurring in calendar year 1986, when they were 20 to 29 years of age. Data are available on the demographic and socioeconomic status of respon-



dents, parents and friends, neighborhood problems, education, employment, skills, aspirations, encouragement, normlessness, attitudes toward deviance, exposure to delinquent peers, self-reported depression, delinquency, drug and alcohol use, victimization, pregnancy, abortion, use of mental health and outpatient services, violence by respondent and acquaintances, use of controlled drugs, and sexual activity.

UNIVERSE: Youths in the United States.

SAMPLING: National sample of the American youth population selected by area probability sampling.

NOTE: (1) Variable names are preceded by the code "Y7" to indicate seventh-wave data. (2) Missing data are coded blank, and "Don't know" responses are coded blank unless otherwise indicated.

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

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

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

|                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Part 1: Data File           | Part 2: SAS Data      |
| File Structure: rectangular | Definition Statements |
| Cases: 1,886                | Record Length: 75     |
| Variables: 1,769            |                       |
| Record Length: 80           |                       |
| Records Per Case: 32        |                       |

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Elliott, D.S., D. Huizinga, and S. Menard. *Multiple Problem Youth*. New York, NY: Springer, 1989.

Elliott, D.S., D. Huizinga, and S. Ageton. *Explaining Delinquency and Drug Use*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1985.

Elliott, D.S., D. Huizinga, and Morse. "Self-Reporting Violent Offending." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* (1), 1987.

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce.  
Bureau of the Census

## AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1991: MSA CORE AND SUPPLEMENT FILE (ICPSR 6463)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on characteristics of housing units in 11 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) of the United States. Although the unit of analysis is the housing unit rather than its occupants, the survey also is a comprehensive source of information on the demographic characteristics of household residents. Data collected include general housing characteristics such as the year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, presence of commercial or medical establishments on the property, and property value. Data are also provided on kitchen and plumbing facilities, type of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, and heating and air-conditioning equipment. Questions about housing quality include condition of walls and floors, adequacy of heat in winter, information on heating equipment breakdowns, availability of electrical outlets in rooms, concealed wiring, basement and roof water leakage, and exterminator service for mice and rats. Data related to housing expenses include mortgage or rent payments, utility costs, fuel costs, property insurance costs, real estate taxes, and garbage collection fees. Questions are also asked about neighborhood conditions such as quality of roads, and presence of crime, trash, litter, street noise, abandoned structures, commercial activity, and odors or smoke. Other items cover the adequacy of services such as public transportation, schools, shopping facilities, police protection, recreation facilities, and hospitals or clinics. In addition to housing characteristics, data on age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to householder are provided for each household member. Additional data are supplied for the householder, including years of school completed, Spanish origin, and length of residence.

UNIVERSE: The universe consists of all housing units in 11 selected MSAs of the United States.

SAMPLING: Separate samples were drawn in 11 selected MSAs. The samples were drawn from housing units enumerated in the 1980 Census and updated to include housing units constructed since 1980.

NOTE: The documentation incorrectly lists the logical record length for the data files as

1,984. The correct logical record length is 1,940.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| Part 1:  | Atlanta, Georgia        |
| Part 2:  | Baltimore, Maryland     |
| Part 3:  | Chicago, Illinois       |
| Part 4:  | Columbus, Ohio          |
| Part 5:  | Hartford, Connecticut   |
| Part 6:  | Houston, Texas          |
| Part 7:  | New York City, New York |
| Part 8:  | Newark, New Jersey      |
| Part 9:  | San Diego, California   |
| Part 10: | Seattle, Washington     |
| Part 11: | St. Louis, Missouri     |

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 3,637 to 4,698 per part  
Variables: approx. 1,140  
Record Length: 1,940  
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: \$5

United States Department of Commerce.  
Bureau of the Census

## AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1993: NATIONAL FILE (ICPSR 6650)

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



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

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

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

**NOTE:** (1) The Census Bureau will not be issuing a separate National Core File for 1993. (2) The data collection instrument is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 64,998  
Variables: approx. 2,200  
Record Length: 3,432  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$6*

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

#### **NATIONAL HOME AND HOSPICE CARE SURVEY, 1993 (ICPSR 6664)**

**SUMMARY:** The National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) for 1993 is the second annual survey of home health agencies and hospices and their current patients and discharges. This survey was designed to provide information for those who establish standards for, plan, provide, and assess long-

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

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

**SAMPLING:** The sample design for the 1993 NHHCS was a stratified three-stage probability design. Primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected at the first stage, agencies at the second stage, and current residents and discharges at the third stage.

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

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

ered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

|                                          |                                       |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Facility Questionnaire           | Part 2: Current Patient Questionnaire |
| File Structure: rectangular              | File Structure: rectangular           |
| Cases: 1,286                             | Cases: 6,981                          |
| Variables: approx. 53                    | Variables: approx. 179                |
| Record Length: 174                       | Record Length: 589                    |
| Records Per Case: 1                      | Records Per Case: 1                   |
| Part 3: Discharged Patient Questionnaire | Part 4: Codebook for All Parts        |
| File Structure: rectangular              | Record Length: 80                     |
| Cases: 6,376                             |                                       |
| Variables: approx. 185                   |                                       |
| Record Length: 624                       |                                       |
| Records Per Case: 1                      |                                       |

#### **RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

Eklund, D. "The Agency Reporting System for Maintaining the National Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions." *Vital and Health Statistics* 1(6). Hyattsville, MD: United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics, 1968.

Institute of Medicine. "Toward a National Health Care Survey: A Data System for the 21st Century." Washington, DC: National Academy Press, 1992.

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

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

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

#### **NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1993 (ICPSR 6698)**

**SUMMARY:** The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) collects medical and demographic information annually from a sample of hospital discharge records. Variables include patients' demographic characteristics (sex, age, race, marital status), dates of admission and discharge, status at dis-



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

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

**SAMPLING:** The redesigned (as of 1988) NHDS sample includes with certainty all hospitals with 1,000 or more beds or 40,000 or more discharges annually. The remaining sample of hospitals is based on a stratified three-stage design. The first stage consists of selection of 112 primary sampling units (PSUs) that comprise a probability subsample of PSUs used in the 1985-1994 National Health Interview Surveys. The second stage consists of selection of noncertainty hospitals from the sample PSUs. At the third stage, a sample of discharges was selected by a systematic random sampling technique. For 1993, the sample consisted of 528 hospitals. Of these, 15 were found to be ineligible. Of the 513 eligible hospitals, 466 hospitals responded to the survey.

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

**RESTRICTIONS:** In preparing the data 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:** 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 235,411  
Variables: 29  
Record Length: 81  
Records Per Case: 1

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

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

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Health Information Policy Council. Office of the Secretary. "1984 Revision of the Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set." *Federal Register* 50, 147 (July 31, 1985).

Documentation: \$5

*Celia Berdes*

## ADULT RESPITE CARE FUNDED OR PROVIDED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6584)

**SUMMARY:** This study surveyed state government agencies in the United States to determine the nature and extent of adult respite care delivered by these agencies or supported under their auspices. Officials of state agencies were queried on the types of respite care services offered, components of care, eligibility and service limitations, total number of people served, number of people with Alzheimer's disease served, how their programs were created, the cost of respite care to the state, and the funding mechanisms used to support respite care. The data include the name of each surveyed state agency, the name of its respite care program, and contact information for the agency.

**UNIVERSE:** All state agencies delivering or supporting adult respite care in the United States, including the District of Columbia.

**NOTE:** Parts 12-14 comprise a relational database in dBaseIV format. Part 12 is a dBaseIV.dbf database file that contains numeric, logical, and character fields. Part 13 is a dBaseIV.dbt memo file comprising memo fields. Part 14 is a dBaseIV.mdx index file that links Parts 12 and 13. Parts 1-11 were generated by ICPSR from the original dBaseIV relational database provided by the principal investigator (Parts 12-14). Part 1 contains all the numeric, logical, and character fields included in Part 12. Parts 2-11 con-

tain all the memo fields included in Part 13. Parts 1-11 may be linked to each other by matching on the field *PROGRAM\_ID*, which is included in each of these files.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** *REFORM.DAT/SCAN*

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with dBaseIV relational database

|                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: Data for Numeric, Logical, and Character Fields<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 145<br>Record Length: 888<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: Data for Memo Field <i>CHNGE_MEMO</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 275 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                   |                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 3: Data for Memo Field <i>ELIGCHNGMM</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 249 | Part 4: Data for Memo Field <i>SRVLMEMO</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 119 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                 |                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 5: Data for Memo Field <i>SPEC_DES</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 273 | Part 6: Data for Memo Field <i>LEG_MANDM</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 268 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 7: Data for Memo Field <i>SERV_MODM</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 271 | Part 8: Data for Memo Field <i>OUTREACHM</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 273 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                |                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 9: Data for Memo Field <i>MISSEDM</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 275 | Part 10: Data for Memo Field <i>INNOVATVM</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 274 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 11: Data for Memo Field <i>SUMMARY</i><br>Cases: 103<br>Variables: 4<br>Record Length: 41 | Part 12: Database File (dBaseIV.dbf File)<br>File Structure: relational<br>Record Length: 256 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                           |                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 13: Memo File (dBaseIV.dbt File)<br>File Structure: relational<br>Record Length: 256 | Part 14: Index File (dBaseIV.mdx File)<br>File Structure: relational<br>Record Length: 256 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Part 15: Codebook for All Parts  
Record Length: 100

## RELATED PUBLICATION:

Alzheimer's Association. *Directory of Adult Respite Care Funded or Provided by State Governments*. Chicago, IL: Alzheimer's Association, 1993.

Documentation: machine-readable only



Lester Breslow and George A. Kaplan

**HEALTH AND WAYS OF LIVING  
STUDY, 1965 PANEL: [ALAMEDA  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA] (ICPSR 6688)**

**SUMMARY:** The purpose of this survey was to explore the influence of health practices and social relationships on the physical and mental health of a typical sample of the population. The information obtained for the 6,928 respondents (including approximately 500 women aged 65 years and older) covers chronic health conditions, health behaviors, social involvements, and psychological characteristics. Questions were asked on marital and life satisfaction, parenting, physical activities, employment, and childhood experiences. Demographic variables on age, race, height, weight, education, income, and religion are also included.

**UNIVERSE:** Households in Alameda County, California.

**SAMPLING:** Stratified random sample of Alameda County households with noninstitutionalized residents, aged 21 and older, or aged 16–21 if married.

**NOTE:** See the codebook for an extensive listing of publications related to this study as provided by the Human Population Laboratory.

**RESTRICTIONS:** ICPSR obtained these data from the Human Population Laboratory under the agreement that the data are for the sole use of ICPSR and may not be sold or provided to third parties outside the ICPSR membership, and that these data are not to be used for any commercial purpose. Users are reminded that, per ICPSR Bylaws, data and other materials provided by ICPSR are to be used solely for statistical analysis and reporting of aggregated information, and not for investigation of specific individuals or organizations. Each member institution gives assurance that such uses of statistical data will conform to widely accepted standards of practice and legal restrictions intended to protect the confidentiality of research subjects.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Card Image

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 6,928  
Variables: 290  
Record Length: 80  
Records Per Case: 8

**RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

Berkman, L.F., and Lester Breslow. *Health and Ways of Living: The Alameda County Study*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1983.

Kaplan, George A. "Health and Aging in the Alameda County Study." In K.W. Schaie, D. Blazer, and J.S. House (eds.), *Aging, Health Behaviors, and Health Outcomes*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1992, 69–88.

Kaplan, George A., et al. "Mortality Among the Elderly in the Alameda County Study: Behavioral and Demographic Risk Factors." *American Journal of Public Health* 77 (1987), 307–312.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES  
MONTHLY POLLS**

**JANUARY 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6589)**

**JANUARY 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6591)**

**FEBRUARY 1994 (ICPSR 6593)**

**MARCH 1994 (ICPSR 6594)**

**APRIL 1994 (ICPSR 6595)**

**MAY 1994 (ICPSR 6596)**

**JUNE 1994 (ICPSR 6599)**

**JULY 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6603)**

**JULY 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6604)**

**AUGUST 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6605)**

**AUGUST 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6606)**

**SEPTEMBER 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6607)**

**SEPTEMBER 1994 #2 AND**

**CALLBACK (ICPSR 6608)**

**OCTOBER 1994 #1 (ICPSR 6612)**

**OCTOBER 1994 #2 (ICPSR 6613)**

**SUMMARY:** These polls are parts of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Respondents were asked their opinions of President Bill Clinton and the United States Congress and whether they approved of Clinton's handling of foreign policy, the economy, health care reform, gun control, the budget deficit, and crime. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income. Topics unique to each survey are described below.

**January 1994 #1:** Topics included the state of the United States economy, economic aid to

Russia, and immigration. Respondents were also asked historical questions on World War II and the Holocaust, including who the supreme allied commander was, which nations the United States fought against, and the use of the first atomic bomb. In addition, respondents were asked to give their predictions on the future of the Russian government and economy and to supply their opinions of Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Boris Yeltsin, and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy.

**January 1994 #2:** Specific questions focused on whether respondents believed that the government would work better if the president and the majority of Congress belonged to the same political party. The respondents were also asked for their opinions on Bill and Hillary Clinton's role in the Whitewater real estate deal and to comment on their expectations for the state of the nation's economy at the end of Bill Clinton's administration.

**February 1994:** Respondents were asked to rate the condition of the national economy and were queried as to whether they thought the unemployment rate was going up, down, or stayed the same in the previous few months. Questions on the situation in the former Yugoslavia included whether the United States had a responsibility to do something about the fighting between the Serbs and the Bosnians. Focusing on health care reform, respondents were asked if they thought Congress would pass a health care plan before the end of the year, whether the health care reform plan Clinton proposed was fair to people like them, and, if the Clinton health care reform plan was adopted, whether they thought that the quality of the health care they and their family received would improve.

**March 1994:** Respondents were asked for their opinions of Hillary Clinton and her influence on the president's decisions. In addition, the issues of health care and the Whitewater deal were addressed in detail. Respondents were asked how much they worried about not finding good medical care and not having enough health insurance, whether they thought that the health care plan Clinton proposed would bring about the changes needed in the health care system, whether the plan was fair to people like them, and, if Clinton's plan was adopted, whether the quality of the health care they and their family received would improve. Questions on the Whitewater deal probed respondents' beliefs on how important an issue it was to the nation, whether President Clinton participated in a cover-up of the Whitewater situation, and whether Republicans in Congress criticized President Clinton about Whitewater because they cared about ethics,



or because they were looking for political gain. Respondents were also asked for their opinions regarding which nation posed the greatest threat to world peace, and the degree to which they trusted Japan, Germany, Great Britain, China, and Russia.

**April 1994:** Respondents were asked about the responsibility of the United States in the international arena in general and in Bosnia in particular. Opinions were also solicited on Hillary Clinton and her role as First Lady, the Whitewater real estate deal, and the importance of the news media in forming public opinion. The topic of religion was covered in detail, with particular attention to respondents who identified themselves as Catholic. Catholic respondents were asked whether they had said the rosary, gone to confession, attended a meeting of a Catholic organization, or prayed in private during the preceding 30 days. Further questions concerned whether the Catholic Church was in touch with the needs of Catholics, and if the respondent was in favor of letting Catholic priests get married, allowing women to be ordained as Catholic priests, and having girls assist in altar duties. Other topics covered whether people can be considered "good Catholics" if they get divorced and remarry, practice artificial birth control, or engage in homosexual relations. Additional questions asked Catholic respondents whether they thought that the Church's teaching on premarital sex, the shortage of priests and nuns, and reports of priests sexually abusing children would hurt the Church.

**May 1994:** A series of questions was included focusing on the theme of taking responsibility, in terms of both people in the United States government and the general population. Respondents were asked if they thought that most people in government positions were willing to take responsibility when things go wrong and, if they say they are taking responsibility, whether they say so to avoid fixing the problem. Additional questions asked whether people today were willing to take responsibility when they had done something wrong, whether it's wrong to make excuses to get out of personal and civic responsibilities, whether the respondent had ever invented excuses to avoid responsibility, and what the best excuse was that they had ever given. Respondents' opinions on crime, criminal trials, and criminal defenses were addressed in detail, and opinions on specific cases, including the Lorena Bobbitt and Eric and Lyle Menendez criminal trials, were solicited.

**June 1994:** Questions covered respondents' opinions regarding how important the crises in Haiti, Rwanda, and North Korea were to

United States interests and whether they approved of Clinton's handling of the situations. The issue of spousal abuse/domestic violence was also addressed in detail, with specific reference to the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Respondents were asked how serious a problem they thought wife abuse was in this country, and whether the police treated cases of domestic violence seriously enough, or if police were more likely to treat domestic violence as just a family matter. Other issues addressed include the space exploration program and the use of United States military troops in other countries.

**July 1994 #1:** The question of health care reform was examined in detail, as was the importance of universal health care coverage and who has the responsibility to provide insurance. Specific questions include whether the Republican or Democratic party is more likely to improve health care, whether taxes should be raised to provide funding for health care, and whether abortion should be part of the health care plan. Respondents were also asked to give their opinions of Oliver North, William Bennett, Pat Buchanan, Jerry Falwell, Rush Limbaugh, and Pat Robertson. Other topics include Bill and Hillary Clinton's roles in the Whitewater real estate deal, the religious right and their political activity, the Republican party, homosexuality, television and radio talk shows, and Clinton's handling of the crises in Haiti and North Korea.

**July 1994 #2:** Specific topics addressed in this poll include the amount of violence on television, the Whitewater hearing, and the situation in Rwanda. Respondents were asked to give their opinions on violence on television and in the movies and whether the federal government should regulate the violence. Additional questions queried respondents on their opinions of the Whitewater real estate deal and whether they believed that, in the long run, the congressional hearings will hurt President Bill Clinton and his administration.

**August 1994 #1:** Topics in this survey included the legalization of drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and heroin; the Haitian crisis; the Whitewater hearing; and the death penalty. Respondents were asked whether they favored the legalization of drugs, whether possession of small amounts of marijuana should be treated as a criminal offense, and how they thought legalization might affect drug use and the spread of AIDS in the United States. The use of United States military force to restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's rule in Haiti was also addressed.

**August 1994 #2:** Additional survey topics covered the crime bill, the ban on assault

weapons, health care reform, and the Major League baseball strike. Respondents were asked to compare President Clinton and the Republican party with respect to their stances on crime and to compare the Republican party and the Democratic party with respect to their proposals for health care reform.

**September 1994 #1:** In this survey, respondents were asked to identify what they believed to be the most important problem facing the country today and which political party could do a better job of handling the problem. Respondents were asked to give their opinions on Bill Clinton and his handling of foreign policy and the economy, Hillary Clinton, Ross Perot, and Bob Dole. Additional topics included the Whitewater real estate development, the role of the news media, congressional term limitation, crime, welfare, health care, immigration, and the federal deficit.

**September 1994 #2:** These two surveys also contained items focusing on the crisis in Haiti. On September 18, before United States troops were sent to Haiti, 747 respondents were queried. The next day, 504 individuals were recontacted for the callback portion of the survey. Respondents were asked whether they approved of President Bill Clinton's handling of the situation in Haiti, whether the United States had a responsibility to do something to restore democracy in Haiti, and whether the U.S. should send troops or try to reach a diplomatic solution to the crisis. Opinions were solicited on former President Jimmy Carter's role in the crisis, and the extent of the role United States military troops should play in Haiti. Respondents were asked to evaluate various reasons for involvement in Haiti, such as stopping human rights abuses, aiding Haitian refugees, and ensuring political stability in the Caribbean, and whether these reasons were sufficient to risk American troops.

**October 1994 #1:** Questions focused on whether sending troops to Haiti was the right thing to do, whether President Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti would be able to restore a stable government, and how concerned the respondent was about the United States being involved in Haiti's domestic turmoil. Other questions covered whether Saddam Hussein's troops were still a danger to Kuwait and whether the United States should have continued to fight Iraq in the Persian Gulf War until Saddam Hussein was removed from power. Opinions were also solicited on both President Clinton's and former President George Bush's handling of the situation in Iraq. In addition, respondents were asked about their expected voting behavior in the upcoming congressional elections, and



whether that vote decision was based on Bill Clinton's performance in any way.

**October 1994 #2:** Registered voters were asked about their expected vote behavior in the 1994 November congressional elections and whether their vote was based on Bill Clinton's performance in any way. All respondents were asked to state their level of confidence in Bill Clinton's ability to deal wisely with difficult international crises and, regardless of their answer to that question, whether they thought Clinton had worked hard to bring change. Other questions included whether the respondent's representative in Congress deserved re-election and whether the representative and Congress as a whole understood the needs and problems of the people. Respondents were also asked to give their opinions on Bob Dole, Newt Gingrich, Dan Quayle, and Colin Powell, and to compare Bill Clinton's performance with Ronald Reagan's performance as president. Respondents were also asked to compare Clinton and Dole, Clinton and Powell, and Clinton and Ross Perot.

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 541 to 1,706 per collection  
Variables: 56 to 136 per collection  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES  
NEW YORK CITY POLL, JUNE 1994  
(ICPSR 6598)**

**SUMMARY:** This special topic poll consists of responses to a survey of residents in New York City. Respondents were asked whether they approved or disapproved of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and the manner in which he was handling his job. Specific topics addressed included opinions on how Giuliani treated the needs of Blacks, whites, and Hispanics, and Giuliani's proposed budgets for various city agencies. Other questions elicited opinions on Mario Cuomo, Ramon Cortines, and the problems of the New York City public schools. Respondents were also asked specific questions on the New York City police and the quality of protection they provided, as well as their opinions on the homeless, crime, homosexuality, and vandalism. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, political orientation, education, religious preference, and family income.

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 1,189  
Variables: 122  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

CBS News/The New York Times

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES  
O.J. SIMPSON POLL, JUNE 1994  
(ICPSR 6600)**

**SUMMARY:** This special topic poll focused on the O.J. Simpson murder trial, including the role of the news media. Respondents were asked whether the media had done a good or bad job covering the case, whether they had spent too much or too little time on stories about O.J. Simpson and the two victims in the case, whether the stories the news media had reported about the case were mostly accurate, and whether the news media had been too harsh or too easy in their treatment of Simpson. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 586  
Variables: 47  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*



## CBS News/The New York Times

### **CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES O.J. SIMPSON POLL #1, JULY 1994 (ICPSR 6601)**

**SUMMARY:** This special topic poll focused on the American criminal justice system in general and specifically on the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Respondents were asked how closely they followed recent news about O.J. Simpson and the murders he was charged with. Respondents were also asked whether the criminal justice system was biased toward persons accused or against them, how much confidence they had that the American criminal justice system generally makes the right decisions about guilt and innocence, and when wrong decisions are made by criminal justice system, who they thought was most responsible: prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys, or juries. The role of the media and whether they had been too harsh or too easy in coverage of the O.J. Simpson trial were additional topics covered. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 601  
Variables: 52  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

## CBS News/The New York Times

### **CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES O.J. SIMPSON POLL #2, JULY 1994 (ICPSR 6602)**

**SUMMARY:** This special topic poll focused on the American criminal justice system in general and specifically on the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Respondents were asked whether the criminal justice system and the media were biased toward O.J. Simpson and other Blacks or against them, and whether the trial affected the way white people view Black men. Additional race-related questions asked respondents whether they thought there would be more media coverage or less if a white celebrity had been accused of the same crimes as O.J. Simpson or if O.J. Simpson had been accused of murdering two Black people. The role of the news media and whether they had been too harsh or too easy in their coverage of the O.J. Simpson trial was also explored. The respondents' feelings about Simpson were probed in questions that asked how much sympathy they had for him because of everything that had happened, and if, before the murders, they had personally thought of him as a role model. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 1,306  
Variables: 56  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

## CBS News/The New York Times

### **CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES STATE OF THE UNION POLL AND CALLBACK, JANUARY 1994 (ICPSR 6590)**

**SUMMARY:** This special topic poll consists of two surveys. The first survey was conducted before President Bill Clinton's State of the Union address on January 25, 1994. The second survey was conducted after the address and included respondents from the original sample as well as new respondents. Questions were the same for both surveys. Respondents were asked for their opinions of Bill Clinton and the way he is handling issues such as foreign policy. Respondents also were asked whether the health care reform plan Clinton proposed was fair to people like them and whether they would be willing to pay more taxes if the federal government paid everyone's health care costs. In addition, respondents were asked to rate the condition of the United States economy. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.

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

**SAMPLING:** A variation of random-digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households,



respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]). Two separate samples were used for this study.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 5,791  
Variables: 82  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

code, and size of place. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 1,055  
Variables: 110  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, *Survey Research* [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]).

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 900  
Variables: 66  
Record Length: 240  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

#### *CBS News/The New York Times*

##### **CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES TEENAGE PROBLEMS POLL, MAY 1994 (ICPSR 6597)**

SUMMARY: This special topic poll queried American teenagers on the problems they face. Specific topics included drugs, crime, guns, teen pregnancy, alcohol, AIDS, and racism. Respondents were asked about problems with school, peer pressure, their opinions on the future of American teenagers, and whether they personally knew anyone who had been shot in the past five years. Other questions asked teens whether their parents were divorced, separated, or together; how likely it was that they themselves would be divorced in the future; and whether they would consider becoming a single parent. Background information on respondents includes household composition, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, and religious preference.

UNIVERSE: Population of the United States aged 13–18 years having telephones at home.

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area

#### *CBS News/The New York Times*

##### **CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES TONYA HARDING HEARING POLL, FEBRUARY 1994 (ICPSR 6592)**

SUMMARY: This special topic poll focused on figure skater Tonya Harding's disciplinary hearing by the United States Figure Skating Association. Questions covered the sport of figure skating in general, and the actions of the United States Figure Skating Association and the United States Olympic Committee in particular. Respondents were also asked to give their personal opinions of Tonya Harding, injured figure skater Nancy Kerrigan, and Harding's boyfriend, Jeff Gillooly. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.

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

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households,

#### *Roy Pierce*

##### **FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SURVEY, 1988 (ICPSR 6583)**

SUMMARY: This survey, undertaken to facilitate the comparative study of French and United States electoral behavior, was conducted in conjunction with the French presidential election of 1988. A secondary objective of the study was to advance the analysis of historical trends relating to political behavior in France. Accordingly, the questionnaire closely matches the standard American National Election Study, and, where appropriate, the questions were posed in language and forms that maintained continuity with earlier studies conducted in France. The 132 variables include 7-point scales recording respondents' left-right positions on major issues (including government subsidies to religious schools, the size of the public sector, and government policy toward immigrants) as well as their perceptions of the positions of the five major parties and the four major presidential candidates on those same scales. Also included are thermometer scales relating to the parties and candidates and measures relating to party identification and strength of party identification, religion and frequency of church attendance, assessments of the performance of the incumbent, and perceptions of personal and national economic conditions. Data concerning subjective class perceptions, union membership,



and other standard demographic characteristics, as well as data relating to electoral participation and candidate choice at each of the two ballots, are also included. In addition, the study contains a series of variables permitting direct comparisons of media attention in France with that in the United States.

**UNIVERSE:** Registered voters in France.

**SAMPLING:** The sample design consisted of two elements: the selection of communes (municipalities) and the selection of individual respondents. The first stage of the sampling procedure involved the designation of 24 strata by classifying all of France's approximately 36,000 communes by four population categories and six geographic regions, exclusive of the Paris region. On the basis of the 1982 census figures, and aiming at a target of 1,000 interviews, each stratum (as well as the Paris region) was assigned a number of interviews proportional to the population of the stratum. Then, individual communes were selected by random sampling within each stratum (and the Paris region) on the assumption that ten interviews would be conducted in each commune.

**NOTE:** (1) The codebook is in French. (2) Recodes to remove a weight variable were performed by ICPSR at the principal investigator's request.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** DDEF.ICPSR

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 1,013  
Variables: 132  
Record Length: 223  
Records Per Case: 1

**RELATED PUBLICATION:**

Pierce, Roy. *Choosing the Chief: Presidential Elections in France and the United States*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 1995.

*Documentation:* \$6

*Chester L. Mirsky and Edelle Ortese*

## DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN THE CRIMINAL CASE PLEA BARGAINING SYSTEM: NEW YORK CITY, 1800-1890 (ICPSR 6501)

**SUMMARY:** This study analyzes the ascendancy of a single form of dispute processing—the guilty plea—in New York City's principal indictment court, and its connection to law enforcement, judges, and lawyers. A major component of the study is a statistical analysis of data presented in the Minute Book of the Court of General Sessions and maintained at the New York City Archives. A second data source is the New York City district attorney's case files, also maintained at the New York City Archives. Part 1, District Attorney Case File Data, contains a sample of cases throughout the century taken from the district attorney's files. Variables cover charge filed; method of arrest; nature of testimony; presence of the lawyers; role of police, private prosecutor, and magistrate; and demographic information about the defendant and victim. Part 2, Lawyer Data, records the frequency of the appearance of individual lawyers, the charges in the cases in which they appeared, the lawyering activities they undertook, and the method of case disposition. Part 3, Minute Book Data, reflects the workday of the Court of General Sessions, including the number of cases processed in court on any given day, the number of defendants tried, the details of charges, joinder, witness examinations, outcome and sentence, and the number pleading guilty. Part 4, Cases Tried Data, not only records cases tried but also includes the top count, legal representation, result, and sentence, and, for cases pleading guilty, the top count charged, top count accepted, and sentence imposed. District Attorney Reference Data, Part 5, contains cases in which copies of the district attorney's papers were not found. These cases occurred on the same day as cases for which copies of the district attorney's papers were recorded. This data served as a control group for the District Attorney Case File Data.

**UNIVERSE:** Nineteenth-century criminal cases that originated in New York City's Special Sessions Court and proceeded to indictment in the Court of General Sessions.

**SAMPLING:** Sampling varied with each dataset. For the District Attorney Case File Data and District Attorney Reference Data, data were drawn from sources every fifth year, beginning in 1800 and continuing until 1879, at 30-day intervals. For the Lawyer Data, data were sampled every five years be-

ginning in 1800 and continuing through 1890. For the Minute Book Data and the Cases Tried Data, the interval used was every ten years beginning in 1800 and continuing through 1890.

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

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

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

|                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: District Attorney Case File Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 2,385<br>Variables: 67<br>Record Length: 81<br>Records Per Case: 1 | Part 2: Lawyer Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 8,078<br>Variables: 23<br>Record Length: 33<br>Records Per Case: 1      |
| Part 3: Minute Book Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 797<br>Variables: 11<br>Record Length: 22<br>Records Per Case: 1                   | Part 4: Cases Tried Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 301<br>Variables: 250<br>Record Length: 345<br>Records Per Case: 1 |
| Part 5: District Attorney Reference Data<br>File Structure: rectangular<br>Cases: 584<br>Variables: 6<br>Record Length: 11<br>Records Per Case: 1    | Part 6: SAS Data Definition Statements for District Attorney Case File Data<br>Record Length: 74                                     |
| Part 7: SAS Data Definition Statements for Lawyer Data<br>Record Length: 74                                                                          | Part 8: SAS Data Definition Statements for Minute Book Data<br>Record Length: 74                                                     |
| Part 9: SAS Data Definition Statements for Cases Tried Data<br>Record Length: 74                                                                     | Part 10: SAS Data Definition Statements for District Attorney Reference Data<br>Record Length: 74                                    |
| Part 11: Codebook for All Parts<br>Record Length: 74                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                      |

*Documentation: machine-readable only*



**JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1992:  
[UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6634)**

**SUMMARY:** This data collection describes in quantitative terms the volume of juvenile cases disposed in 1992 by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters (delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases). Inaugurated in 1926 to furnish an index of the problems brought before the juvenile courts, this series is the oldest continuous source of information on the processing of delinquent and dependent youth by juvenile courts. It is the most detailed information available on youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system and on the activities of the nation's juvenile courts. Information is provided on state, county, number of delinquency cases, number of status offense cases, number of dependency cases, and total number of cases. The data distinguish cases with and without the filing of a petition.

**UNIVERSE:** All delinquency and dependency/neglect cases disposed in 1992 by courts having jurisdiction over juvenile matters in all states and the District of Columbia.

**SAMPLING:** A nonrandom sample of available data of all delinquency, status offense, and dependency cases disposed in 1992.

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

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

**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: 2,979                | Record Length: 79     |
| Variables: 12               |                       |
| Record Length: 79           |                       |
| Records Per Case: 1         |                       |

**RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

Butts, Jeffrey A., et al. "Appendix: Reported Juvenile Court Cases Disposed in 1992 by County." *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1992*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

*Juvenile Court Statistics*. Annual volumes, 1929 through 1992.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

**NATIONAL POLICY DOMAINS OF  
HEALTH AND ENERGY, 1971-1980  
(ICPSR 6405)**

**SUMMARY:** This collection focuses on national policy formation in the health and energy domains during the 1970s in the United States. It investigates the role of consequential organizational actors, both public and private, who contributed to the national debate and influenced decision-making in these domains. Organizations participating in this survey included congressional committees and subcommittees, federal agencies, associations of state and local governments, research units, labor unions, trade associations, professional societies, corporations, and public interest groups. The principal investigators interviewed individuals who had responsibility for managing the efforts of their organizations in attempting to influence national policy-making. Respondents were asked to evaluate the role of their organizations in 85 specific events related to energy policy and 85 events related to health policy over the decade of the 1970s. These events revolved around national health areas such as biomedical issues (e.g., NIH funding, DNA research, human experimentation, targeted-disease funding), manpower issues (nurse training, physician training, foreign medical graduates, third-year medical school transfers), the organization and delivery of care (cost containment, HMOs, health planning, community health services, rural health care, Professional Standards Review Organizations), and drug regulation (saccharin, new drug development, generic equivalents of brand-name drugs, safety brochure inserts, cyclamates). The energy domain included events in the following areas: energy research issues (geothermal energy, electric-powered automobiles, breeder reactors, nuclear wastes), energy industry development issues (Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline, uranium enrichment, synthetic fuels, oil from shale rock), energy regulatory issues (price controls on domestic oil and natural gas, nuclear accident insurance, National Energy Plan, natural gas deregulation, Three Mile Island, nuclear power plant construction), and energy consumption issues (55-mile-per-hour speed limit, energy taxes, air pollution standards, automobile fuel efficiency standards). Respondents were queried about the main activities and functions of their organizations, areas of interest in national policy-making, interactions with other organizations, and levels of knowledge and involvement in the formulation of such policies.

**UNIVERSE:** All organizations attempting to influence policy-making in the health and energy domains in the United States.

**SAMPLING:** The target groups were organizations of various types, including business firms, professional organizations, trade associations, public interest groups, and unions who were mentioned five or more times in any of the following sources: news stories about national policy-making in the health and energy domains (as abstracted by the *New York Times* Information Bank), an appearance as a witness in a congressional hearing related to these two domains between 1977 and 1980, the filing of an amicus curiae brief in appellate judicial decisions related to health or energy issues between 1977 and 1980, and registration as a lobbyist in Congress between these same years.

**NOTE:** The first line in Parts 1-8 provides a list of variable names. These names appear in the same order as they appear in the actual data records that follow. The first two lines of Parts 9-42 contain organizational identification codes (the first line includes respondent codes and the second line contains target codes) for the records that follow. Actual data values for all files are presented in list format, separated by a single blank space.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 42 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

Part 1: Organizations—Health (ORGS.HLT)  
Part 2: Organizations—Energy (ORGS.ENG)  
Part 3: Policy Issues—Health (ISSUES.HLT)  
Part 4: Policy Issues—Energy (ISSUES.ENG)  
Part 5: Events—Health (EVENTS.HLT)  
Part 6: Events—Energy (EVENTS.ENG)  
Part 7: Organizational Ratings—Health (RATINGS.HLT)  
Part 8: Organizational Ratings—Energy (RATINGS.ENG)  
Part 9: Communication Initiated by Respondent Organization—Health (C1WE.HLT)  
Part 10: Communication Initiated by Respondent Organization—Energy (C1WE.ENG)  
Part 11: Communication Initiated by Target Organization—Health (C1THEY.HLT)  
Part 12: Communication Initiated by Target Organization—Energy (C1THEY.ENG)  
Part 13: Advice Received by Respondent Organization—Health (C2REC.HLT)  
Part 14: Advice Received by Respondent Organization—Energy (C2REC.ENG)  
Part 15: Advice Given by Respondent Organization—Health (C2GIVE.HLT)  
Part 16: Advice Given by Respondent Organization—Energy (C2GIVE.ENG)



- Part 17: Respondent Organization Sources of Technical/Scientific Information—Health (C3.HLT)
- Part 18: Respondent Organization Sources of Technical/Scientific Information—Energy (C3.ENG)
- Part 19: Respondent Organization Payments to Target Organization—Health (C4APAY.HLT)
- Part 20: Respondent Organization Payments to Target Organization—Energy (C4APAY.ENG)
- Part 21: Respondent Organization Contributions to Target Organization—Health (C4ACON.HLT)
- Part 22: Respondent Organization Contributions to Target Organization—Energy (C4ACON.ENG)
- Part 23: Respondent Organization Receives Payments From Target Organization—Health (C4BPAY.HLT)
- Part 24: Respondent Organization Receives Payments From Target Organization—Energy (C4BPAY.ENG)
- Part 25: Respondent Organization Receives Contributions From Target Organization—Health (C4BCON.HLT)
- Part 26: Respondent Organization Receives Contributions From Target Organization—Energy (C4BCON.ENG)
- Part 27: Respondent Organization Allows Target Organization to Use Staff—Health (C5A.HLT)
- Part 28: Respondent Organization Allows Target Organization to Use Staff—Energy (C5A.ENG)
- Part 29: Target Organization Allows Respondent Organization to Use Staff—Health (C5B.HLT)
- Part 30: Target Organization Allows Respondent Organization to Use Staff—Energy (C5B.ENG)
- Part 31: Target Organization Seat on Respondent Organization Board of Directors—Health (C6A.HLT)
- Part 32: Target Organization Seat on Respondent Organization Board of Directors—Energy (C6A.ENG)
- Part 33: Respondent Organization Seat on Target Organization Board of Directors—Health (C6B.HLT)
- Part 34: Respondent Organization Seat on Target Organization Board of Directors—Energy (C6B.ENG)
- Part 35: Respondent Organization Member of Target Trade Association or Organizational Council—Health (C7.HLT)
- Part 36: Respondent Organization Member of Target Trade Association or Organizational Council—Energy (C7.ENG)
- Part 37: Respondent Organization Policy Opposite to Target Organization—Health (C9.HLT)
- Part 38: Respondent Organization Policy Opposite to Target Organization—Energy (C9.ENG)
- Part 39: Organizations Especially Influential for Respondent—Health (C10.HLT)
- Part 40: Organizations Especially Influential for Respondent—Energy (C10.ENG)
- Part 41: Organizations Most Reliable and Useful for Respondent—Health (C13.HLT)
- Part 42: Organizations Most Reliable and Useful for Respondent—Energy (C13.ENG)

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 30 to 11,475 per part  
Variables: 11 to 271 per part  
Record Length: 87 to 1,774 per part  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 43: Codebook for All Parts  
Record Length: 79

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Laumann, Edward O., and David Knoke. *The Organizational State: Social Choice in National Policy Domains*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1987.

Laumann, Edward O., and David Knoke. "The Increasingly Organizational State." *Transaction (Society)* 25 (January/February 1988), 21–28.

Laumann, Edward O., and David Knoke. "Policy Networks of the Organizational State: Collective Action in National Energy and Health Domains." In Robert Perrucci and Harry R. Potter (eds.), *Networks of Power: Organizational Actors at the National, Corporate, and Community Levels*. New York, NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1989.

Documentation: \$4, partially machine-readable

Catherine G. McLaughlin

## SMALL BUSINESS BENEFITS STUDY, WAVE 2 (SBBS 2), 1992–1993: [SELECTED METROPOLITAN COUNTIES IN THE UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6667)

**SUMMARY:** This is the second wave of a split-panel study first conducted in 1990 (*Small Business Benefits Study (SBBS), 1990 [Denver, Flint, Tampa, and Tucson]* [ICPSR 6002]). Both waves examined the characteristics of small businesses and their health insurance markets. SBBS 2 also collected follow-up information on the respondents to the first wave. Firm-level data collected by SBBS 2 include type of business, age of the firm, number of years under the current owner, gross receipts, number of employees, and whether the firm offered health insurance. For firms that offered health insurance benefits, respondents were queried on the continuity of benefits, why firms changed insurers (where applicable), characteristics of the insurance plan, and how the firm would respond to a 25-percent increase in premiums. For firms that did not offer health insurance benefits, respondents were asked whether insurance was available in the last five years, why the firm decided to stop offering insurance if it had offered health insurance previously, whether the firm was interested in offering insurance, and factors that might influence the firm to offer insurance. Individual-level data on employees include

gender, age, marital status, salary and wages, hours worked, and length of employment.

**UNIVERSE:** Small businesses at seven sites in the United States with 2 to 25 employees working more than 17 hours per week. First-wave sites: (1) Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson counties, Colorado (referred to as "Denver" in ICPSR 6002), (2) Genesee County, Michigan (referred to as "Flint" in ICPSR 6002), (3) Hillsborough County, Florida (referred to as "Tampa" in ICPSR 6002), and (4) Pima County, Arizona (referred to as "Tucson" in ICPSR 6002). Second-wave sites: all four first-wave sites, plus: (5) Cuyahoga County, Ohio, (6) Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and (7) Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington counties, Oregon.

**SAMPLING:** The survey comprises a panel of all businesses that responded to the first SBBS wave in 1990, plus new cross-sectional samples from the four original and three new sites. The cross-sectional samples were selected using stratified random sampling. A knowledgeable person was interviewed at each firm.

**NOTE:** Part 2 was written with the SAS XPORT engine.

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DAT/ REFORM.DOC

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SAS transport file

Part 1: Raw Data File      Part 2: SAS Transport File  
File Structure: rectangular      Record Length: 80  
Cases: 2,239  
Variables: 427  
Record Length: 702  
Records Per Case: 1

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

McLaughlin, C.G., and W.K. Zellers. *Small Business and Health Care Reform: Understanding the Barriers to Employee Coverage and Implications for Workable Solutions*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1994.



McLaughlin, C.G., W.K. Zellers, and K.D. Frick. "Small Business Winners and Losers Under Health Care Reform." *Health Affairs II* (Spring 1994), 221-233.

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

#### *National Center for Education Statistics*

### **UNIVERSE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1976-1980: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6588)**

**SUMMARY:** This dataset consists of a four-year summary of data on private schools in the United States for 1976-1980. Information filled out by school administrators includes name and address of school, school district, type of school, lowest and highest grades taught, religious affiliation, enrollment, number of high school graduates, number of students, student/teacher ratio, and number of teachers employed.

**UNIVERSE:** Private schools in the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

**SAMPLING:** Users should consult NCES publication 81-104, "Private Schools in American Education," which is included in the documentation being released with this dataset, for an explanation of the issues related to sampling.

**NOTE:** (1) References in the documentation to a "SAS System Tape File" do not pertain to the ICPSR release of these data. (2) No data were collected for 1979.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 23,007  
Variables: 62  
Record Length: 248  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$4*

*Paula Braveman et al.*

### **VALIDATING INSURANCE INFORMATION ON THE CALIFORNIA BIRTH CERTIFICATE: A TOOL FOR MONITORING FINANCIAL ACCESS TO MATERNITY CARE, 1994-1995 (ICPSR 6690)**

**SUMMARY:** The goal of this study was to assess the validity of the insurance information given on birth certificates in California. Mothers of recently-delivered babies were queried at the hospital on the source of their prenatal care insurance coverage and on their delivery insurance coverage. Delivery insurance information was also gathered from the respondent's hospital chart. These data were matched to insurance coverage information from the state's birth certificate database, linked to each respondent. This information covers principal source of payment for prenatal care and expected principal source of payment for delivery. Demographic information supplied in this collection includes the mother's education, age, race, whether this was the mother's first baby, whether the mother was foreign-born, and the month prenatal care began.

**UNIVERSE:** Women delivering babies in California hospitals.

**SAMPLING:** Stratified cluster sampling of hospitals, with convenience sampling of women within study hospitals. Nineteen hospitals were initially chosen to represent a geographically and socioeconomically representative sample of California's delivery population. Women were eligible for inclusion in the study if they met the following criteria: (1) they had recently delivered a live-born infant at a study hospital, (2) they spoke English or Spanish, (3) they were over the age of 17 (or were an emancipated minor if under age 17), (4) they were nonincarcerated during pregnancy, (5) charge nurse approval was obtained, and (6) informed consent was obtained. Overall, 10,132 women were interviewed. The survey data were then matched to birth certificate data using information such as mother's name and baby's birth weight. Cases that did not produce a significant match were excluded. Data from 3 of the 19 hospitals were dropped due to low (less than 95 percent) linkage rates. The final sample contains data from 7,429 women, successfully linked, out of 7,633 available survey records for 16 hospitals.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 7,429  
Variables: 19  
Record Length: 26  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$6, partially  
machine-readable*

*John C. Lane*

### **VOTING RESULTS UNDER A SINGLE-TRANSFERABLE-VOTE SYSTEM IN MALTA, 1921-1992 (ICPSR 6657)**

**SUMMARY:** This dataset covers all parliamentary elections held in Malta from 1921 to 1992 except for elections to the short-lived Senate. The 18 elections involved 968 individuals undertaking 2,834 candidacies. The use of this dataset assumes some familiarity with the single-transferable-vote (STV) system and knowledge of concepts such as non-transferable votes and the need for repeated vote-transfer counts to determine the winners in multimember districts. A majority of the variables involve voter transfers, as these are crucial to the examination of both inter- and intra-party competition in an STV system. The dataset is organized by candidacy and contains (with records for nontransferable votes included) 2,992 separate records.

**UNIVERSE:** All parliamentary elections from 1921 to 1992 in Malta except for elections to the Senate.

**NOTE:** The data are supplied in comma-delimited format. Data entry was performed in Quattro Pro. Because that program does not provide leading zeroes, the values of particular variables can vary in length from 1 to 5 digits. Thus, care needs to be taken when importing the data into statistical programs.

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 2,992  
Variables: 67  
Record Length: 293  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: machine-readable only*



*W.A.B. Hengeveld*

## **WORLD DISTANCE TABLES, 1948–1974 (ICPSR 6152)**

**SUMMARY:** Originally part of a research project on world trade flows during 1948–1974, this data collection contains road, rail, sea, and air distances between 201 countries.

**UNIVERSE:** 201 countries listed in the International Monetary Fund's "Data Fund" during the period 1948–1974.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 1 data file

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** REFORM.DAT

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

Part 1: Raw Data File  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 40,200  
Variables: 32  
Record Length: 194  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SPSS Export File  
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: \$4*

## Revisions/Updates

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

### **CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9951)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Revised group quarters data, which supersede the group quarters data included in Parts 1–56, have been added as Parts 201–256. The group quarters data in Parts 1–56 contain errors in the variables POWSTATE, POWPUMA, MIGSTATE, and MIGPUMA. These errors have been corrected in Parts 201–256.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** MDATA.PR

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

Parts 201–256: Revised Group Quarters Data for All States  
File Structure: hierarchical  
Record Length: 231

*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: 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9952)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Revised group quarters data, which supersede the group quarters data included in Parts 1–56, have been added as Parts 201–256. The group quarters data in Parts 1–56 contain errors in the variables POWSTATE, POWPUMA, MIGSTATE, and MIGPUMA. These errors have been corrected in Parts 201–256.

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** MDATA.PR

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

Parts 201–256: Revised Group Quarters Data for All States  
File Structure: hierarchical  
Record Length: 231

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Irving A. Spergel and G. David Curry*

### **NATIONAL YOUTH GANG INTERVENTION AND SUPPRESSION SURVEY, 1980–1987 (ICPSR 9792)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Part 1, National Survey Data, has been completely replaced and the codebook was modified to reflect this. A corresponding SPSS export file, Part 7, also has been added.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + data collection instrument

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** MDATA.PR

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SPSS export file (for Part 1 only)

|                              |                                                   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Part 1: National Survey Data | Part 6: Codebook for All Parts                    |
| File Structure: rectangular  | Record Length: 79                                 |
| Cases: 254                   |                                                   |
| Variables: 143               | Part 7: SPSS Export File for National Survey Data |
| Record Length: 863           | Record Length: 80                                 |
| Records Per Case: 1          |                                                   |

*Documentation: machine-readable only*



United States Department of Justice.  
National Institute of Justice

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

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** The data for Part 17, Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1993, were resupplied to correct an error in the data for females. The codebook, SPSS export file (Part 18), and SAS (Part 19) and SPSS data definition statements were modified accordingly.

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

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

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

Part 17: Adult and  
Juvenile Arrestees  
Data, 1993  
File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 33,879  
Variables: 359  
Record Length: 822  
Records Per Case: 1

Part 18: SPSS Export File  
for Adult and Juvenile  
Arrestees Data, 1993  
Record Length: 80  
  
Part 19: SAS Data  
Definition Statements  
for Adult and Juvenile  
Arrestees Data, 1993  
Record Length: 75

*Documentation: machine-readable only*

*Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier*

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

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** This second edition of Euro-Barometer 41.0 includes a corrected version of Q37, vote intention, and additional clarification of oversamples and weight variables. In addition, data are provided for questions Q67-Q72 on tobacco, which have been released from embargo. The following variables still remain under embargo and have been masked for all countries (the data will be released by ICPSR after embargoes are lifted): Questions Q6-Q15 concerning Project X, Questions Q44-Q47

on cross-border purchase and customs experiences, Questions Q48-Q57 concerning European currency (ECU), Questions Q58-Q62 on European consumers and product quality, and Questions D4 and D5 on party preference and party voted for in last general election.

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

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

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

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

*Documentation: price not available at press time*

*Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich*

#### **EURO-BAROMETER 40.0: POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION, OCTOBER- NOVEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6360)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Data for all previously embargoed variables are now available.

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

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

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

File Structure: rectangular  
Cases: 15,079  
Variables: 638  
Record Length: 755  
Records Per Case: 1

*Documentation: \$4*

*Anthony S. Champagne and Stuart Nagel*

#### **LEGAL SERVICE AGENCIES, 1970 (ICPSR 7369)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** SAS and SPSS data definition statements are now available for this collection.

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

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

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

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements  
Record Length: 75

*Documentation: N/A*

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

#### **OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), 1988: ALABAMA, ALASKA, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, IDAHO, KENTUCKY, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, UTAH, VERMONT, AND VIRGINIA (ICPSR 9523)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** SAS and SPSS data definition statements, formerly distributed in multiple files, have been concatenated into single files.

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

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

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

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements  
Record Length: 80

*Documentation: N/A*



United States Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT  
DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
SYSTEM: LONGITUDINAL FILE,  
1971-1979, 1985, 1988 (ICPSR 7636)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** SAS and SPSS data definition statements, formerly distributed in multiple files, have been concatenated into single files.

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

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

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

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements  
Record Length: 76

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE  
UNITED STATES, 1973-1990  
(ICPSR 9819)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** SAS and SPSS data definition statements, formerly distributed in multiple files, have been concatenated into single files.

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

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements  
Record Length: 76

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Justice,  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT  
AND ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS  
(LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** SAS and SPSS data definition statements, formerly distributed in multiple files, have been concatenated into single files for this data collection.

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

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

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements  
Record Length: 75

Documentation: N/A

## Publication Archive

Gary King, James E. Alt, Nancy Burns,  
and Michael Laver

**A UNIFIED MODEL OF CABINET  
DISSOLUTION IN PARLIAMENTARY  
DEMOCRACIES (ICPSR 1115)**

**SUMMARY:** The literature on cabinet duration is split between two apparently irreconcilable positions. The ATTRIBUTES THEORISTS seek to explain cabinet duration as a fixed function of measured explanatory variables, while the EVENTS PROCESS THEORISTS model cabinet durations as a product of purely stochastic processes. In this paper, we build a unified statistical model that combines the insights of these previously distinct approaches. We also generalize this unified

model, and all previous models, by including (1) a stochastic component that takes into account the censoring that occurs as a result of governments lasting to the vicinity of the maximum constitutional interelection period, (2) a systematic component that precludes the possibility of negative duration predictions, and (3) a much more objective and parsimonious list of explanatory variables, the explanatory power of which would not be improved by including a list of indicator variables for individual countries.

**NOTE:** (1) The data consist of a self-extracting binary DOS file called coalcold.exe.  
(2) These data are part of ICPSR's Publication-Related Archive and are distributed exactly as they arrived from the data depositor.

ICPSR has not checked or processed this material. Users should consult the investigator(s) if further information is desired.

**RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**

King, Gary, James E. Alt, Nancy Burns, and Michael Laver. "A Unified Model of Cabinet Dissolution in Parliamentary Democracies." *American Journal of Political Science* 34, 3 (August 1990), 846-871.

Alt, James E., and Gary King. "Transfers of Governmental Power: The Meaning of Time Dependence." *Comparative Political Studies* 27, 2 (July 1994), 190-210.



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In April, the following items were sent to Official Representatives:

- ICPSR Annual Report, 1994-1995
- ICPSR Annual Report, 1994-1995: Appendices

## 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.

- Current Population Surveys: February 1994—Displaced Workers; June 1994—Fertility and Birth Expectations
- Sexual Harassment in the Federal Workplace, 1978-1980, 1987, 1994
- Homicides in Chicago, 1965-1994

- Boston Police Department Domestic Violence Research Project, 1993-1994
- Domestic Terrorism: Assessment of State and Local Preparedness in the United States, 1992
- Australian Longitudinal Study on Aging, 1992-1993
- Cost of Living, 1935-1936 (all expenditure and income data for urban and rural families)
- National Survey of Black Americans, Waves 1-IV, 1979-1980, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1992
- National Survey of Self-Care and Aging: Baseline, 1990-1991
- Indonesian Family Life Survey, 1993

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Printed on recycled paper

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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