

National Panel Survey of Black Americans and Three-Generation National Survey of Black American Families

James S. Jackson and Myriam Torres
University of Michigan

The National Panel Survey of Black Americans (NPSBA) and the Three-Generation National Survey of Black American Families, both national household probability samples of African Americans, are unique data resources, the only datasets available of their kind. Both surveys had their beginnings in the 1979–1980 National Survey of Black Americans (NSBA), funded by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Ford Foundation.

The NSBA surveyed a sample of 2,107 self-identified Black American adults 18 years of age and older living in the continental United States. The original interviews, averaging 2-1/2 hours in length, were followed by three waves of shorter but comprehensive telephone interviews in 1987–1988, 1988–1989, and 1992. This four-wave panel dataset comprises the NPSBA.

The Three-Generation Survey originated from a 53-percent subset of eligible NSBA respondents who were members of living three-generation families in which the youngest generation member was at least 14 years of age. The eligible original NSBA respondents were reinterviewed in 1981, using a multi-generational family instrument, and their interviews were linked with data collected on a similar instrument from two other family members, randomly selected from two contiguous lineage positions. These interviews form a dataset of 510 complete three-generation lineage family triads.

Methodological Issues

Race-specific issues. In 1979, data collection began on the NSBA. This study permitted, for the first time, national estimates of the status of African Americans across the entire range of socioeconomic and other demographic groupings in the population. The NSBA also provided much-needed groundwork for solving some important methodological issues.

Sampling problems in listing and finding Blacks in areas of few or no Black-occupied households were solved by implementing a new technique called Wide Area Screening Procedure (WASP). Sampling difficulties involving the overrepresentation of Blacks in areas of moderate to high Black concentration were addressed with the development of the Standard Listing and Screening Procedure (SLASP).

In low-density Black areas, the WASP reference housing unit procedures were used by white interviewers to identify Black households, and then only Black units were listed. Using SLASP, pre-selected units in clearly defined geographical areas (usually blocks) were contacted by Black interviewers and used as references for screening Black or non-Black households. All interviews at selected Black households were then conducted by Black interviewers.

These methods addressed the twin problems of efficiency and costs, assuring in a national sample that Black Americans would not be underrepresented nor overrepresented. Systematic follow-up coverage checks of both procedures demonstrated that efficiency and cost-effectiveness objectives were satisfied.

Other methods and procedures used in the NSBA addressed issues of language and cultural and socioeconomic divergence. Until the NSBA, most standardized instruments were developed on, and intended for, middle-class whites. Two years of preparation prior to the 1979–1980 survey resulted in the creation of item pools and a final comprehensive survey instrument that could be easily understood by the study participants. Modified back translation procedures, focus groups, multi-method, multi-trait approaches, random probe items, and extensive regional pretesting and analyses were all used in an attempt to assure cultural equivalence and meaningfulness of constructs and measures.

Finally, all Black indigenous community interviewers were employed to reduce nonresponse biases and to minimize possible perceived social and economic distance between interviewers and respondents. Approximately 400 male and female interviewers were provided with an extensive eight-day training session prior to beginning production interviewing.

Generational issues. Researchers have long shared a concern regarding the importance of understanding family lineage bonds and their reciprocal and causal effects. However, research in this area has been hampered due to methodological problems of simultaneously studying multiple-generation lineages. The Three-Generation Survey was designed to address and correct many of these major problems in studying Black families. Four of the most prominent difficulties are:

1. *Using panel or longitudinal data* — It is inappropriate, conceptually or analytically, to treat members of the lineage as the same person measured at different points in time. Analyses that assume such measurement are in serious error.

2. *Treating age and cohorts as lineages* — Different lineage generation members across families may represent widely varying ages and cohort experiences; for example, a grandmother in one family may be only 45 years of age and 70 years old in another. To treat each lineage as cohorts without taking into account the different ages of the lineage members may do a great disservice to the meaning of generation comparisons.

3. *Unit of analysis* — The nature of family-level variables is a conceptual and methodological problem. Since each triad is linked by a specified family relationship, the members in different lineage generation positions are not independent of each other; thus traditional techniques such as linear regression, which assume uncorrelated error, need to be used with caution.

4. *Sampling and sample representativeness* — Previous three-generation studies have not addressed this issue. Unclear specification regarding how the three-generation networks are obtained often results in the lack of adequate controls for varying family sizes

and in one gender or one age range within a generational position being overrepresented. Disproportionate family size, gender, and age distributions can introduce unknown representation biases in sampling and systematic confounding of substantive relationships in data analysis. The Family Network Sampling Procedure (FNSP) used in the Three-Generation Survey and described below addresses many of these sampling and sample representativeness problems.

The Samples

NPSBA. In 1987, 951 of the original 2,107 Wave 1 respondents were reinterviewed using telephone interviewing procedures. The high rate of attrition at Wave 2 was primarily due to an inability to locate many of the cross-sectional respondents eight years later. The initial survey was not designed as a panel study, and thus inadequate recontact information was collected in 1979–1980. In addition, the original NSBA sample had a high proportion of highly mobile and poor apartment dwellers.

The third wave of data was collected one year later, and 793 of the 951 second wave respondents were interviewed. The fourth wave of data was collected three years later, yielding a sample size of 659.

Three-Generation Survey. The original NSBA served as the “parent” study for the Three-Generation Survey, as it did for the NPSBA. The FNSP was used to generate new national probability samples from the original national cross-section sample. With the cross-section respondent as informant, the interviewer ascertained through a series of simple funnel questions whether the respondent had living family members from at least two other contiguous generations. A unique FNSP Sampling Booklet, containing a defined set of in-

clusion and exclusion rules, was used to randomly select a representative person from each of those two generations, with the youngest generation member required to be at least 14 years of age. Fourteen was selected as the youngest age in which respondents could provide comparable information requested of their parents and grandparents. No attempt was made to predetermine the type of lineages selected.

Co-residence or residence in the same household, city, county, or town were not selection requirements. Interviews were not attempted with generational respondents selected through the FNSP who resided outside of the continental United States. The reinterviews of the original NSBA respondents (who could represent any of the three-generation lineage positions) and the two additional lineage family interviews were conducted within the continental United States either face-to-face or by telephone.

Of the 1,122 cross-section respondents eligible for the Three-Generation Survey, 865 agreed to participate and were also reinterviewed with a form of the three-generation instrument. In addition, 1,375 new family members were interviewed: 1,006 interviews were conducted face-to-face and 369 over the telephone in cases where the family members lived more than 50 miles from the cross-section respondents. From the combination of the two data collections, several datasets were formed, one consisting of the 510 complete three-generation lineage triads.

The FNSP provided an effective solution to the intergenerational sampling problem on several counts. Most importantly, interviews were conducted with all lineage family members. Residency of families in the United States was better represented, since the families were followed and interviewed regardless of their location. Unconfounding of cohort and age was possible

among the lineages since the starting link could have been from any of the three-generation lineage positions, rather than from a predetermined generation within certain age boundaries. The only limitation was on the age of the youngest member of the lineage.

Survey Content

Both surveys are a rich source of data for understanding race-related issues and their relationships to physical and mental health, as well as the sources of informal and formal help for coping with life stressors. Both datasets cover the following areas:

- **Social Support** (relationships, proximity, closeness and contact with family and friends, family structure, community and church life, informal and formal help sources, and exchange of services)
- **Physical and Mental Health** (health problems and levels of disability, medical care, coverage and availability, depressive symptoms, major depression, coping and adaptation, life satisfaction, self-esteem)
- **Race Identity and Racism** (Black identity, Black consciousness, race attitudes and beliefs, perceptions about whites, perceived and experienced discrimination, skin color)
- **Employment** (job and employment history and experiences)
- **Politics** (political attitudes and participation)

In addition to the above, the Three-Generation Survey added questions concerning family roles and values, socialization, and age-related issues and concerns, such as schooling for the young and health and well-being among the elderly.

Findings

NPSBA. Analyses conducted on the panel data thus far have focused primarily on perceived and experienced racism and their effects on physical and mental health over the 13-year time period. It has been found that personal experiences of racism have both adverse, and beneficial, immediate and cumulative effects on the physical and mental well-being of African Americans. In 1979–1980, reports of poor treatment due to race were inversely related to subjective well-being and positively associated with the number of reported physical health problems. Reports of negative racial encounters over the 13-year period were weakly predictive of poor subjective well-being in 1992.

We also found that a more general measure of racial beliefs, perceiving that whites want to keep Blacks down, was related to poorer physical health in 1979–1980, and predicted increased psychological distress as well as lower levels of subjective well-being in 1992. These and other analyses, conducted using comparable yet different perspectives, point to a need for further research on factors contributing to the relationship between racism and health among African Americans.

Other analyses examining changes in social and demographic factors from 1979–1980 to 1992 have revealed that quality of life for African Americans declined over this period. A worsening of self-reported mental health problems among African Americans during the 1980s was also found. The majority of Blacks expressed personal problems that were perceived as serious, and these reports, as well as their symptomatic responses, indicated a great deal of personal distress and difficulty that increased over time. With respect to the ways in which individuals used external resources, the majority used both

informal and formal help, a finding that is consistent over time.

Three-Generation Survey. Analyses on this sample permit an assessment of family socialization patterns, economic and social transmission across generations, and generational similarity and change. Opportunities also exist for causally assessing parental and family social and economic contributions to the growth and development of children and grandchildren.

Analysts using the triads family dataset should give careful consideration to their statistical approach. Special attention needs to be placed on the most appropriate unit of analysis. Various arguments exist as to whether variables should be analyzed at the individual or the group (family) level. Analyses on the three-generation families at the individual level reveal important variations across generations in several key demographic factors. Respondents in the grandparent generation have both lower incomes and formal education levels than persons in the parent and child generations. They are also the most likely of the three groups to reside in the South. Individuals among the older generation interact more frequently with family members and report higher levels of family satisfaction than those in each successive younger generation. Grandchildren report receiving the most support. Generational differences in reports of the types of supports received, however, tend to correspond to the needs and challenges facing specific generations (e.g., parents helping their children financially and children helping their parents when ill).

Other analyses, using a system or group aggregate-level approach in an attempt to represent family environment factors, have focused on how variations in family resource environments affect family interaction and satisfaction. These analyses reveal signifi-

cant effects of age and educational environments on family proximity and indirect effects on family contact, family satisfaction, and family closeness environments. Income appears to act as a facilitative factor in relative proximity and family contact environments, which in turn are important predictors of perceived closeness environments.

Availability of Data

ICPSR distributes data from the Program for Research on Black Americans under the following titles:

James S. Jackson and Harold W. Neighbors. **National Survey of Black Americans, Waves 1-4, 1979-1980, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1992** (ICPSR 6668)

James S. Jackson and M. Belinda Tucker. **Three-Generation National Survey of Black American Families, 1979-1981** (ICPSR 9288)

The first wave of the panel study is available separately as:

James S. Jackson, M. Belinda Tucker, and Gerald Gurin. **National Survey of Black Americans, 1979-1980** (ICPSR 8512)

ICPSR 6668 is also distributed as part of a new ICPSR CD-ROM, **Health and Well-Being of Older Adults** (CD0013), prepared by the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA).

Official Representatives at ICPSR member institutions may download these data through the Consortium Data Network (CDNet). Other interested users should contact ICPSR User Support.

Program for Research on Black Americans

Both the NPSBA and the Three-Generation Survey are data collection

efforts of the Program for Research on Black Americans (PRBA), which is part of the Research Center for Group Dynamics in the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. Developed in 1976, the PRBA has as its major objectives the collection, analysis, and interpretation of empirical data, and the dissemination of findings based on national and international studies of peoples of African-American and African descent.

Twenty years ago, high-quality national social science data with an explicit socio-cultural focus did not exist. The program was founded on the premise that data of this nature are essential for advances in basic social science knowledge and for public policy planning. A related and equally important purpose was to provide research and training opportunities for social scientists and students of color.

Further information about the PRBA and its data collections can be found on the PRBA Website located at:

<http://www.isr.umich.edu/rcgd/prba/>

Note: The authors request that copies of publications based on the NPSBA and the Three-Generation data be sent to Program for Research on Black Americans, Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248.

References

Hess, I. (1985). *Sampling for social research surveys: 1947-1980*. Ann Ar-

bor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

Jackson, J.S. (ed.). (1991). *Life in Black America*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Jackson, J.S., Chatters, L.M., & Taylor, R.J. (1993). *Aging in Black America*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Jackson, J.S., & Hatchett, S.J. (1986). "Intergenerational research: Methodological considerations." In N. Datan, A.L. Greene, & H.W. Reese (eds.), *Intergenerational relations* (pp. 51-75). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Jackson, J.S. (1988). "Methodological issues in research on older minority adults." In M.P. Lawton & A.R. Herzog (eds.), *Research methods in gerontology* (pp. 137-161). Farmingdale, NY: Baywood Press.

Jackson, J.S., Brown, T.B., Williams, D.R., Torres, M., Sellers, S.L., & Brown, K.B. (1996). "Racism and the physical and mental health status of African Americans: A thirteen-year national panel study." *Ethnicity & Disease*, 6(1,2), 132-147.

Jackson, J.S., Jayakody, R., & Antonucci, T.C. (1995). "Exchanges within Black American three generation families: The family environment context model." In T.K. Hareven (ed.), *Aging and generational relations* (pp. 347-377). Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co.

Taylor, R.J., Chatters, L.M., & Jackson, J.S. (1993). "A profile of familial relations among three-generation Black families." *Family Relations*, 42, 332-341.

James S. Jackson is Daniel Katz Distinguished University Professor of Psychology at the University of Michigan and Director of the Research Center for Group Dynamics in the U-M Institute for Social Research. His research focuses on intergenerational life-course perspectives on mental health and aging.

Myriam Torres is Senior Research Associate for the Program for Research on Black Americans (PRBA) in the Institute for Social Research. She collaborates with the PRBA research team and affiliated doctoral students on research in mental health, aging, racism, and family studies.

- Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's Estimates of Rape and Domestic Violence for "Gag" Factors, 1986-1990** — Ann L. Coker and Elizabeth A. Stasny (ICPSR 6558)
- Alcohol Use and Abuse Among American College Students, 1993** — Henry Wechsler (ICPSR 6577)
- British Crime Survey, 1992** — Great Britain Home Office Research and Planning Unit (ICPSR 6717)
- CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, January 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6556)
- CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, February 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6554)
- CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2, February 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6553)
- CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, March 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6552)
- CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2, March 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6551)
- CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, April 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6550)
- CBS News/New York Times New Jersey Poll, March 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6549)
- CBS News/New York Times State of the Union Poll and Call-Back, January 1995** — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6555)
- Community Connections in Board and Care Homes Serving Chronically Ill Adults in Ten States, 1993-1994** — Vincent Mor (ICPSR 6783)
- Conditions of Confinement in Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities: [United States], 1991** — Abt Associates, Inc. (ICPSR 6216)
- Current Population Survey, February 1994: Displaced Workers** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6663)
- Current Population Survey, June 1994: Fertility** — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6704)
- Domestic Terrorism: Assessment of State and Local Preparedness in the United States, 1992** — Kevin Jack Riley and Bruce Hoffman (ICPSR 6566)
- Extended National Assessment Survey of Law Enforcement Anti-Gang Information Resources, 1993-1994** — G. David Curry, Richard A. Ball, and Scott H. Decker (ICPSR 6565)
- Investigating the Extent and Conditions of Reproductive Health Service Coverage in Private-Sector Insurance, 1993: [United States]** — Rachel Benson Gold (ICPSR 6564)
- Juvenile Court Statistics, 1993: [United States]** — National Center for Juvenile Justice (ICPSR 6715)
- Management of Sex Offenders by Probation and Parole Agencies in the United States, 1994** — Kim English (ICPSR 6627)
- Measuring Crime Rates of Prisoners in Colorado, 1988-1989** — Kim English and Mary J. Mande (ICPSR 9989)
- Memphis New Mothers Study, 1990-1994** — David Olds and Harriet Kitzman (ICPSR 6782)
- Nativity Detail File, 1988 [United States]** — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 6651)

Changes to Bulletin Format Implemented

At its April 1996 meeting, the ICPSR Council approved several cost-cutting measures related to publications. Recognizing that much of the content of the *Bulletin* is available already on ICPSR's Website (<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>), Council approved the elimination of detailed study descriptions from the *Bulletin*. As this section made up the bulk of an issue previously, printing and production costs for the *Bulletin* will be reduced significantly.

In conjunction with this *Bulletin* format change, we plan to make the Website more helpful in terms of new data releases. We will provide links from titles of new studies to their corresponding study descriptions so that users can read about new collections as soon as they are released. In addition, changes to existing data collections will now be described on the Website.

We hope these changes will prove useful in facilitating access to information. Please let us know if you encounter any problems as a result of these changes or have suggestions for other ways to improve the *Bulletin* and Website.

—Mary Vardigan, ICPSR Editor

- Nativity Detail File, 1989 [United States]** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6652)
- Nativity Detail File, 1990 [United States]** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6653)
- Nativity Detail File, 1991 [United States]** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6654)
- Nativity Detail File, 1992 [United States]** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6655)
- National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1993** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6725)
- National Assessment Survey of Law Enforcement Anti-Gang Information Resources, 1990–1991** — *G. David Curry, Robert J. Fox, Richard A. Ball, and Darryl Stone* (ICPSR 6237)
- National Health Interview Survey, 1994** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6724)
- National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 1994** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics* (ICPSR 6733)
- National Justice Agency List, 1995** — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 6726)
- National Medical Expenditure Survey, 1987: Institutional Population Component, Health Care Provider Utilization Data From the Institutional Use and Expenditure Questionnaire for Residents of Nursing and Personal Care Homes and Facilities for Persons With Mental Retardation [Research File 28R]** — *United States Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research* (ICPSR 6732)
- National Opinion Survey of Crime and Justice, 1995** — *Timothy J. Flanagan and Dennis R. Longmire* (ICPSR 6720)
- National Survey of Black Americans, Waves 1–4, 1979–1980, 1987–1988, 1988–1989, 1992** — *James S. Jackson and Harold W. Neighbors* (ICPSR 6668)
- National Survey of Self-Care and Aging: Baseline, 1990–1991** — *Gordon H. DeFries and Jean E. Kincaide Norburn* (ICPSR 6718)
- Panel Study of Voluntary Associations in Ten Towns in Nebraska, 1983–1989** — *Miller J. McPherson* (ICPSR 9829)
- Quiet Revolution in the South: The Impact of the Voting Rights Act, 1965–1990 [Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia]** — *Chandler Davidson and Bernard Grofman* (ICPSR 6646)
- Role of Police Psychology in Controlling Excessive Force in 50 Large Cities in the United States, 1992** — *Ellen M. Scrivner* (ICPSR 6402)
- Three-Generation National Survey of Black American Families, 1979–1981** — *James S. Jackson and M. Belinda Tucker* (ICPSR 9288)
- Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976–1994** — *James Alan Fox* (ICPSR 6754)
- “Your Child’s Teeth” Project, 1991–1993: [New York City]** — *Stephen J. Moss* (ICPSR 6578)

Revisions/Updates

- Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [United States]: Summary Statistic File 1B [First Count]** — *United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census* (ICPSR 8122)
- Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [United States]: Summary Statistic File 4A: Population [Fourth Count]** — *United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census* (ICPSR 9014)
- Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [United States]: Summary Statistic File 4B: Population [Fourth Count]** — *United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census* (ICPSR 8127)

Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [United States]: Summary Statistic File 4C: Population [Fourth Count] — *United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census* (ICPSR 8107)

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Longitudinal File, 1971–1979, 1985, 1988 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7636)

Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base, 1970–1994 — *Federal Judicial Center* (ICPSR 8429)

Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census, 1973 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7639)

Murder Cases in 33 Large Urban Counties in the United States, 1988 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 9907)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifestyles and Values of Youth, 1991 — *Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley* (ICPSR 9871)

National Survey of Court Organization, 1971–1972 — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 7640)

Polity III: Regime Type and Political Authority, 1800–1994 — *Keith Jagers and Ted Robert Gurr* (ICPSR 6695)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] — *United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation* (ICPSR 9028)

Additions to the Guide

The following new and revised data collections and additions to the Publication-Related Archive were first released in the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1996–1997*, published in August 1996.

ABC News Crime Poll, November 1993 — *ABC News* (ICPSR 6293)

ABC News NAFTA Debate Poll, November 1993 — *ABC News* (ICPSR 6294)

Boston Police Department Domestic Violence Research Project, 1993–1994 — *Boston Police Department* (ICPSR 6483)

CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Jury Selection Poll, September 1994 — *CBS News/The New York Times* (ICPSR 6609)

CBS News/New York Times New York State Poll #1, October 1994 — *CBS News/The New York Times* (ICPSR 6610)

CBS News/New York Times New York State Poll #2, October 1994 — *CBS News/The New York Times* (ICPSR 6611)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, November 1994 — *CBS News/The New York Times* (ICPSR 6614)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, December 1994 — *CBS News/The New York Times* (ICPSR 6615)

Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, 1992–1993: [United States] — *United States Department of Justice. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention* (ICPSR 6491)

Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992: [United States] — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 6587)

Community Policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of Implementation and Impact, 1987–1990 — *Mary Ann Wycoff and Wesley G. Skogan* (ICPSR 6480)

Comparative Project in Class Analysis: United States and Russia, 1990–1992 — *Michael Hout, Erik Olin Wright, and Martin Sanchez-Jankowski* (ICPSR 6665)

Euro-Barometer 39.1: Energy Policies, Biotechnology, and Genetic Engineering, May–June 1993 — *Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich* (ICPSR 6196)

Hospital-Based Victim Assistance for Physically Injured Crime Victims in Charleston, South Carolina, 1990–1991 — *Connie L. Best* (ICPSR 6719)

Additions to the *Guide*

- International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality, 1992** — *International Social Survey Program (ISSP)* (ICPSR 6493)
- Line Police Officer Knowledge of Search and Seizure Law: An Exploratory Multi-City Test in the United States, 1986–1987** — *John Madison Memory and Barbara Smith* (ICPSR 9981)
- Middle East Political Events Data, 1979–1995** — *Jon Pevehouse* (ICPSR 6699)
- National Jail Census, 1993** — *United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics* (ICPSR 6648)
- Phoenix [Arizona] Use of Force Project, June 1994** — *Joel Garner, Tom Schade, John Hepburn, and Aogan Mulcahy* (ICPSR 6626)
- Washington Post District of Columbia Poll, December 1993** — *Washington Post* (ICPSR 6296)
- Washington Post Maryland Poll, December 1993** — *Washington Post* (ICPSR 6297)
- Work, Family, and Well-Being in the United States, 1990** — *Catherine E. Ross* (ICPSR 6666)

Revisions/Updates to the *Guide*

- Criminal Justice Outcomes of Male Offenders in 14 Jurisdictions in the United States, 1985–1988** — *Allan F. Abrahamse, Patricia A. Ebener, and Stephen P. Klein* (ICPSR 9671)
- Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base, 1970–1994** — *Federal Judicial Center* (ICPSR 8429)
- Homicides in Chicago, 1965–1994** — *Carolyn Rebecca Block, Richard L. Block, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority* (ICPSR 6399)
- National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMA), 1988** — *David Finkelhor, Gerald Hotaling, and Andrea Sedlak* (ICPSR 9682)
- Organizations Convicted in Federal Criminal Courts, 1987–1994: [United States]** — *United States Sentencing Commission* (ICPSR 9513)
- Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States]** — *United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation* (ICPSR 9028)

Publication Archive Additions

- American Ambivalence Toward Abortion Policy** — *R. Michael Alvarez and John Brehm* (ICPSR 1113)
- Economics, Issues, and the Perot Candidacy: Voter Choice in the 1992 Presidential Election** — *R. Michael Alvarez and Jonathan Nagler* (ICPSR 1112)
- International Cycles** — *Stephen G. Cecchetti and Anil K. Kashyap* (ICPSR 1116)
- Patterns in the Bankruptcy Reorganization of Large, Publicly Held Companies in the United States, 1979–1988** — *Lynn M. LoPucki and William C. Whitford* (ICPSR 1110)
- Validity Assessment of a Machine-Coded Event Data Set for the Middle East, 1982–1992** — *Philip A. Schrodt and Deborah J. Gerner* (ICPSR 1114)

ICPSR Completes Data Migration

The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) has completed the largest data migration ever to occur in the social sciences.

Over the course of two years, the staff at ICPSR converted ICPSR's extensive data holdings—more than 40,000 separate files on 12,000 reels of tape totaling over 600 gigabytes—to magnetic disk storage, thus providing direct desktop access to the data resources through electronic file transfer.

"The data migration reaffirms ICPSR's commitment to give member institutions access to a wide range of social science data as quickly and efficiently as possible," says ICPSR Council Chair Carole Shammass of the University of California, Riverside.

The scope and scale of the media conversion project required extraordinary coordination between the lead unit, ICPSR's User Services, and other ICPSR units, particularly Computing and Network Services. It also required cooperation from the University of Michigan's Information Technology Division (ITD), which provided skills and hardware necessary to the effort's success.

The project was labor-intensive and involved several technically challenging tasks that needed to be carefully coordinated, according to John Gray, ICPSR's Director of Computing and Network Services.

"At the simplest level, the tapes were carried from one building to another and copied to disk, with thorough checks to verify that the data survived the trip," says Gray. The data were also compressed and converted from EBCDIC to ASCII binary encoding.

"The project took good organization, management, and teamwork to execute, through all levels of the organization," says ICPSR Technical Director Janet Vavra, who led the media conversion effort. "Through careful planning, we were able to continue to acquire and release data in a timely fashion throughout the migration without having to shut down or reduce services during any part of the effort."

With the media conversion behind them, staff at ICPSR plan to concentrate on further expediting electronic data delivery and on developing new value-added services and products to fill the research needs of the social science community.

"The data migration sustains and improves our services," says ICPSR Executive Director Richard Rockwell. "It means that ICPSR can continue to serve high—and mounting—demands for data without expanding its staff."

Note: The above text was based on an article scheduled to appear in the *University Record*, the University of Michigan's weekly newspaper, during September 1996.

ICPSR to Update Roll Call Data

ICPSR is pleased to report that it has concluded negotiations with Congressional Quarterly, Inc. (CQ) to obtain their roll call voting record data for the 102nd and 103rd Congresses and to make these data available to the ICPSR membership. ICPSR also has an agreement in principle with CQ to acquire data for subsequent Congresses, which will enable ICPSR to bring this series up to date as well as to keep it relatively current.

CQ will prepare these data to ICPSR specifications so as to match (as nearly as possible) the existing collection of roll call voting records from 1789–1990. ICPSR expects to obtain the data

for the 102nd and 103rd Congresses, and to release these records for research use, by the end of the calendar year.

NACDA Launches Website

Over the summer, the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) opened a new Website highlighting its research resources and featuring selected downloadable data collections. Funded by the National Institute on Aging, NACDA acquires and preserves data relevant to gerontological research.

The NACDA Website offers a search capability for all of NACDA's holdings, organized according to subject category, and a data retrieval feature for six public datasets in the holdings. These six collections are available to anyone for downloading; more such collections are likely to be added in the future.

In addition to these new capabilities, the NACDA Website presents the following information:

- A listing of current members of the NACDA Council
- Text of recent issues of the *NACDA Bulletin*
- Text of papers from the March 1996 NACDA/NIA Workshop on International Data (documents in Portable Document Format [PDF] for use with Adobe Acrobat Reader)
- An extensive set of links to other relevant websites

Visit the new NACDA Website at:
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacda>

NACDA Welcomes New Resident Scientist

Fredric D. Wolinsky, Professor of Health Services Research in the School of Public Health at Saint Louis University Health Sciences Center, has begun a three-year term as Resident Scientist for the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA).

As Resident Scientist, Dr. Wolinsky will provide intellectual guidance to NACDA and serve as a liaison to the gerontological research community. Dr. Wolinsky plans to integrate his NACDA work with his current research program focused on measuring the functional health status of older adults across a variety of surveys and time periods.

The NACDA Council and staff are grateful to Richard T. Campbell, outgoing NACDA Resident Scientist, for his three years of dedicated service in this role. Dick's hard work and enthusiasm were instrumental in pushing NACDA in new directions, to better meet the needs of its users.

Periodic CD-ROMs Distributed to Members

Last spring, ICPSR sent out the first of its periodic CD-ROMs, containing all additions to the holdings that appeared in the February 1996 *Bulletin*. Subsequently, a second periodic CD-ROM including May 1996 *Bulletin* studies was prepared and distributed.

These discs are intended to provide local storage devices for ICPSR data, thus permitting Official Representatives on member campuses to free up magnetic disk space formerly devoted to storing ICPSR data. In addition, time spent downloading ICPSR datasets over the network will be reduced.

Responses from members toward this new product have been positive. Please contact ICPSR User Support if you have comments or suggestions on how to improve this service.

New CD-ROMs Available

Over the summer, ICPSR released two new thematic CD-ROMs:

- **Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992: [United States] [CD0012] (ICPSR 6587).** Sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), this CD-ROM includes two data files from the Civil Justice Survey, SAS and SPSS data definition statements, and technical documentation and related BJS reports in Portable Document Format (PDF). The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using the Adobe Acrobat Reader software, provided on the CD-ROM.
- **Health and Well-Being of Older Adults [CD0013] (ICPSR 6727).** Sponsored by the National Institute on Aging, this CD-ROM contains ten separate data collections focusing on aging and health. In addition to the data files, SAS and SPSS data definition statements and technical documentation in PDF form are supplied.

As the *Bulletin* went to press, two other thematic CD-ROMs were being prepared:

- **Violence Research Data, 2nd Edition [CD0014] (ICPSR 6728).** This second edition of the Violence Research Data CD-ROM contains data collections sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. Seventeen new collections have been added to the 59 collections included on the first edition of the

CD-ROM [CD0009] (ICPSR 6495), and four of the original collections have been updated. Computer-readable documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements are also provided.

- **Toward a Healthy America: Selected Research Data Collections From the Health and Medical Care Archive at ICPSR [CD0015] (ICPSR 6786).** This CD-ROM, sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, presents 21 data collections with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SAS and SPSS portable files for selected collections, along with PDF technical documentation.

Changes in Guide Distribution Made

At the April 1996 Council meeting, Council approved several cost-cutting measures, including a reduction in the print run for the *ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1996-1997*. Consequently, the number of free copies made available to ORs will be limited. ICPSR will supply two copies of the *Guide* free to each member institution; additional copies will cost \$10 per volume for members and \$25 for non-members. It is anticipated that the printed version of the *Guide* will eventually be eliminated.

Please note that ICPSR has recently improved its search services on the Website, making the electronic version of the *Guide* superior in many respects to its printed counterpart, which is out of date as soon as it is published. Users may query the holdings on the Website by subject classification, title, principal investigator, and study number. Searches of ICPSR study descriptions are also possible.

Note also that electronic documentation for data collections is fully search-

able and downloadable from the Website.

The URL for ICPSR's Website is:
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>

ICPSR Announces Electronic Documentation Initiatives

PDF

In recent years ICPSR has distributed an increasingly wide variety of formats for electronic documentation—several word processor formats, OSIRIS, straight ASCII, formatted ASCII, etc. This has proved to be a very mixed blessing for both users and the ICPSR staff.

Over the next three years, ICPSR plans to consolidate on a single format for the majority of its electronic technical documentation: Portable Document Format files (PDF files), which can be read by the Adobe Acrobat Reader software and by several other software packages. ICPSR provides access to the Reader on the ICPSR Website and on CD-ROMs containing PDF documentation.

Where possible, ICPSR will retrofit older forms of electronic documentation into PDF format.

As an added benefit of adopting the PDF format, ICPSR will—for the first time—be able to archive documents exactly as it received them.

ICPSR will be closely monitoring the usage of PDF documents by the research community. As always, feedback on this new format would be appreciated.

SGML

As previously announced, ICPSR is also assisting in the development of a standard for SGML markup of codebooks, known as the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), and will be distributing some codebooks in both PDF and SGML-DDI formats, with the latter replacing the OSIRIS codebook/dictionary.

Information about the SGML DDI can be found at:

<http://www.lib.umich.edu/codebook.html>

Paper documentation will continue to be available from ICPSR for anyone having difficulty printing or using PDF files.

ICPSR will no longer produce formatted ASCII codebooks, which absorbed about half the time of the staff who produced documentation and never worked very well anyway.

ICPSR will archive "text + image" versions of PDF documentation for use when standards change again.

Excerpts from an ICPSR document now appear on the ICPSR Website in PDF form to provide further information on what ICPSR is doing and planning in terms of producing electronic documentation for a much larger portion of its archive. The first excerpt, "Producing electronic forms of documentation: The experience at ICPSR," reports how ICPSR has scanned documentation in the past and the difficulties it has encountered. The second excerpt, "A better approach to electronic representation of documents: PDF files and Adobe Acrobat," explains ICPSR's current usage of PDF technology.

Notes and Errata

The study description for **National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987** (ICPSR 6542) that appeared in the May 1996 *Bulletin* contained errors. The correct number of cases for the data file, Part 1, is 1,725, and the number of records per case is 35. In addition, users should note that undocumented codes are present in the data.

The wrong data file was included with the original release of **CBS News/New**

York Times National Survey, June 3–6, 1991 (ICPSR 9863). The data file has been replaced and is now available. Users who ordered this collection prior to April 6, 1996, should reorder.

The update to **First Malaysian Family Life Survey, 1976–1977** (ICPSR 6170) published in the February 1996 *Bulletin* incorrectly stated that Parts 142–217, SAS data definition statements for Parts 1–141, were added. Actually,

those SAS files were already released, and the update should have noted that SPSS data definition statements for Parts 1–141 were newly available.

The case count for **Marital Instability Over the Life Course [United States]: A Three-Wave Panel Study, 1980–1988** (ICPSR 9747) is 2,033, as published in the February 1996 *Bulletin*. The errata statement that appeared in the May 1996 *Bulletin* was incorrect.

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Moving? Please send us your new address,
along with your old mailing label.

ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS, 1996-1997

Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill bollen@unc.edu

John A. Garcia, University of Arizona
garcia1@ccit.arizona.edu

Ann S. Gray, Cornell University
asg3@cornell.edu

Charles Hirschman, University of Washington
charles@u.washington.edu

Margaret Levi, University of Washington
mlevi@u.washington.edu

Ross L. Matsueda, University of Iowa
ross-matsueda@uiowa.edu

Edward Nelson, California State University, Fresno
ed_nelson@csufresno.edu

Samuel C. Patterson, Past Chair, Ohio State
University spatte@ohstmva.acs.ohio-state.edu

Carole Shammas, Chair, University of California,
Riverside lhr14@ucr.ac1.ucr.edu

Elizabeth Stephenson, University of California,
Los Angeles libbie@ucla.edu

Wendy Watkins, Carleton University
wwatkins@ccs.carleton.ca

Halliman A. Winsborough, University of
Wisconsin, Madison winsboro@ssc.wisc.edu

To reach all Council members:
council@icpsr.umich.edu

ICPSR ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

Heinz Eulau
Stanford University

Norval D. Glenn
University of Texas, Austin

M. Kent Jennings
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of Michigan

Warren E. Miller
Arizona State University

ICPSR ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director
richard@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-2570

Pamela Schwarzmans, Senior Financial Analyst
pschwarz@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-2570

Michelle Humphres, Administrative Secretary
michelle@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-2570

COMPUTING AND NETWORK SERVICES

John E. Gray, Director
jgray@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 763-3482

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Henry Heitowit, Director
hank@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-8392

ARCHIVE STAFF

Erik W. Austin, Director, Archival Development
erik@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 936-1752

Janet Vavra, Technical Director
jan@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 763-5010

Nancy H. Fultz, Archival Assistant Director
nancyf@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 936-1752

Peter Granda, Archival Assistant Director
peterg@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 936-1752

Christopher S. Dunn, Manager, Crime and
Justice Programs
cdunn@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 763-5011

Mary Morris, Research Associate, User Support
morris@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 763-5010

Fredric D. Wolinsky, NACDA Resident Scientist
Saint Louis University

September 1996 Vol. XVII No. 1

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

The *ICPSR Bulletin* is published four times during each academic year (in September, December, February, and May) to inform Official Representatives at the member campuses, ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of activities occurring at ICPSR and at other member institutions and to list the data collections most recently released or updated by ICPSR. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

Subscription Price: \$15 per year

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

Phone: (313) 764-2570
Fax: (313) 764-8041
E-mail: netmail@icpsr.umich.edu
ICPSR Website: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>

Mary B. Vardigan, Editor
Amy B. Garber, Associate Editor



Printed on recycled paper