

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive Opens at ICPSR

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The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Department of Health and Human Services, and ICPSR announce the opening of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA). The archive, created with the purpose of promoting research on substance abuse and mental health by making public use data collections freely available to researchers and others, is sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at SAMHSA.

SAMHDA Services

SAMHDA provides a wealth of services and resources to facilitate the research process and has established a website, which can be accessed at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/SAMHDA>. A key feature of the site is an online data analysis system that enables users to perform analyses without the need for any particular statistical software. Most analyses compute in just a few seconds. Currently, users can browse codebooks, subset data for analysis or downloading, and perform two-way cross-tabulations, comparisons of means, and comparisons of correlations. When the subsetting feature is enabled, the system produces an ASCII codebook specifically tailored for use with the subset of variables and/or cases selected. Documentation on how to use the system is available by "pointing and clicking" on hypertext links. The data analysis system is currently available with the 1995 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), but will eventually include all datasets in SAMHDA. Future plans include adding variance calculations

to the system; this capability is scheduled for completion by August 1998.

The Computer-assisted Survey Methods (CSM) Program at the University of California, Berkeley, developed the data analysis system, which is called Survey Documentation and Analysis (SDA) (formerly referred to as Conversational Survey and Analysis [CSA]). Additional information about SDA may be found by visiting the SDA website at <http://csa.berkeley.edu>.

In addition to the data analysis system, SAMHDA offers summary information on significant data sources and surveys and links to related websites. A toll-free user support helpline for technical and other questions is also available at (888) 741-7242. Training on use of the datasets in the archive will begin in 1999, and a conference of selected substance abuse researchers is planned for this summer.

Data Holdings

SAMHDA currently holds the following series data:

- National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA)
- Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)
- Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (MTF)

The website also provides links to two ICPSR studies with mental health components. These are the National Youth Survey (NYS) and the Policy Research on Aging and Mental Health Services (PRAMHS).

Plans for the archive entail archiving several other studies, including:

- California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment (CALDATA)
- Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Study (DC*MADS)
- Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS)
- Drug Abuse Treatment System Survey (DATSS)
- Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)
- Drug Services Research Survey (DSRS)
- Services Research Outcomes Study (SROS)
- Treatment Outcomes Prospective Study (TOPS)
- Uniform Facility Data Set (UFDS, formerly NDATUS)

These studies, as well as current holdings, are described below.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The NHSDA is designed to produce drug and alcohol use incidence and prevalence estimates and to report the consequences and patterns of use and abuse in the general U.S. civilian population aged 12 and older. Questions include age at first use, as well as lifetime, annual, and past-month usage, for the following drug classes: cannabis, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, alcohol, tobacco, and nonmedical use of prescription drugs, including psychotherapeutics. Data also cover problems from use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, perceptions of the risks involved, and personal and family income sources and amounts. Demographic data include gender, race, age,

ethnicity, educational level, job status, income level, veteran status, household composition, and population density. Various modules have been added to the NHSDA each year. For example, the 1994 survey included a rural population supplement to allow separate estimates to be calculated for this population. A new questionnaire design was also introduced in 1994 to enhance the clarity of questions, improve accuracy of responses, and increase the reliability of measurement of drug use across survey years. NHSDA is sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at SAMHSA. The 1979–1995 NHSDA surveys are currently available from SAMHDA.

Treatment Episode Data Set. TEDS is an administrative data system providing descriptive information about the national flow of admissions to specialty providers of substance abuse treatment. TEDS is designed to supply annual data on the number and characteristics of persons admitted to public and private nonprofit substance abuse treatment programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The unit of analysis is treatment admissions to substance abuse treatment units receiving public funding. TEDS includes both a Minimum Data Set (required reporting) and a Supplemental Data Set (optional reporting). The data cover demographics, services, substance(s) of abuse, number of prior treatments, referral source, employment status, frequency of use, age at first use, veteran and pregnancy status, insurance type, and income. TEDS is sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at SAMHSA. The 1992–1995 TEDS data are available from SAMHDA.

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth. Conducted annually, the MTF survey explores changes in values, behaviors, and lifestyle orientations of American youth. It provides a systematic and accurate description of the youth population and quantifies the direction and rate of change occurring over time. Each year, a large, nationally representative sample of high school seniors in the United States is asked to respond to

about 100 drug-use and demographic questions as well as to about 200 questions on subjects such as attitudes toward government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans. The total sample is divided into subsamples, and each subsample is administered a different form of the questionnaire, although all respondents answer the "core" drug and demographic questions. The National Institute on Drug Abuse sponsors MTF. The MTF surveys for 1976–1995 are now available from SAMHDA, and the 1996 survey will be available later this year. Under an agreement with the MTF principal investigators, SAMHDA will also begin acquiring the MTF 8th- and 10th-grade surveys this year. The 8th- and 10th-grade surveys have been conducted annually since 1991.

National Youth Survey. NYS was designed to gain a better understanding of both conventional and deviant types of behavior by youths in the United States. The data collection contains seven waves of the survey, which were conducted in 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1983, and 1987. The surveys contain data on disruptive events in the home, parental aspirations for youth, labeling, integration of family and peer contexts, social isolation, attitudes toward deviance in adults and juveniles, parental discipline, community involvement, education, employment, skills, aspirations, encouragement, normlessness, attitudes toward deviance, exposure to delinquent peers, self-reported depression, delinquency, victimization, pregnancy, abortion, use of mental health and outpatient services, violence, use of controlled drugs, sexual activity, demographics and socioeconomic status, neighborhood problems, and drug and alcohol use. NYS was sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health and is currently available.

Policy Research on Aging and Mental Health Services. This study consists of four parts. Part 1 is the result of a nationwide mail survey of Community

Mental Health Centers (CMHC). Questions centered on the delivery of mental health services to the elderly, and covered topics such as the number of elderly people in the client load, amount of interaction between CMHC and Area Agencies on Aging (AAA), factors affecting the delivery of services to the elderly, and specialized services for the elderly. In addition to data from the PRAMHS questionnaire, data from the 1976 National Institute of Mental Health CMHC inventory were merged with the corresponding agencies. Part 2 contains data from a mail survey of Area Agencies on Aging. Data include percentage of referrals made by agencies to mental health programs as compared to other types of programs, priority given to mental health issues, factors influencing delivery and coordination of mental health services to the elderly, and amount of communication between AAA and agencies in its service area serving the mental health needs of the elderly. Part 3 consists of data collected by the PRAMHS project State Unit on Aging (SUA) mail survey. Information is presented on interaction with State Mental Health Agencies, priority given to mental health issues, efforts by the elderly to influence policy decisions, and factors influencing delivery and coordination of mental health services to the elderly. Part 4 contains the results of the PRAMHS State Mental Health Agencies mail survey. Data supply information concerning interaction with SUA, efforts to decrease the number of elderly in state mental health institutions, efforts by the elderly to influence policy decisions, and factors influencing delivery and coordination of mental health services to the elderly. PRAMHS was sponsored by the Administration on Aging and conducted in 1979–1980. It is currently available.

California Drug and Alcohol Treatment Assessment. CALDATA (1992–1994) was designed to assess the effects of treatment on participant behavior, the costs of treatment, and the economic value of treatment to society. State databases, provider records, and interviews with treatment clients and

directors were the sources of data. Respondents were sampled from those who received treatment or were discharged from 110 sampled providers during a given time period. Data from records and interviews with clients include type and extent of services received, alcohol and drug use, criminal activity, health care use, employment and income, living arrangements, and pre- and post-treatment status. Treatment directors provided information on clinical practices and the cost of treatment. CALDATA was sponsored by the state of California and will be available from SAMHDA late this year.

Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Drug Study. Conducted in 1991–1992, DC*MADS was undertaken to assess the full extent of the drug problem in one metropolitan area. The study was comprised of 16 separate studies that focused on different subgroups, many of which are typically not included or are underrepresented in household surveys. This data collection includes three of these component studies:

- **Study of Household and Non-household Populations** examined the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among members of household and nonhousehold populations aged 12 and older. This study also examined the characteristics of three drug-abusing subgroups: crack-cocaine, heroin, and needle users. The household sample was drawn from the 1991 NHSDA; the nonhousehold sample was drawn from the DC*MADS Institutionalized and Homeless and Transient Population Studies. Data include demographics, needle use, needle sharing, and use of tobacco, alcohol, cocaine, crack, inhalants, marijuana, hallucinogens, heroin, sedatives, stimulants, and psychotherapeutics (nonmedical use).
- **Homeless and Transient Population Study** included questions on tobacco, drug, and alcohol use; consequences of use; treatment history; illegal behavior and arrest; physical and mental health; preg-

nancy; insurance; employment and finances; previous living arrangements; and demographics.

- **Drug Use Among Women Delivering Livebirths in D.C. Hospitals** elicited information on tobacco, alcohol, and drug use; patterns of use; general experiences with drug use, including perceptions of the risks and consequences of use; treatment experiences; pregnancy history; and maternal and infant characteristics and outcomes.

DC*MADS was sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and will be available from SAMHDA in the spring of this year.

Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study. This five-year cooperative research project brought together four teams of scientists to explore separate but complementary themes. Researchers examined issues of client retention and engagement in treatment, including the significance of selected client and program variables on retention and program compliance. Factors associated with client motivation for treatment and client perceptions of treatment were also examined to better understand their impact on program retention. Within the specific research themes, DATOS investigators examined four variable domains identified as having particular significance for contemporary drug abuse treatment. These domains include HIV risk behaviors, cocaine use, psychiatric co-morbidity, and criminal justice status and activity. Three additional variable domains—treatment process, retention, and outcome criteria—have been developed to insure that relevant issues in these important areas are explored in an integrated manner across sites. In the future, additional waves of studies will be undertaken to look deeper into the research themes and variable domains described. The core data for the DATOS project include client information from 10,010 admissions to 96 treatment programs that participated between 1991 and 1993 in this third national evaluation study, representing methadone maintenance, outpatient

drug-free, long-term residential, and short-term inpatient services. One-year post-treatment follow-up with DATOS clients has been completed, and three-year follow-up interviews are slated to begin. DATOS is sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The SAMHDA data collection will initially include the intake and one- and three-month in-treatment data. These files are currently available from ICPSR's FastTrack and will be available from SAMHDA by this summer.

Drug Abuse Treatment System Survey. DATSS was a three-wave panel survey of a nationally representative sample of outpatient substance abuse treatment units conducted in 1988, 1990, and 1995. The surveys included 575 units, 481 units, and 599 units, respectively. The study had the general aim of assessing the relationship between organizational environment, delivery of services, and effectiveness of treatment. Respondents were directors of treatment units, clinical supervisors, and other treatment unit staff, and interviews were conducted by telephone. All three waves covered the follow topics: unit funding, licensing and accreditation, client evaluation and monitoring, collaboration and competition with other treatment organizations, recent programmatic changes in the unit, referral sources, characteristics of treatment staff, types of services delivered, treatment goals, and efforts to enhance quality of treatment. The 1995 survey also included special needs and services for women and minority clients and the extent and effects of managed care on outpatient substance abuse treatment. DATSS was sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The 1988 and 1990 DATSS data will be available from SAMHDA in late 1998 or early 1999.

Drug Abuse Warning Network. DAWN provides semi-annual estimates of the number of drug-related visits to hospital emergency departments based on a nationally representative sample of short-stay general hospitals located throughout the coterminous United States. Included are persons 6 years and older

who were treated in hospital emergency departments with presenting problems that were induced by or related to the nonmedical use of a legal drug or any use of an illegal drug that was taken due to dependence, suicide attempt or gesture, or psychic effects. DAWN also collects information on drug-related deaths from selected medical examiner offices. Emergency room estimates are produced for 21 large metropolitan areas and for the nation. Drug-related death data are produced for more than 40 metropolitan areas. The dataset contains demographics, drug(s) used, and reason for visit (e.g., overdose). DAWN is sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at SAMHSA. The 1978–1995 DAWN files are expected to be available late this year or early in 1999.

Drug Services Research Survey. DSRS (1992) combined interviews with treatment directors and abstracts of clinical records in a nationally representative sample of treatment programs. Interview variables included modality of care, facility ownership, staffing, capacity, utilization rate, demographics, treatment completion, employment status, insurance, and principal drug of use for clients in treatment. Abstracted variables include prior treatment history, drug use history, treatment characteristics, status at discharge, referral source, demographics, criminal justice status, medical conditions, pregnancy, HIV/AIDS status, psychological disorders, and history of treatment. DSRS was sponsored by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

Services Research Outcomes Study. The Services Research Outcomes Study (SROS) was based on a national probability sample of treatment programs and clients. SROS was a five-year post-discharge follow-up of a broadly representative sample of approximately 3,000 drug clients who were treated during the 12 months before September 1, 1990. The study compared client behavior in the five years before treatment with behavior five years after

treatment with respect to drug and alcohol use, criminal involvement, employment, physical and mental health, and other behaviors. SROS analyzed treatment results in light of client characteristics and the type and cost of treatment services the clients received. Pre-treatment variables include demographic characteristics, prior drug and alcohol use, treatment history, criminal justice history, and social support. Treatment variables cover duration of treatment, completion of treatment, treatment modality, relationship with treatment counselor, and treatment revenue. Post-treatment variables pertain to drug and alcohol use, criminal behavior, employment, and further treatment episodes. SROS was sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at SAMHSA. SROS is expected to be available from SAMHDA in 1999.

Treatment Outcomes Prospective Study. TOPS was a longitudinal study of clients in a nationally representative sample of drug abuse treatment programs. The major objective of TOPS was to assess the magnitude of treatment effects on key outcomes and to identify factors that contribute to these outcomes. The initial cohorts were clients who entered treatment in 1979, 1980, or 1981 in 41 selected programs. These respondents were interviewed at intake and at selected intervals following entry into treatment. Samples of each cohort were followed up for five years. Data on clients include background, demographics, lifestyle and life changes, prior treatment, and history of drug use, alcohol use, criminal activity, and employment. Urinalysis results, FBI arrest records, and information from death certificates are also available. Treatment program data were collected through interviews with program staff. These data included program structure, therapeutic approaches, services, and financing. TOPS was sponsored by the National

Institute on Drug Abuse, and will be available later this year.

Uniform Facility Data Set. The UFDS, formerly known as the National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS), presents organizational, structural, financial, and services data on organized public and private substance abuse treatment facilities in the United States. UFDS reports annually on the treatment system at the facility level. It includes data on the range and type of services offered, aggregate estimates of utilization, and other variables for program administration and policy analysis. UFDS is sponsored by the Office of Applied Studies at SAMHSA. UFDS data will be added to SAMHDA within the next year. The 1995 and 1996 UFDS may also be accessed from the SAMHSA website at <http://www.samhsa.gov>.

Additional Information About SAMHDA

Many of the datasets to be archived by SAMHDA have never before been available to the public. All documentation for SAMHDA data collections will be provided in electronic format and may be viewed and downloaded from the Internet. All data collections will include SAS and SPSS data definition statements as well as the data and documentation files. Plans are under way to obtain additional data in both the mental health and substance abuse fields.

The SAMHDA archive is part of a larger project, the National Archive and Analytic Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Data. ICPSR is a subcontractor to the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), based at the University of Chicago, for the archival, website, and training functions of the project. □

*JoAnne McFarland is Director of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Data Archive at ICPSR. Her experience has included work on the Maryland Women's Addiction Treatment Services Study, DC*MAADS, and Sample Surveys of National Drug and Alcohol Treatment Units and Clients—The National Treatment Study (NTS).*

ICPSR Official Representatives Elect New Council Members

Six new members were elected to the ICPSR Council at the end of 1997. New Council members, who will serve four-year terms, are **Margo Anderson** (History), University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; **Charles Betsey** (Economics), Howard University; **Stephen Fienberg** (Statistics), Carnegie Mellon University; **Diane Geraci** (Data Librarian), State University of New York, Binghamton; **Paula McClain** (Government), University of Virginia; and **Huey L. Perry** (Public Policy and Urban Affairs), Southern University, Baton Rouge. **Halliman Winsborough** (Sociology), University of Wisconsin, Madison, was elected to serve as Council Chair for 1998–2000.

The following Council members have two years left in their terms: **Ken A. Bollen** (Sociology), University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; **Edward Nelson** (Sociology), California State University, Fresno; **Elizabeth Stephenson** (Data Archive), University of California, Los Angeles; **Wendy Watkins** (Data Archive), Carleton University; **Halliman Winsborough** (Sociology), University of Wisconsin, Madison; and **Carole Shammass** (History), University of California, Riverside, *ex-officio*.

Margaret Levi (Political Science), University of Washington, resigned from Council late in 1997 due to additional scholarly, administrative, and teaching commitments. Her term will be completed by **Gary King** (Political Science), Harvard University.

Completing their terms in early 1998 are **Samuel C. Patterson** (Political Science), Ohio State University, *ex-officio*; **Suzanne Bianchi** (Sociology), University of Maryland; **John A. Garcia** (Political Science), University of Arizona; **Ann S. Gray** (Data Archive), Cornell University; and **Charles Hirschman** (Sociology), University of Washington. **Ross Matsueda** (Sociology), University of

Iowa, resigned his seat on Council in May of 1997, due to health reasons. His seat on the Council was not filled on an interim basis.

ICPSR thanks the outgoing Council members for their years of excellent service and welcomes the incoming members, who will meet with the full Council for the first time March 27–29, 1998.

Biographical sketches of the new Council members follow:

Margo Anderson

Margo Anderson is a social historian specializing in the history of statistical accounting systems, including censuses and surveys, and the agencies of the federal statistical system that produce data. She is Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, where she teaches American social and urban history, historical quantitative analysis, and women's and family history. She earned her Ph.D. in History from Rutgers University in 1978, as well as an M.A. in the same field in 1972. Her undergraduate studies in history were completed at Bucknell University in 1967. Her major publications include *The American Census: A Social History* (1988), *The United States Census and Labor Force Change* (1980), *Pittsburgh Surveyed* (1996, with Maurine Greenwald, eds.), and *Who Counts: The History and Politics of the 1990 Census* (with Stephen Fienberg). Other activities have included serving as a member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Census Requirements for the Year 2000 and Beyond (1992–1994); Program Chair for the Annual Conference of the Social Science History Association (1992); and Chair of the History Department (1992, 1995) and Director of the Center for Women's Studies (1983–1989) at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. She has also

taught for many years in the ICPSR Summer Program.

Charles Betsey

Charles Betsey is an economist with over 20 years experience as a research economist and public policy analyst. He is currently Graduate Professor and Chair of the Department of Economics at Howard University. His experience has included research in a number of areas, including evaluation of the impacts of social programs, discrimination in employment and contracting, teenage pregnancy, criminal justice, youth employment, and the economic status of minorities. In 1976, he earned a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Michigan. His undergraduate studies in economics and Spanish literature were also completed at the University of Michigan. In addition to his work at Howard University, Betsey has been Adjunct Associate Professor of Economics at the University of the District of Columbia; Adjunct Associate Professor at the University of Maryland, College Park; Associate Research Director and Senior Research Economist, United States Sentencing Commission; and Study Director, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Board of Editorial Advisors of the *Review of Black Political Economy*, and the Board of Editorial Advisors of the *Harvard Journal of African-American Public Policy*. His most recent publications include "Litigation of Employment Discrimination Under Title VII: The Case of African-American Women," *American Economic Review*, (1994); "The Role of Race-Conscious Politics in Addressing Past and Present Discrimination," *Review of Black Political Economy* (1992); and *Birmingham's Changing Economy: Opportunities for Disadvantaged Business* (1992).

Stephen Fienberg

Stephen Fienberg is Professor of Statistics and Social Science in the Department of Statistics at Carnegie Mellon University. His current research interests include analysis of categorical data; Bayesian approaches to confidentiality and data disclosure; causation; foundations of statistical inference, history of statistics, sample surveys, and randomized experiments; statistics and the law; and inference for multiple-media data. He holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in statistics from Harvard University, 1968 and 1965, respectively. His undergraduate degree in mathematics and statistics was earned from the University of Toronto in 1964. He is an Editorial Board member for the *Journal of Official Statistics*, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, *Philosophia Mathematica*, *Research on Official Statistics*, and *Statistical Sciences*. His principal research interests lie in the development of statistical methodology, especially for problems involving categorical variables. He has been active in the application of statistical methods to legal problems and is assessing the appropriateness of statistical testimony in actual legal cases. Most recently, he has begun to examine methods for the analysis of nonnumerical data in the form of pictures, images, video, sound, symbols, and text. His work on statistical methods for multiple-media data is part of a larger research effort that is taking place in Carnegie Mellon's Center for Automated Learning and Discovery. He has authored numerous publications, including *Sharing Research Data* (1985, with Margaret E. Martin and Miron L. Straf), *The Evolving Role of Statistical Assessments As Evidence in the Courts* (1989), and *Intelligence, Genes, & Success: Scientists Respond to the Bell Curve* (1997, with B. Devlin, D.P. Resnick, and K. Roeder).

Diane Geraci

Diane Geraci has served since 1987 as Librarian, Data Librarian, and Data Archivist in the Binghamton University Library at the State University of New

York at Binghamton. In this position, she manages and coordinates services to meet the research, teaching, and educational data needs of students, faculty, and staff. She has been the ICPSR Official Representative since 1990. She has served on numerous ICPSR and International Association of Social Science Information Service and Technology (IASSIST) committees, and has made presentations and led workshops for both organizations at their national meetings. From 1990–1996 she was co-instructor of the ICPSR Summer Program workshop "Management of Machine-Readable Social Science Information." She received her B.A. from SUNY-Cortland (1974) and Master of Library Science (1984) as well as an M.A. (Anthropology, 1985) from SUNY-Buffalo. She has published extensively on the topics of library and electronic services, documentation, and data. Her most recent publications include "Complex Reference Services: Data Files for Social Research," *Social Sciences Reference Services* (1995) and "For Better or for Worse: Academic Partnerships for Data Services," *IASSIST Quarterly* (1994).

Gary King

Gary King is Professor of Government in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. He has been a Guggenheim Fellow and a Visiting Fellow at Oxford University; he has won the Gosnell Prize, the Donald Campbell Award, the Heinz Eulau Award, the Mills Award, the APSA Research Software Award, and the *Pi Sigma Alpha* award, among others, and currently serves as President of the Society for Political Methodology. He has authored and coauthored numerous articles and books in the field of political methodology, including most recently *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data* (Princeton University Press), *Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research* (Princeton University Press), and *Unifying Political Methodology: The Likelihood Theory of Statis-*

tical Inference (Cambridge University Press). He has served on the editorial boards of the *American Political Science Review*, *American Journal of Political Science*, *American Politics Quarterly*, *International Studies Quarterly*, *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, *Journal of Politics*, *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, *Political Analysis*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Sage Publications: Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences*, *Sociological Methods and Research*, and the National Science Foundation Political Science Board. King is also Director of the Harvard-MIT Data Center. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1984 and his B.A. from the State University of New York at New Paltz in 1980. His homepage on the World Wide Web, which provides links to data he collected and public domain statistical software he wrote, can be accessed at <http://gking.harvard.edu>.

Paula McClain

Paula McClain is Professor of Government in the Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia. She served as department chair from 1994–1997. She received her Ph.D. in political science in 1977 from Howard University, after completing undergraduate studies there in 1972. She spent two summers (1978 and 1979) in the ICPSR Summer Training Program, and held a postdoctoral fellowship in the Analysis Center at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania (1981–1982). She was previously Associate Professor and then Professor in the School of Public Affairs at Arizona State University, and an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. McClain's research interests are in the areas of urban politics and public policy issues, particularly issues of urban violence, Black and Latino political and socioeconomic competition, and the general area of minority group politics. She has published extensively in these areas and her publications have appeared in many political science and

interdisciplinary journals, including the *American Political Science Review*, *Journal of Politics*, *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, *National Political Science Review*, and *Western Political Quarterly*. Her most recent book, co-authored with Joseph Stewart, Jr., is *Can We All Get Along: Racial and Ethnic Minorities in American Politics*, which won the 1996 Gustavus Myers Center Award for one of the best books on intolerance in North America.

Huey Perry

Huey Perry is Professor of Political Science and Chancellor's Fellow at Southern University, Baton Rouge. He served as Dean of the School of Public Policy

and Urban Affairs from August 1990 to January 1996. He received a B.A. in political science from Grambling College in 1970, and an M.A. and Ph.D. in political science from the University of Chicago in 1973 and 1976, respectively. Prior to joining the faculty at Southern University in 1983, Perry taught at Chicago State University, Loyola University of Chicago, and Texas A & M University. Perry has served as President of the National Conference of Black Political Scientists and on the Executive Council of the Southwestern Political Science Association, Southern Political Science Association, and the National Conference of Black Political Scientists. Perry has received two postdoctoral research awards—a Rock-

efeller Foundation Research Fellowship for Minority-Group Scholars in 1985–1986 and a Ford Foundation Fellowship for Minorities in 1986–1987. Perry's principal area of research focuses on the impact of the increased Black political participation that has occurred in the South since the national civil rights legislation of the middle 1960s. His research examines the political, social, and economic impact of Black political participation in the South. He has authored numerous publications on this subject, most recently *Blacks and the American Political System* (1995, co-editor with Wayne Parent) and *Race, Politics, and Governance in the United States* (1996). □

NACDA Announces New Resident Scientist

The National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) is pleased to announce that **Kenneth F. Ferraro** has agreed to serve as the next NACDA Resident Scientist. He will begin a two-year term on May 1, 1998.

Dr. Ferraro is Professor of Sociology and the Director of the Gerontology Program at Purdue University. His current research focuses on health inequality, especially differences in health and health behaviors between white and African-American older adults. As Resident Scientist, he will

provide intellectual leadership for NACDA's activities and projects. He is particularly interested in enhancing the archival holdings of longitudinal studies relevant to social epidemiologists.

NACDA thanks **Fredric D. Wolinsky**, Saint Louis University, for his two years of service as Resident Scientist. During that time, he contributed greatly to the NACDA Summer Workshop on using multiple datasets in the study of aging. That effort will culminate this fall with the production of an edited teaching volume.

As Resident Scientist, Dr. Wolinsky conducted research on the epidemiologic risks for and consequences of hospitalization for congestive heart failure, stroke, and acute myocardial infarction. Using the Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Study of the Elderly (EPESE) data, he also developed a new way of looking at functional status transitions. We are indebted to Fred for his hard work and dedication. □

To access additional information about the data collections below, please consult the ICPSR Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>.

- ABC News/Washington Post Post-Democratic Convention Poll, August 1996** — ABC News/Washington Post (ICPSR 2004)
- Arkansas Juvenile Court Records, 1991–1993** — National Center for Juvenile Justice and Arkansas Administrative Office of the Courts (ICPSR 6808)
- Bicol Community Survey (BCS), 1981: [Philippines]** — Barry M. Popkin (ICPSR 6888)
- Bicol Multipurpose Survey (BMS), 1978: [Philippines]** — Bicol River Basin Development Program (ICPSR 6878)
- CBS News/New York Times Monthly Polls: #2, April 1995** (ICPSR 2072); **May 1995** (ICPSR 2074); **#1, June 1995** (ICPSR 2075); **#2, June 1995** (ICPSR 2076); **July 1995** (ICPSR 2077); **August 1995** (ICPSR 2078); **#1, September 1995** (ICPSR 2079); **#2, September 1995** (ICPSR 2080); **#3 and Call-Back, September 1995** (ICPSR 2150); **#1, October 1995** (ICPSR 6700); **#2 and Call-Back, October 1995** (ICPSR 6701); **November 1995** (ICPSR 6702); **December 1995** (ICPSR 6703); **New York State Poll #1, October 1994** (ICPSR 6610); **New York State Poll #2, October 1994** (ICPSR 6611); **New York State Poll, April 1995** (ICPSR 2073) — CBS News/The New York Times
- Campaign Expenditures in the United States, 1993–1994: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Data** — Federal Election Commission (ICPSR 6658)
- Center for Research on Social Reality [Spain] Surveys: November 1990: Health and Health Culture** (ICPSR 6977); **December 1990: Religious Beliefs and Practice** (ICPSR 6978); **January 1991: Supranational Identification** (ICPSR 6979); **April 1993: Attitudes and Experiences With Respect to the Public Sector** (ICPSR 6980); **May 1993: Youth** (ICPSR 6981); **June 1993: Political and Economic Culture** (ICPSR 6982); **February 1994: Health** (ICPSR 2031); **March 1994: Attitudes Toward Immigrants** (ICPSR 2032); **April 1994: Culture As Consumption** (ICPSR 2033); **May 1994: Demands for Social Welfare** (ICPSR 2034); **June 1994: Political and Economic Culture** (ICPSR 2035); **October 1994: Orientation Toward Work** (ICPSR 6962); **December 1994: Environment** (ICPSR 6964); **February 1995: Culture and Leisure** (ICPSR 6966); **March 1995: Attitudes Toward Immigrants** (ICPSR 6967); **April 1995: Social Inequalities** (ICPSR 6968); **May 1995: Old Age** (ICPSR 6969); **March 1996: Savings, Family, and Aging** (ICPSR 6973); **April 1996: Supranational Identification** (ICPSR 6974) — Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIREs)
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