



M

acArthur Foundation Study of Successful Midlife Development

Orville Gilbert Brim
Life Trends, Inc.

Background

Ten years ago, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation established an interdisciplinary research team of scientists to study midlife. This team, named the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Successful Midlife Development (MIDMAC), consisted of 13 scholars from a wide range of disciplines and backgrounds.

The primary objective of MIDMAC was to identify the major biomedical, psychological, and social factors that permit some people to achieve good health, psychological well-being, and social responsibility during their adult years. Since this field has been largely unexplored, MIDMAC took the broadest possible view. Investigators from a variety of disciplines — among them psychology, sociology, anthropology, medicine, and health-care policy — explored multiple research pathways to understanding midlife. These include:

- Establishing an empirical basis for documenting what really happens in the middle years — the “who, what, when, where, and why” of midlife events and the beliefs that people hold about them.
- Identifying the factors that determine the course of midlife development, including illness, life events, culture, and work and family interactions.
- Studying the psychological and behavioral strategies people use to understand and deal with events of midlife, focusing specifically on individual differences in the handling of midlife events.

UNTIL NOW, LITTLE HAS BEEN KNOWN ABOUT THE MIDDLE YEARS OF LIFE.

The MIDUS survey of midlife development, sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation, explores midlife on a variety of dimensions, with a particularly rich assessment of well-being and mental health. This article describes the study and highlights important findings that shed new light on this critical period of adult development.

Orville Gilbert Brim was Director of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Successful Midlife Development. He is the author and editor of a dozen books on human development and is the former president of both the Russell Sage Foundation and the Foundation for Child Development. His research focuses on life span development, particularly on constancy and change in personality from childhood through old age.

- Developing physical, psychological, and social indicators for assessing and evaluating midlife development.

The MIDMAC research team carried out a number of related studies. The core study is the MIDUS survey (MIDUS is an acronym for “midlife development in the United States”). MIDUS is a three-hour survey — a combination of a 45-minute telephone interview and mailed questionnaires taking 2¼ hours to complete. This survey was administered to 3,485 noninstitutionalized, English-speaking persons who are a representative sample of the U.S. population aged 25–74. In addition to this core study, an identical survey was carried out for 998 pairs of twins and for 1,614 pairs of siblings. The results are a comprehensive, scientific description of normal midlife in the United States.

In addition, there are several satellite studies: a study of social responsibility using intensive interviews of 50 persons each in five cities; a study of daily diaries of stress events from 1,400 participants; an in-depth study with 80 respondents of what constitutes “a good life” in middle age; a study of the “midlife crisis” in 750 persons; and home interviews about midlife with 900 members of ethnic and racial minorities in New York City and Chicago. Comparative studies also have been carried out in England, Germany, and India.

Many innovative methods were used in these various studies. In the satellite studies there were intensive six- to eight-hour in-depth interviews; diaries kept by subjects of their daily social contributions, their stress experiences, and certain other events; photographs, for ratings by observers on appearances, e.g., how old the person looks; and samples of salivary cortisol to gauge stress reactivity. For the main, twin, and

sibling studies self-administered measures of hips and waists were taken, for the waist/hip ratio. And for the thousands of twins and siblings there were tissue samples — from cheek scrapings — now stored in refrigeration, for current and future DNA analyses.

Survey Content

The MIDMAC research team created a multi-disciplinary survey instrument, the Midlife Development Inventory (MIDI), that contains more than 1,100 items. This instrument can be downloaded at <http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/midus/>.

The scales and measures used to assess most of the domains were developed after extensive pilot studies. MIDMAC conducted six separate pilot studies, some with samples of over 1,000 respondents, to establish an empirical basis from which to make the short-form item selections.

Specific to the topic of well-being, the MIDUS survey includes what is probably the most comprehensive assessment by any study. It covers multiple aspects of positive functioning (psychological and social well-being, positive and negative affect, global and domain-specific satisfaction) as well as diverse mental disorders.

The main topics covered are:

Health

- Ratings of health
- Symptoms reported
- Health practices
- Midlife health trajectories
- Social class and health
- The menopausal transition

Stress

- Panic disorder, general anxiety, and depression
- Daily stressful events
- Psychological turning points
- The “midlife crisis”
- Self-help groups

Happiness

- Changing sources of well-being
- Quality of life: Past, present, future
- Positive and negative affect
- Education and well-being

Personality

- Personality profiles
- Control and mastery

Family

- What happens when? The main social events
- Family profiles and well-being
- Looking back: Family and childhood
- Midlife sexuality

Work

- Work profiles and well-being
- Upward mobility
- The work-family interface
- Finances

Community

- Who is socially responsible?
- Friends and neighborhoods

The Participants

The total number of participants in the core study, the twins study, and the siblings study was 6,432. There was an oversampling of older respondents and men to guarantee a good distribution on the cross-classification of age and



gender. All respondents were in the age range 25–74.

General Population Sample. A total of 3,032 respondents completed both the telephone survey and the self-administered questionnaire, and 453 respondents completed the telephone survey only.

Siblings of the General Population Respondents. From the general population respondents who reported that they had one or more siblings, 529 people were randomly selected. Using only siblings within a family that had the same biological mother and father, a group of 951 siblings was identified. (Often more than one sibling in a family was included.) The combined groups of 951 and 529 yielded 1,614 sibling pairs.

Twin Pairs. For the Twins survey, 998 twin pairs (1,996 twin individuals) were recruited as described below. On occasion there was more than one twin pair per family. The distribution is as follows:

Families Interviewed	Twin Pairs	Individuals
933	1	1,866
28	2	112
3	3	18
Totals		
964	-	1,996

The general population sample was recruited by random-digit dialing. Siblings of the general population respondents were recruited with the cooperation of the respondents, who were asked to provide interviewers with contact information and to communicate with their siblings about participation prior to the time a recruiter made a contact attempt. Twin pairs were recruited in a more complex two-part sampling design. The first part of the twin sample

design involved screening a representative national sample of approximately 50,000 households for the presence of a twin. This was done as part of ongoing national omnibus surveys. The second part of the twin sample design involved student recruiters from the University of Michigan contacting the twin households and attempting to recruit twins to participate in the survey. Cooperating twins were asked to provide contact information for their co-twins, who were also recruited by the students.

Data Collection

The 6,432 respondents were administered the 45-minute telephone interview, and then the two-part self-administered questionnaire was mailed to them. A reminder postcard and a re-mailing of a second copy of the questionnaire were sent to all respondents who failed to return the initial mailing. Those who failed to return the second copy of the questionnaire were recontacted by telephone and encouraged to do so. A third copy of the questionnaire was mailed to respondents who, in the course of the persuasion call, reported that they had misplaced both copies of the questionnaire that were mailed to them or reported that the copies never arrived.

The twin pairs and non-twin sibling pairs were asked to supply DNA samples from inside cheek scrapings for purposes of genotyping. Two cytology brush packages were included in each self-administered questionnaire mailing. Respondents used the brushes to gently scrape the inside of their cheeks for 30 seconds.

Technical Report

The technical report on the *Methodology of the MIDUS Survey* consists of

three parts — *Field Procedures*, *The Response Rate*, and *Weighting the MIDUS Data* — and is available for downloading from the MIDMAC Web site at <http://midmac.med.harvard.edu/tech.html>.

Data Analyses

The members of the MIDMAC research team and the Network Associates have, during the past 18 months, analyzed some of the MIDUS results. More than 125 research reports of these findings have been published or are in press. (See the MIDMAC Web site, <http://midmac.med.harvard.edu/>, for a listing of these reports.) It is our hope that the availability of the data at ICPSR will result in a large number of additional scholars conducting research with the data from the MIDUS surveys.

Selected Findings

- About 25 percent of the population aged 25–74, approximately 27 million people, smoke regularly. The highest percentage — 30 percent — is in the 45- to 54-year-old age group. In this group of regular smokers, respondents with no history of heart attack (96 percent) or cancer (93 percent) assessed their personal risks of developing these conditions relative to other people their same age and sex. Seventy percent of these regular smokers — 19 million people — said they had no higher risk of heart attack, and 60 percent — 16 million — said they had no higher risk of cancer. Even among the very heavy smokers, that is, two packs or more a day, 60 percent saw no higher risk to them of a heart attack, and 50 percent no higher risk of cancer.

Despite decades of public awareness campaigns warning Americans of the dangers of smoking, most smokers — even heavy smokers — do not view themselves at increased risk for heart

disease or cancer. Most smokers continue to deny their personal risks from smoking.

- Estimates of the average age of women when they become postmenopausal vary between 49 and 51 years of age. But averages are too readily reified and project the misleading impression that all women undergo the menopausal transition at the same ages.

There is considerable variation in the stages of the menopausal transition that women experience across the middle years. Some women in their 30s are postmenopausal (9 percent) or perimenopausal (24 percent). Some 8 percent of women in their late 50s are not yet postmenopausal.

- More than one out of every six persons in the population — 18.7 percent of respondents — have attended a self-help group at some point in their lives, up 67 percent since the 1970s; 7.1 percent attended a self-help group during the past year. These are large numbers. For instance, generalizing from the random sample of Americans to the total population aged 25–74, the 7.1 percent means that more than 11 million people attended self-help groups that year.

- The sense of control in specific domains of life differs among age groups. Control over one's relationship with children, and over one's sex life, show a pattern of decline from the younger to the older respondents. Control over health remains relatively stable, but shows a slight downward trend. In contrast, the sense of control over work, finances, and the marriage relationship increases with age, beginning in the late 40s to the early 50s. It is interesting to note that the upswing in feeling in control of one's marriage occurs during midlife, around the time the children are typically moving out of the home.

Men and women report similar levels of control, with the exception of two areas: men feel more in control of their marriage, and women feel more in control of their sex life.

- Scales were created to measure six aspects of psychological well-being. As we move through midlife, we increase in some aspects of psychological well-being, while decreasing in others. Both men and women show gains in environmental mastery and autonomy as they age, with women showing more dramatic increments in autonomy. Both men and women also show losses in personal growth and purpose in life as they age, with women again showing more dramatic losses in life purpose, particularly from midlife to old age. Self-acceptance is an aspect of well-being that shows little age change across the adult life course for both sexes.

- Women of all ages consistently report higher levels of positive relations with others and of personal growth than men do. These findings are important because prior mental health research repeatedly has documented a higher incidence of psychological problems among women. When the positive end of psychological well-being is considered, women show unique psychological strengths.

- It may come as a surprise to learn that most cultures around the world do not have the concept of "middle age" or "midlife." The life course may be divided into periods — childhood, youth, adulthood — but midlife is not one of them. In those cultures in which the idea of midlife already exists as a portion of the life span, chronological age is just one mode of definition of life stages. Another mode uses changes in social positions and social roles in a society: puberty, marriage, parenthood, and many others. Many people in these cul-

tures do not know their age, and there is no annual public recognition of the day of birth of mature adults; age is subordinate to transitions in the family, which set the terms of midlife.

In the U.S., in contrast, we have beliefs about the ages when midlife begins and ends. The 25- to 34-year-old men say midlife begins at 40 and ends at 56. The 65- to 74-year-old men say it begins at 46 and ends at 61. The younger women say 42 and 57 and the older women say 48+ to 62. This pattern is evident across all age groups, and across the gender groups.

What is remarkable is that although men and women, and young and old, may differ in their views on when midlife begins and ends, they share one belief: whatever midlife is, "it lasts 15 years."

The Value of the Study

Midlife — the years between 30 and 70, with 40 to 60 at its core — is the least charted territory in human development. Students of human development have concentrated on childhood, adolescence, or old age. Our beliefs about what happens in midlife are based on imperfect knowledge and contain many unvalidated premises on which millions of persons make decisions about their lives. These beliefs are transmitted from one generation to the next as our cultural legacy of falsehood and myth about midlife.

Learning the causes of success and failure in adulthood is as important to society as is understanding the problems of childhood and old age in that middle-aged men and women are responsible for the well-being of the young and the old. When those in their middle years fail, in physical or mental health, or in their social responsibilities,



they jeopardize the welfare of others. Years of heavy investment in socialization and training are lost in the midlife casualties. People in midlife raise the children and care for the elderly, and when they succeed, they carry the young and the old along with them.

A person at 40 and a person at 60 are clearly perceived as being at two very different points in their lives, but we have known little about what happens in between. Now, with the extraordinary body of information that has resulted from the MIDMAC research we can describe the inner and outer experiences of middle-aged Americans. We can describe how the average person feels about these experiences, and responds to them, and can also describe the unusual feelings and reactions — the extraordinary cases. People between the ages of 25 and 74 now have the opportunity to learn how what they feel and do compares with others in midlife. With this information, most Americans will find a multitude of similarities; but they will also find in some instances that they fall “outside” the range of the average. They can use this information to make decisions about the changes, if any, they may wish to make to better their lives.

American institutions also should benefit from these research findings. Middle age has become more and more complex. Increasing numbers of people are retiring, or changing to second careers, or are obtaining education in midlife. Increasing numbers of women are entering or reentering the labor force in the middle years, especially in the post-child-rearing period. The front ranks of the Baby Boom generation are now in their early 50s, and in the next decade will be moving on toward old age; “successful aging” is a matter of great public interest, and the studies of

aging lead back to what has happened during the middle years of life.

New knowledge about midlife is of value to the practicing professions: social work, law, the ministry, medicine, career counseling, clinical psychology, and psychiatry. Given the possibility of individual change throughout the life span, it follows that there may be optimal points in midlife when interventions to improve the course of individual development would be especially successful. Research helps to identify these intervention points.

Organizational policies for hiring, firing, promotion, retirement, on-the-job education, job leave, and personnel counseling will benefit from this research. Embedded in the rules and the informal cultures of corporations, universities, and the government are implicit and explicit theories of human development. These theories find their way into the personnel policies of organizations in the form of expectations for performance at given ages. The assumptions, theories, and conceptions that guide current human resource policies for hiring, promotion, salaries, investments in midlife training, job assignments, and retirement will be improved by new knowledge about the midlife period.

In public policy and planned institutional change, research on midlife points to structural changes in the areas of work, health care, economic security, and adult education, to name a few, that would help men and women in midlife to advance toward higher levels of health, psychological well-being, and social responsibility.

Obtaining the Data

Data from the MIDUS main, twin, and sibling studies have been deposited at the Inter-university Consortium for

Political and Social Research (ICPSR) and are now available as **National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS), 1995–1996** (ICPSR 2760). ICPSR will also make data from the five satellite studies available as soon as they are deposited by MIDMAC members and the archiving work is completed. This activity will continue into the spring of 2001.

MIDMAC Research Team Members

Members of the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Successful Midlife Development (MIDMAC) were: **Orville Gilbert Brim** (Social Psychology), Life Trends, Inc.; **Paul B. Baltes** (Personality Psychology), Max Planck Institute for Human Development; **Larry L. Bumpass** (Demography), Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison; **Paul D. Cleary** (Medical Sociology), Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School; **David L. Featherman** (Sociology), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; **William R. Hazzard** (Medicine), The Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University; **Ronald C. Kessler** (Medical Sociology), Department of Health Care Policy, Harvard Medical School; **Margie E. Lachman** (Personality Psychology), Department of Psychology, Brandeis University; **Hazel Rose Markus** (Social Psychology), Department of Psychology, Stanford University; **Michael G. Marmot** (Medicine), Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London Medical School; **Alice S. Rossi**, Professor Emerita (Sociology), University of Massachusetts-Amherst; **Carol D. Ryff** (Social Psychology), Institute on Aging, University of Wisconsin; and **Richard A. Shweder** (Anthropology), Committee on Human Development, University of Chicago.

Winsborough Becomes Interim Director of ICPSR

In February, ICPSR Executive Director Richard Rockwell announced that he had accepted a position as Director of the Roper Center at the University of Connecticut and UConn's Institute for Social Inquiry beginning July 1, 2000. ICPSR staff and Council wish Richard the very best in his new position and thank him for his many contributions to ICPSR during his tenure.

During the transition period until a new full-time Director is appointed, Halliman Winsborough, ICPSR Council Chair during 1998–1999 and former Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has agreed to become Interim Director of ICPSR. John Gray, Manager of ICPSR's Computing and Network Services, is acting as ICPSR Associate Director.

Hal brings to the position a strong commitment to ICPSR and a distinguished career in the social sciences. He was Emma Welch Conway-Bascom Professor of Sociology at Wisconsin until his retirement in January. He received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. His research areas of interest include demography, quantitative methodology, social change, and social mobility. Recent publications include "Demography" in the *Encyclopedia of Sociology* (Borgatta and Borgatta, eds.) and "Data Base Management Issues for Panel Surveys" in *Panel Surveys* (Kalton, ed.), as well as numerous other articles in journals such as *Sociological Methods and Research*, *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association*, *Social Science Quarterly*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Social Forces*, and *Demography*. He is the co-author (with Otis Dudley Duncan) of *Metropolis and Region*. He has served as Chair of the Department of Sociology, Chair of the Social Sciences Computing Cooperative, and Director of the Center



Halliman Winsborough

for Demography at the University of Wisconsin.

Staff at ICPSR look forward to a productive working relationship with Hal and welcome him to Ann Arbor.

We asked Hal to share with the *Bulletin* readership his views on this new role and his perceptions of ICPSR in the wider context of the social sciences.

How do you see your role during this transition period?

ICPSR is a mature and stable organization. Its trajectory seems fairly clear. Thus, I propose to slip into the director's role and keep things moving along at about the usual pace. I do not see my role as just marking time until a permanent director is hired. I'll try to start new things at about the usual and necessary rate and make such long-term commitments as seem appropriate. On the other hand, I don't feel it right to strike out in an unforeshadowed fashion, as a permanent director might well want to do.

What have you learned about ICPSR during your years on Council? What are its strengths and what areas might need improvement?

ICPSR is probably the best data archive in the world and certainly one of the best archives of any kind in this country. It is staffed by professionals of the highest quality, skill, and knowledge. It is seen as very important to the social scientists who rely on it. That is why tempers sometimes flair about its management. So the professionalism of the staff and the dedication of the scholars who are its clients are ICPSR's greatest strength. What are ICPSR's problems? Well, we could move a bit faster. Surviving in a technology-based field today is a lot like white water canoeing. You have to paddle pretty fast to avoid the obstacles that arise in your headlong path.

Are there areas in which ICPSR can and should take leadership?

Under Richard Rockwell's guidance, ICPSR has taken a leadership role in working to produce standards for marking up technical documentation—the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI). This is an activity that we must continue, with guidance provided by Richard, the DDI Committee, and the data archiving community at large.

What do you see in ICPSR's future?

ICPSR is now a free-standing unit within the Institute for Social Research here at Michigan. The intellectual assets of that larger organization are accessible to us in a way they have not previously been. I expect this new situation to be an important leavening aspect for

ICPSR's future. Are there major changes ahead? In this white water world there are always major changes. We will have a new Web site soon. The DDI is moving out of the experimental stage and users will begin to reap the benefits soon. We will initiate new training opportunities for ORs in the near future. They will concentrate on information about complex and widely-used datasets. The 2000 Census material will be upon us soon. There is lots going on.

Are there major changes ahead in terms of technology and the conduct of social science research that ICPSR needs to be aware of? Is the organization positioned to take advantage of changes?

Research data in digital form increasingly contains different material than it has in the past. It is not just numbers any more. Picture — both still and moving — sounds, radiation scans of various kinds: all of these sorts of digital data will be increasingly important to social science research. They will all re-

quire archiving if we are to keep the history of our work and make it available to future scholars. Are we positioned to take advantage of these changes? About as well as any canoeist can be in the early parts of the course.

Is there anything else you would like to say to the readership?

I'm here for a brief while. My email is hal@icpsr.umich.edu. My phone is 734-998-9909. Let me hear from you!

Search for ICPSR Director Continues

The ICPSR Council has decided to reopen its search for a new Director and invites applications. The preference is for candidates who also can be jointly appointed to a tenured faculty post in a relevant academic department or unit at the University of Michigan, and thus candidates should have professional accomplishments that satisfy the University's tenure criteria.

The Director of ICPSR will manage the organization, lead the staff, seek external funding, set policy together with the Council and the ISR, and be prepared to speak prominently, nationally and internationally, on behalf of issues related to social science and its data infrastructure. Council seeks candidates whose background, experience, and vision for the future will provide innovative leadership in all aspects of ICPSR's mission in the context of the rapidly changing worlds of social science research, education, and information technology. Therefore the scholarly discipline of an applicant is unrestricted.

The University of Michigan is an equal opportunity employer. Applications from women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged. Screening of applications has already begun and will continue until the position is filled. See the ICPSR website <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/EDSEARCH/> for more information on the search. Interested individuals may send applications, including a personal statement of interest, resume or curriculum vitae, and names of references, to the following:

ICPSR Director Search Committee
c/o Kitty Kahn
Institute for Social Research
University of Michigan
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248
Phone: (734) 615-1518
Fax: (734) 764-2377
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Members of the Director Search Committee include:

- **Gary King**, Chair
Department of Government
Harvard University
- **Diane Geraci**
Binghamton University Libraries
Binghamton University
State University of New York
- **Halliman Winsborough**
Interim Director, ICPSR
University of Michigan
- **Janet Vavra**
Director, Technical Services, ICPSR
University of Michigan
- **Frank Stafford**
Survey Research Center
University of Michigan
- **Kitty B. Kahn**
Secretary, Institute for Social
Research
University of Michigan

Summer Program, 2000 (June 26–August 18)



FIRST SESSION (JUNE 26–JULY 21)

Lectures

Mathematics for Social Scientists I
Mathematics for Social Scientists II
Introduction to Computing
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
Advanced Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Maximum Likelihood Estimation for Generalized Linear Models

3- to 5-Day Workshops

Latent Growth Curve Analysis (5/5–7)
(Chapel Hill, North Carolina)
Spatial Analysis: Introduction (5/22–26)
(Urbana-Champaign, Illinois)
Social Network Analysis: Introduction (6/5–9)
Categorical Data Analysis I (6/12–16)
Categorical Data Analysis II (6/19–23)
Criminal Justice Data (6/19–23)
Research on Aging (6/26–30)
Advanced Social Network Analysis (7/5–8)
Hierarchical Linear Models I (7/10–13)
Hierarchical Linear Models II (7/14–16)
“LISREL” Models: Introduction (7/24–28)
“LISREL” Models: Intermediate (7/31–8/4)
Providing Social Science Data Services (8/7–11)
Electronic Document Conversion (8/9–11)
Spatial Regression Analysis (8/14–18)

SECOND SESSION (JULY 24–AUGUST 18)

Lectures

Nonlinear Systems
Introduction to Computing
Event History Analysis
Matrix Algebra
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 Analysis
“LISREL” Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Advanced Maximum Likelihood Estimation
Quantitative Methods and African Studies

*Advanced Topics

Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Missing Data Analysis
Data Visualization and Interactive Cluster Analysis
Bayesian Modeling
Ecological Inference
Nonparametric Regression Analysis
Statistical Graphics for Univariate and Bivariate Data
Sequence Analysis

For a copy of the 2000 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:

ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Phone: (734) 998-9888, E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu, or consult the Summer Program Website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/sumprog/>



A dditions to Holdings

Assessment of a Single-Purpose Substance Abuse Facility for Committed Juvenile Offenders in Virginia, 1995–1997 — Jill A. Gordon (ICPSR 2730)

Benefits and Limitations of Civil Protection Orders for Victims of Domestic Violence in Wilmington, Delaware, Denver, Colorado, and the District of Columbia, 1994–1995 — Susan Keilitz, Paula L. Hannaford, and Hillery S. Efke (ICPSR 2557)

CBS News “CBS.Marketwatch.com” Internet and Stock Market Poll, September 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2850)

CBS News Monthly Poll, July 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2847)

CBS News Monthly Poll #1, August 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2845)

CBS News Monthly Poll #2, August 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2846)

CBS News Monthly Poll, September 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2849)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, November 1999 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2870)

Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1997: Interview Survey and Detailed Expenditure Files — United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ICPSR 2838)

Convenience Store Crime in Georgia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, and South Carolina, 1991–1995 — Charles Wellford (ICPSR 2699)

German Election Study, 1994 (Politbarometer East) — Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 2842)

German Election Study, 1994 (Politbarometer West) — Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim) (ICPSR 2843)

German Election Study, 1994: Pre-Election Study (Policy and Party Preference) — Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung *et al.* (ICPSR 2861)

German Election Study, 1994: Pre-Election Study (Trend Investigations) — Institut für praxisorientierte Sozialforschung (IPOS), Bundespresseamt Bonn, *et al.* (ICPSR 2862)

German Election Study, 1994: Post-Election Study — Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden, und Analysen (ZUMA), Forschungsgruppe Wahlen (Mannheim), *et al.* (ICPSR 2860)

Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), 1971–1972: Earned Degrees — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2139)

Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), 1974–1975: Earned Degrees — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2142)

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1997: [United States] — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2613)

National Survey of Weapon-Related Experiences, Behaviors, and Concerns of High School Youth in the United States, 1996 — Joseph F. Sheley and James D. Wright (ICPSR 2580)

New York Times Millennium/Microsoft Poll, July 1999 — *The New York Times* (ICPSR 2848)

Prosecution of Domestic Violence Cases in the United States, 1993–1994 — Donald Rebovich, Bonney Adams, and Martha Weist (ICPSR 2556)

Springfield [Massachusetts] Study of Populations With Disabilities, 1993–1997 — Susan M. Allen and Vincent Mor (ICPSR 2623)

Uniform Crime Reports [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1976–1997 — James Alan Fox (ICPSR 2832)

World Values Surveys and European Values Surveys, 1981–1984, 1990–1993, and 1995–1997 — Ronald Inglehart *et al.* (ICPSR 2790)

NEW AT ICPSR

CBS News “CBS.Marketwatch.com” Internet and Stock Market Poll, September 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2850)

This special topic poll, fielded September 29–October 3, 1999, queried respondents on their attitudes regarding the Internet and the stock market. Respondents were asked a series of questions about their awareness of, access to, understanding of, and usage of computers, electronic mail, the Internet, and online services. Those queried were asked whether their contact with this technology was limited or extensive and for work or personal use, whether computers and the Internet created or solved problems, whether the Internet had an adverse effect on interpersonal communication, and whether the Internet was important to work and personal productivity. Respondents were asked about their experiences with the online services of E-bay, Amazon.com, E-trade, CBS.Marketwatch.com, AOL.com, Yahoo, Sidewalk.com, and Priceline.com. Respondents were also queried about stock market investments and the Internet, including whether they had bought or traded stocks through the Internet and how frequently they checked their investments through online services. Respondent views were also sought on the upcoming 2000 presidential election, including the Democratic and Republican primaries/caucuses. The results of this survey were announced on the CBS website CBS.Marketwatch.com. Background information includes age, sex, race, Hispanic descent, political party, political orientation, voter registration and participation history, education, religion, marital status, employment status, age of children in household, and family income.

NEW AT ICPSR

National Survey of Weapon-Related Experiences, Behaviors, and Concerns of High School Youth in the United States, 1996 — Joseph F. Sheley and James D. Wright (ICPSR 2580)

This national-level survey of youth was undertaken to gather detailed behavioral and attitudinal data concerning weapons and violence. Its aim was to obtain information from a broad sample to achieve diversity regarding history, cultural background, population size and density, urban and non-urban mix, economic situation, and class, race, and ethnic distributions. Data for the study were derived from two surveys conducted during the spring of 1996. The first survey was a lengthy questionnaire that focused on exposure to weapons (primarily firearms and knives) and violence, and was completed by 733 10th- and 11th-grade male students. Detail was gathered on all weapon-related incidents up to 12 months prior to the survey. The second survey, consisting of a questionnaire completed by 48 administrators of the schools that the students attended, provided information regarding school characteristics, levels of weapon-related activity in the schools, and anti-violence strategies employed by the schools. In addition to the data collected directly from students and school administrators, Census information concerning the cities and towns in which the sampled schools were located was also obtained. Census data include size of the city or town; racial and ethnic population distributions; age, gender, and educational attainment distributions; median household and per capita income distributions; poverty rates; labor force and unemployment rates; and violent and property crime rates.

Revisions/Updates

American National Election Series: 1972, 1974, 1976 — Center for Political Studies (ICPSR 7607)

American National Election Study, 1974 — Warren Miller, Arthur Miller, *et al.* (ICPSR 7355)

American National Election Study, 1976 — Warren Miller and Arthur Miller (ICPSR 7381)

American National Election Study, 1978 — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies (ICPSR 7655)

American National Election Study, 1986 — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies/Center for Political Studies (ICPSR 8678)

American National Election Study, 1988: Pre- and Post-Election Survey — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 9196)

American National Election Study: 1992–1993 Panel Study on Securing Electoral Success/1993 Pilot Study — Steven J. Rosenstone, Donald R. Kinder, Warren E. Miller, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 6264)

British General Election Cross-Section Survey, 1997 — A. Heath, R. Jowell, J.K. Curtice, and P. Norris (ICPSR 2615)

British General Election Study: Ethnic Minority Survey, 1997 — A. Heath and S. Saggar (ICPSR 2618)

British General Election Study: Scottish Election Survey, 1997 — D. McCrone, A. Brown, P. Surridge, and K. Thomson (ICPSR 2617)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 9770)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2B — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 9848)

Comparison of Drug Control Strategies in San Diego, 1989 — Susan Pennell and Christine Curtis (ICPSR 9990)

Equality of Educational Opportunity (Coleman) Study (EEOS), 1966 — James S. Coleman (ICPSR 6389)

Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), 1976–1977: Earned Degrees — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 7651)

Improving Prison Classification Procedures in Vermont: Applying an Interaction Model, 1983–1985 — William K. Apao (ICPSR 8933)

Japanese National Election Study, 1967 — Robert E. Ward and Akira Kubota (ICPSR 7294)

Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences, 1987–1998 — United States Sentencing Commission (ICPSR 9317)

Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality, 1992–1994: [Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles] — Lawrence Bobo, James Johnson, Melvin Oliver, Reynolds Farley, Barry Bluestone, Irene Browne, Sheldon Danziger, Gary Green, Harry Holzer, Maria Krysan, Michael Massagli, Camille Zubrinsky Charles, Joleen Kirschenman, Philip Moss, and Chris Tilly (ICPSR 2535)

National Crime Victimization Survey, 1992–1998 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 6406)

National Health Interview Survey, 1984 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 8659)

National Survey of Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS), 1995–1996 — Orville G. Brim, Paul B. Baltes, Larry L. Bumpass, Paul D. Cleary, David L. Featherman, William R. Hazzard, Ronald C. Kessler, Margie E. Lachman, Hazel Rose Markus, Michael G. Marmot, Alice S. Rossi, Carol D. Ryff, and Richard A. Shweder (ICPSR 2760)

New Soviet Citizen Survey, 1992: Monitoring Political Change — Arthur H. Miller, William Reisinger, and Vicki Hesli (ICPSR 6574)

Organizations Convicted in Federal Criminal Courts, 1987–1998: [United States] — United States Sentencing Commission (ICPSR 9513)

Political Participation in America, 1967 — Sidney Verba and Norman H. Nie (ICPSR 7015)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–1988 [United States]: Teacher Follow-Up Survey, 1988–1989, Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2734)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1990–1991 [United States]: Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2745)

State Court Processing Statistics, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996: Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2038)

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1996 Panel — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2625)

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1992 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2184)

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1993 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2185)

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1994 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2186)

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1995 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2187)

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 1996 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2651)

NEW AT ICPSR

World Values Surveys and European Values Surveys, 1981–1984, 1990–1993, and 1995–1997 — Ronald Inglehart *et al.* (ICPSR 2790)

This series is designed to enable a crossnational comparison of values and norms on a wide variety of topics and to monitor changes in values and attitudes across the globe. Over 60 surveys representing more than 50 countries comprise the 1995–1997 study. The 1995 questionnaire retained those items that gave the most significant results from the 1981 and 1990 surveys, while topics pertaining to technology, social relationships, and parent-child relationships were added. Broad topics covered were work, personal finances, the economy, politics, allocation of resources, contemporary social issues, technology and its impact on society, and traditional values. Respondents were asked whether the following acts were ever justifiable: suicide, cheating on taxes, lying, euthanasia, divorce, and abortion. Respondents were also asked about the associations they belonged to, the groups they would not want as neighbors, their general state of health, and whether they felt they had free choice and control over their lives. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, as well as attitudes toward politics, sexual freedom, marriage, single parenting, child-rearing, and the importance of work, family, politics, and religion. Demographic information includes family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, political party and union membership, and left-right political self-placement.

Publication-Related Archive

Credit Unions and the Common Bond — William R. Emmons and Frank A. Schmid (ICPSR 1214)

Seasonal Production Smoothing — Donald S. Allen (ICPSR 1211)

United States Trade Deficit and the “New Economy” — Michael R. Pakko (ICPSR 1213)



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