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ulti-City Study of Urban Inequality

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IN WHAT WAYS DO INDIVIDUALS FACE DIFFERENT LABOR MARKET OPPORTUNITIES BY VIRTUE OF THEIR RACE AND GENDER? How do African Americans, Latinos, Asians, and non-Hispanic Whites perceive themselves and other groups? Why does racial residential segregation persist? The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality was designed to answer just these sorts of salient questions. This article describes the genesis, aims, and methodology of this innovative study.

Introduction

The product of a unique and multi-disciplinary collaboration among scholars from universities across the country, the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality (MCSUI) provides researchers with an unprecedented opportunity to explore key dimensions of social and economic stratification in urban America. Based on household and employer surveys conducted in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles from 1992–1994, the study combines extensive data on racial attitudes, stereotypes, and opinions; residential segregation patterns; and a variety of individual and employer practices within metropolitan labor markets. Moreover, it explores these dynamics during an important period of transformation in urban America that continues today as metropolitan areas experience the impact of industrial restructuring, changing patterns of residential and industrial suburbanization, and rapid demographic change.

The Multi-City Study was funded principally by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Ford Foundation beginning in the early 1990s, representing a substantial investment in original data collection; in multi-disciplinary, multi-site investigation; in generating new training opportunities for younger scholars, especially for minorities and women; and, most centrally, in cross-cutting new research on the multiple sources of inequality. The result is a wide-ranging new resource for studying the unequal distribution of opportunity and outcome in metropolitan areas, one that allows researchers to get beneath



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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS AND AFFILIATED RESEARCHERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO MCSUI INCLUDE:

Los Angeles Study of Urban Inequality:

Lawrence D. Bobo
James H. Johnson Jr.
Melvin L. Oliver

Detroit Area Survey:

Reynolds Farley
Sheldon Danziger

Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Survey:

Gary Green
Irene Browne
David Sjoquist
Keith Ihlanfeldt

Greater Boston Social Survey:

Barry Bluestone
Michael Massagli
Luis Falcon
Edwin Melendez

Employer Telephone Survey:

Harry J. Holzer

Employer Face-to-Face Surveys:

Chris Tilly
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national-level census data to observe the separate dynamics as well as the complex interplay of forces generating social divisions along the lines of race, class, gender, skill level, and geography.

As the basis of numerous dissertations, working papers, published articles, and a multi-volume series published by the Russell Sage Foundation, the MCSUI database has already proved an important resource for students of labor market disadvantage (Holzer, 1996), race relations (Bobo and Kluegel, 1997), racial residential segregation (Bobo and Zubrinsky, 1996; Farley et al., 1994), and a host of related, more tightly-focused issues such as the role of networks in job search (Falcon, 1995) and the consequences of employer stereotypes for Black women's employment opportunities (Browne and Kennelly, 1999). The study is also notable as an opportunity to develop more comprehensive explanations for patterns of inequality. This combination of in-depth and comprehensive analysis is one of the overarching aims of the seven-volume series published by the Russell Sage Foundation starting in 1996, which includes separate volumes on Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles; a volume based on analysis across the four metropolitan areas; and two volumes based principally on the employer surveys. (For a list of these publications, see page 4.)

Now available through ICPSR as **Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality, 1992–1994: [Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles]** (ICPSR 2535), the MCSUI database consists of a household and an employer telephone survey, each fielded in the four metropolitan areas from 1992–1994, and linked together by a subsample of matched employer/household inter-

views in each city, in which employers identified in the household survey were included in the employer telephone survey. A third component of the study, consisting of face-to-face interviews with a subset of sampled employers in each city, is not included in the ICPSR database.

Project Aims

To appreciate the scope and design of the multi-city database, it is helpful to know something about its genesis, objectives, and the larger intellectual context within which the project was developed.

Initiated in the early 1990s by scholars at UCLA and the University of Michigan, the project originated with a plan to conduct an updated and expanded version of the **1976 Detroit Area Study (ICPSR 7906)**, a pioneering survey of racial attitudes and racial residential segregation, in two very different metropolitan settings. The first was Detroit, with its Black/White demography, a heavy manufacturing, "rust belt" economy dominated by the automobile industry, and highly visible evidence of central city deindustrialization and polarized race relations, captured in the juxtaposition of the impoverished "chocolate city" with the more affluent "vanilla suburb" in both popular imagination and actual residential settlement patterns (Farley, et al., 1978); the second was Los Angeles, increasingly multi-ethnic as a result of recent immigration patterns, more diversified in its industrial and manufacturing base, and displaying a far more sprawling and complicated—though still heavily segregated—racial geography than Detroit. Building on the methods developed in the 1976 Detroit Area Study, the

planned L.A./Detroit comparison promised to push beyond the more familiar bipolar, Black/White framework by extending its exploration of racial attitudes and residential segregation to a metropolis that has been transformed by the rapid growth of the Latino and Asian populations.

The initial collaborators also aimed to add a significant new component to the survey, by devoting an extensive section to questions about labor market experiences, strategies, and opportunities. Here, the project planners were seeking to expand upon an emerging body of literature, much of it stimulated by William Julius Wilson's theory of the urban "underclass," about the impact of industrial restructuring and decentralization on labor market opportunities for low-skilled, urban minority workers. Thus, one aim in adding this new labor market section was to generate empirical evidence to test and flesh out existing hypotheses about the importance of space, changing skill demands, and social networks in hiring and employment. A second and related aim, though, was to address some of the limitations in the underclass/industrial restructuring literature: on the one hand, by taking the study beyond the rust-belt cities where deindustrialization had been studied more extensively and took such dramatic form; on the other, by providing the empirical means to assess the significance of race and gender in labor markets from various angles, including survey respondents' experience and/or perception of discrimination, the race and gender segmentation of work opportunities, the labor market impact of racial resi-

dential segregation, and the bearing of race and gender stereotypes and attitudes on labor market outcomes.

The central objectives of the initial collaboration — understanding race relations in multi-racial as well as Black/White contexts; generating empirical data on a variety of labor market processes; bringing race and gender more directly into the labor market picture; and, especially, exploring the multiple sources of inequality in a more holistic fashion — in turn set the stage for two further expansions of the project. First, joining with scholars who had been working to broaden the focus of labor market research to include "demand" as well as "supply" side characteristics and practices, the research team incorporated the employer telephone and face-to-face surveys into the overall project, creating a unique opportunity not only to scrutinize the structure of employment opportunity more directly, but also to link household and employer data for a fuller picture of how labor markets work. Second, Atlanta and Boston were brought into the study, adding greater variation with regard to region and industrial base, and historical traditions of race relations and racially segregated space.

Thus, over a period of several months, a planning process that had started with an updated Detroit Area Study culminated in the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality. As the now much-expanded team of research collaborators (see sidebar on page 2) proceeded to construct the surveys and develop sampling frames, they worked across place and across discipline to

maintain the integrity of each substantive section of the survey, while exploring the links among them. They also worked to maintain a balance between a set of core questions, to be asked in each location and taking up the bulk of the household survey, and a smaller set of city-specific questions, aimed at capturing unique aspects of each metropolitan area.

An additional, equally important objective of the collaboration is worth mentioning since it contributed to the inclusiveness of the planning process and continues to guide the ongoing analysis phase: to provide research and training opportunities for graduate students and early-career scholars, with an emphasis on sustaining a high degree of racial and gender diversity in multi-city research networks. Two recent ICPSR workshops, held during the summers of 1998 and 1999, contributed to this objective by introducing a diverse and multi-disciplinary group of scholars to the study.

Methodology and Content

The data that are now available through ICPSR comprise the four-city household (8,916 respondents)¹ and the employer telephone (3,510 respondents)² surveys, both conducted between 1992 and 1994 and timed to coordinate with one another in each metropolitan area.

The samples for the household surveys were drawn separately for each metropolitan area, using multi-stage, stratified area-probability sampling methods to yield oversamples of ethnic and racial minorities (White/

1. Breakdowns per metropolitan area are as follows: Atlanta, 1,528; Boston, 1,820; Detroit, 1,543; and Los Angeles, 4,025.

2. The employer survey file includes a 297-firm supplement, conducted in Boston and Los Angeles in 1995 to increase the number of matched household/employer responses.

Black in Atlanta and Detroit, White/Black/Hispanic in Boston, White/Black/Hispanic/Asian in Los Angeles) and households in poverty. The files include person and household weights that permit unbiased estimates of metropolitan area characteristics. The interviews lasted 90–100 minutes and were conducted in person with a randomly-selected adult household member (21 years or older) in the respondent's native language (requiring English, Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Korean versions of the survey in Los Angeles); interviewers were race-matched with respondents whenever possible.

The employer telephone sample was drawn from two sources: published directories of metropolitan area firms, stratified toward larger firm and restricted to employers who had filled

jobs that did not require a college degree; and firms identified as current or most recent employers by household survey respondents.³ The employer telephone interviews lasted approximately 30–35 minutes, and were conducted with the person responsible for hiring (in larger firms, specifically for hiring in non-college-required positions).

As noted above, the household survey is distinctive for being both wide-ranging and in-depth: each of the major areas covered yields detailed information not always available in large-scale survey research. Sections on demographic and socioeconomic background include standard measures of household composition, education, and employment status, as well as information on assets and debt; past experience with wel-

fare, public housing, job training, and incarceration; and an extensive set of questions about social networks — all factors that have been linked to housing and labor market opportunities. Questions on inter-group attitudes delve into issues of in-group identity as well as out-group stereotype, perceptions and experience of discrimination, and degree of support for policies to promote equal opportunity, including affirmative action. Pioneering in posing these questions with reference to Hispanics and Asians as well as Blacks and Whites, the survey is also unusual in exploring attitudes, stereotypes, opinions, and perceptions across both gender and race.

In sections on neighborhood and residential segregation patterns, the MCSUI surveys build from the 1976 Detroit Area Study to examine the causes and consequences of racial residential segregation. In addition to questions about quality and satisfaction with the respondent's own neighborhood, the survey explores respondents' perceptions of the desirability and affordability of recognizable neighborhoods within the greater metropolitan area—a kind of cognitive “mapping” paralleled in the labor market section with regard to job search, and the source of valuable information about how respondents map their own as well as the general state of housing and job opportunities. In an extensive set of questions about the degree of preference and/or tolerance for racial residential integration, the survey uses the “show card” method to gauge respondent reactions to a variety of racial and ethnic mixes, including relative degree of tolerance for having different out-

THE CENTRAL FINDINGS OF THE MULTI-CITY STUDY ARE REPORTED IN THIS SEVEN-VOLUME SERIES PUBLISHED BY THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION:

- *What Employers Want: Job Prospects for Less-Education Workers*. Harry J. Holzer, 1996.
- *Detroit Divided*. Reynolds Farley, Sheldon Danziger, and Harry J. Holzer, 2000.
- *The Atlanta Paradox*. David L. Sjoquist (ed.), 2000.
- *The Boston Renaissance: Race, Space, and Economic Change in an American Metropolis*. Barry Bluestone and Mary Huff Stevenson (eds.), 2000.
- *Prismatic Metropolis: Inequality in Los Angeles*. Lawrence D. Bobo, Melvin L. Oliver, James H. Johnson Jr., and Abel Valenzuela (eds.), 2000.
- *Stories Employers Tell*. Chris Tilly and Philip Moss, 2000.
- *Urban Inequality: Evidence From Four Cities*. Alice O'Connor, Chris Tilly, and Lawrence D. Bobo (eds.), 2000.

For further information, consult the Web site at www.russellsage.org.

3. Approximately 1,200 of the total employer sample were drawn from the household responses.

groups as neighbors. And in an important experimental innovation, the survey offers a more finely-grained picture of neighborhood racial preferences by asking respondents to construct their own "ideal" neighborhood, indicating both overall degree of preferred neighborhood homogeneity/diversity, and their own proximity to racially "other" neighbors.

In its extensive section on labor market processes, the household survey focuses on past and current job experience, on job qualifications such as education, skill-level, and credentials, and on important aspects of the job search process, particularly the use of networks, respondent requirements regarding wage levels and commute times, and access to networks, agencies, and other sources of information about openings. Questions designed to explore potential barriers to employment ask about child care and related family obligations, access to transportation, and labor market knowledge, including perceptions of employer/neighborhood bias that might prevent respondents from applying for jobs at certain firms or in certain locations. Questions about actual labor market experience provide additional basis for understanding the contours of job opportunity, providing important information about actual skill requirements on the job, the experience and perception of race and gender discrimination, and the race and gender composition of the workplace and its supervisory structure.

The multi-city employer survey fleshes out the picture of labor market opportunity still further, focusing on the job market for workers without a college degree, and offering detailed

information about a range of employer recruitment, hiring, and employment practices; demographics and degree of union representation within the workforce; and key characteristics of jobs for less educated workers, such as skill and task requirements, wage levels and benefits, job location, and accessibility to various types of transportation. The employer survey also queries respondents about affirmative action policies within the firm, and about preferences with regard to race, gender, and other employee characteristics. Although it is difficult to pursue such potentially sensitive issues in a 30-minute telephone interview, the employer surveys help to gauge the broad parameters and divisions within the opportunity structure across race and gender lines.

Encouraging New Research

Designed as it was to build on the inequality literature while at the same time forging new directions, the Multi-City Study brings new evidence to bear on scholarly debates over issues such as the underpinnings of racial residential segregation, skills and spatial "mismatches," the extent and basis of racial disadvantage in housing and employment, and the determinants of social and political attitudes with regard to race and gender. But it also offers an opportunity to generate new questions and hypotheses for future debate and investigation through its multi-racial framework, the employer/household survey links, its attention to institutional- as well as individual-level practices and characteristics, and its comparative, four-city frame. The Multi-City investigators continue to explore

this potential in existing and forthcoming publications. It is in encouraging new users, however, that the full potential of the Multi-City database will be realized.

References

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Bobo, Lawrence, and Camille L. Zubrinsky. "Attitudes on Residential Integration: Perceived Status Differences, Mere In-Group Preference, or Racial Prejudice?" *Social Forces* 74 (1996), 883–909.

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Farley, Reynolds, Howard Schumann, Suzanne Bianchi, Diane Colasanto, and Shirley Hatchett. "'Chocolate City, Vanilla Suburb': Will the Trend Toward Racially Separate Communities Continue?" *Social Science Research* 7 (1978), 319–344.

Farley, Reynolds, Charlotte Steeh, Tara Jackson, and Keith Reeves. "Stereotypes and Segregation: Neighborhoods in the Detroit Area." *American Journal of Sociology* 100 (1994), 750–780.

Holzer, Harry J. *What Employers Want: Job Prospects for Less-Educated Workers*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 1996.

Erik Austin Named ICPSR Acting Director

On September 1, 2000, Erik W. Austin became Acting Director of ICPSR. Erik will serve in this capacity until a new Director is appointed, possibly by the end of the calendar year.

During this leadership transition, Erik intends to maintain ICPSR's momentum on a number of archival initiatives begun in the last several years. He notes that "the Consortium staff is talented, dedicated, and extremely professional. I know I can count on them to continue the high level of productivity and service that has been ICPSR's hallmark for nearly 40 years."

Erik brings to this role over 30 years of experience as an archivist and an historian. A graduate of Dartmouth College (A.B. in History) and the University of Michigan (M.A. and Ph.D. coursework, also in History), Erik was instrumental in shaping ICPSR into the world-renowned institution it is today. He has played a

prominent role, throughout his career, in building and extending the holdings of the ICPSR Archive, particularly in the areas of political science, history, and demography.

Erik has served as Executive Director of the Social Science History Association since 1993 and is the author of *Political Facts of the United States Since 1789* (New York, NY: Columbia



Erik W. Austin

University Press, 1986); co-author (with Jerome M. Clubb and Gordon W. Kirk Jr.) of *The Process of Historical Inquiry: Everyday Lives of Working Americans* (New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 1989); and author of numerous articles on historical and data archival topics.

Erik replaces Hal Winsborough, who served as Interim Director for the six-month period March–August 2000, after the departure of Richard Rockwell to the Roper Center. Hal has now "officially" retired but will assume his previous role as Past Chair of the ICPSR Council for the October 2000 Council meeting.

ICPSR staff wish Hal the very best in his future endeavors and thank him for his many contributions to ICPSR during his tenure here. He accomplished a great deal in a short time, and we are grateful for his wisdom and guidance.

Announcements

ZA Sponsors Spring Seminar

The Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung (ZA) at the University of Cologne announces a spring seminar on the topic "Analysis of Categori-

cal Data and Discrete Choices" to be held March 5–23, 2001. The seminar is a training course for scientists doing empirical research who are interested in advanced techniques of data analysis. The seminar consists of three modules of one week each, which can

be taken separately or as a block. The lectures will be given in English. The modules are as follows:

- **Loglinear Modelling**, March 5–9, 2001 — Dr. Rolf Langeheine, Universität Kiel

- **Logistic Regression Models** (Logit/Probit), March 12–16, 2001 — Prof. Dr. Andreas Diekmann and Ben Jann, Universität Bern
- **Latent Logistic and Discrete Choice Models**, March 19–23, 2001 — Prof. Allan McCutcheon, University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Additional information on the seminar can be found at <http://www.za.uni-koeln.de/events>.

Two Official Representatives Receive Awards

On June 19, 2000, the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL) announced that **Charles (Chuck) Humphrey** was the winner of the CARL/ABRC Award for Distinguished Service to Research Librarianship.

The award is made to an individual at a CARL member institution who has made a substantial local, national, and/or international contribution to research librarianship. The person may have planned and implemented an exemplary library program, actively promoted research libraries and/or librarianship, or otherwise served the profession with marked distinction.

Chuck has served as Data Library Coordinator at the University of Alberta since 1992. He was instrumental in organizing a federated membership in ICPSR in which the University of Alberta serves as the hub for the ten member libraries involved. He also served on the ICPSR Council from 1991 to 1995 and has taught in the ICPSR Summer Program for the past nine years.

Chuck was president of the International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASSIST) during 1991–1995. He served from 1990 to 1996 on the Data Information Systems Panel of the Canadian Global Change Project. He is a founding member of the Canadian Association of Public Data Users (CAPDU) and was a leading proponent of the successful Data Liberation Initiative (DLI).

Also in June, the Alternatives in Print Task Force of the American Library Association (ALA) Social Responsibilities Round Table awarded the Jackie Eubanks Memorial Award to **Daniel C. Tsang**, social sciences librarian, bibliographer, and manager of the Social Science Data Archives at the University of California, Irvine Library.

The award honors the late Jackie Eubanks, former Alternatives in Print Task Force member and vigorous champion of alternative views in library collections. The award recognizes outstanding achievement in promoting the acquisition and use of alternative materials in libraries.

Dan has been the ICPSR Official Representative at UC-Irvine since 1987. Since 1986, he has been a bibliographer there, where he selects materials in Asian American studies, economics, and political science. He was formerly research librarian on the alternative acquisitions project at Temple University.

Dan is currently a contribution writer at *OC Weekly* (part of the *Village Voice* chain) and hosts two of his own weekly alternative radio programs, “Subversity” and “Alternative News,” on KUCI at the University of California, Irvine. He maintains an extensive

Alternative Research Web site at <http://go.fast.to/ar/> and is a past coordinator of the Alternatives in Print Task Force.

New Members Join ICPSR

ICPSR has recently welcomed several new member institutions into ICPSR membership. All faculty and students on these campuses now have access to ICPSR’s data resources and educational opportunities.

- Oakland University
- Skidmore College
- University of Windsor (rejoining), College and University Libraries Federation member
- Oklahoma State University (rejoining)
- Haverford College (rejoining)
- East Stroudsburg University
- Andrews University
- Millikin University
- Instituto Superior das Ciencias do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE) (Portugal)
- Middle Tennessee State University (rejoining)
- University of Winnipeg, ACCOLEDS Federation member
- Università degli Studi di Bologna, Italian Federation member
- Università degli Studi di Torino, Italian Federation member
- North Carolina A&T State University
- Regent University

ICPSR staff, Council, and Consortium members extend a sincere welcome to the new member schools and ORs and look forward to working with them in the future.

NEW AT ICPSR

Hispanic Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, 1993–1994: [Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas] — *Kyriakos S. Markides* (ICPSR 2851)

The Hispanic Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly (Hispanic EPESE) was modeled after the design of other EPESE studies (EPESE 1981–1993: [East Boston, Massachusetts, Iowa and Washington Counties, Iowa, New Haven, Connecticut, and North Central North Carolina [ICPSR 9915] and EPESE 1996–1997: Piedmont Health Survey of the Elderly, Fourth In-Person Survey [Durham, Warren, Vance, Granville, and Franklin Counties, North Carolina] [ICPSR 2744]). The Hispanic EPESE collected baseline data beginning in September 1993 through June 1994 on a representative sample of community-dwelling Mexican-American elderly, aged 65 years and older, residing in the five southwestern states of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. The primary purpose of the study was to provide estimates of the prevalence of key physical health conditions, mental health conditions, and functional impairments in older Mexican Americans and to compare these estimates with those for other populations. The Hispanic EPESE attempted to determine whether certain risk factors for mortality and morbidity operate differently in Mexican Americans than in other major ethnic groups. The public use baseline data cover demographic characteristics; height; weight; social and physical functioning; chronic conditions; related health problems; health habits; self-reported use of dental, hospital, and nursing home services; and depression.

Additions to Holdings

ABC News Poll, November 1999 — ABC News (ICPSR 2901)

Aging of Veterans of the Union Army: Surgeons' Certificates, 1860–1940 — Robert W. Fogel *et al.* (ICPSR 2877)

Bethlehem [Pennsylvania] Police Family Group Conferencing Project, 1993–1997 — Paul McCold and Benjamin Wachtel (ICPSR 2679)

CBS News "CBS.Marketwatch.com" Millennium Poll, December 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2874)

CBS News Class of 2000 Poll, November 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2871)

CBS News Monthly Poll, October 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2866)

CBS News Monthly Poll, December 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2873)

CBS News Monthly Poll #1, February 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 2924)

CBS News/New York Times New York State Poll, October 1999 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2868)

CBS News/New York Times Teen Poll, October 1999 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2867)

CBS News "The Early Show" Poll, October 1999 — CBS News (ICPSR 2869)

CBS News Year 2000 Poll, January 2000 — CBS News (ICPSR 2918)

Census Tract Data, 1940: Elizabeth Mullen Bogue File — Donald Bogue (ICPSR 2930)

Census Tract Data, 1950: Elizabeth Mullen Bogue File — Donald Bogue (ICPSR 2931)

Clients of Street Prostitutes in Portland, Oregon, San Francisco and Santa Clara, California, and Las Vegas, Nevada, 1996–1999 — Martin A. Monto (ICPSR 2859)

Collective Knowledge Survey [Russia], 1994 — Howard Schuman (ICPSR 2882)

Common Core of Data: National Public Education Financial Survey, 1996 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2820)

Common Core of Data: Public Education Agency Universe, 1996–1997 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2821)

Common Core of Data: Public School Universe Data, 1996–1997 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2823)

Common Core of Data: State Nonfiscal Survey, 1996–1997 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2822)

Criminal Behavior of Gangs in Aurora and Denver, Colorado, and Broward County, Florida: 1993–1994 — C. Ronald Huff (ICPSR 2626)

Current Population Survey, February 1999: Contingent Work Supplement — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2898)

Database for Forensic Anthropology in the United States, 1962–1991 — Richard J. Jantz and Peer H. Moore-Jansen (ICPSR 2581)

Detroit Area Study, 1992: Social Change in Detroit — Reynolds Farley (ICPSR 2880)

Detroit Area Study, 1994: Impact of Education on Attitudes — Charlotte Steeh (ICPSR 2852)

Drug Abuse Treatment Outcome Study (DATOS), 1991–1994: [United States] — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse (ICPSR 2258)

Effectiveness of Alternative Victim Assistance Service Delivery Models in the San Diego Region, 1993–1994 — Cynthia Rienick, Darlanne Hoctor Mulmat, and Susan Pennell (ICPSR 2789)

Effects of the Baltimore County, Maryland, Police Department’s Community-Oriented Drug Enforcement (CODE) Program, 1990–1992 — David W. Hayeslip, Jami Long-Onnen, and Margo DeVoe (ICPSR 6644)

Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Compliance Report, Fall 1994 — United States Department of Education. Office for Civil Rights (ICPSR 2814)

Eurobarometer 50.0: European Parliament and Radioactive Waste, October–November 1998 — Anna Melich (ICPSR 2830)

Eurobarometer 50.1: Information Society Services, Food Quality, the Family, and Aid to Development, November–December 1998 — Anna Melich (ICPSR 2831)

Eurobarometer 52.0: European Parliament Elections, the Single European Currency, and Financial Services, October–November 1999 — Anna Melich (ICPSR 2892)

Eurobarometer 52.1: Modern Biotechnology, Quality of Life, and Consumers’ Access to Justice, November–December 1999 — Anna Melich (ICPSR 2893)

Evaluation of Community Policing Initiatives in Jefferson County, West Virginia, 1996–1997 — Diane C. McCoy (ICPSR 2800)

Evaluation of a Local Jail Training Program in Sacramento County, California, 1994–1995 — Thomas McConnell (ICPSR 2582)

Evaluation of the Midtown Community Court in New York City, 1992–1994 — David Rottman, Brian Ostrom, Michele Sviridoff, and Richard Curtis (ICPSR 2311)

Evaluation of Victim Services Programs Funded by “Stop Violence Against Women” Grants in the United States, 1998–1999 — Barbara E. Smith and Robert C. Davis (ICPSR 2735)

Experiences and Needs of Formerly Intimate Stalking Victims in Southeastern Pennsylvania, 1991–1995 — Mary P. Brewster (ICPSR 2899)

Experimental Evaluation of Drug Testing and Treatment Interventions for Probationers in Maricopa County, Arizona, 1992–1994 — Elizabeth Piper Deschenes, Susan Turner, and Peter W. Greenwood (ICPSR 2025)

Hispanic Established Populations for the Epidemiologic Studies of the Elderly, 1993–1994: [Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas] — Kyriakos S. Markides (ICPSR 2851)

Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1997 — United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service (ICPSR 2955)

Immigrants Admitted to the United States, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Immigration and Naturalization Service (ICPSR 2956)

Incapacitation Effects of Incarcerating Drug Offenders: Longitudinal Arrest Histories of Adults Arrested in Washington, DC, 1985–1986 — Jacqueline Cohen (ICPSR 2741)

Increasing the Efficiency of Police Departments in Allegany County, New York, 1994–1995 — William Hall (ICPSR 2558)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Earned Degrees, 1991–1992 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 6957)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Higher Education Finance Data, 1991–1992 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2584)

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS): Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Faculty, 1992–1993 — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2585)

NEW AT ICPSR

Israeli Election Study, 1996 — Asher Arian and Michal Shamir (ICPSR 2903)

This election study was carried out in one panel, during May 1–27, 1996, days before the elections for the 14th Knesset (the Israeli Parliament) and prime minister. The study investigated attitudes toward issues on the national agenda, including the peace process, religion versus state, the new method for electing the prime minister, evaluation of parties and candidates, political trends, and electoral behavior of the respondents and respondents’ families. The respondents were a representative sample of the population of Israel in 1996. The field work was carried out by Modi’in Ezrachi Research Institute.

NEW AT ICPSR

Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers

Crosswalk [United States], 1996 —
United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics
(ICPSR 2876)

Researchers have long been able to analyze crime and law enforcement data at the individual agency level (see **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States], 1975–1997 [ICPSR 9028]**) and at the county level (most recently **Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1997 [ICPSR 2764]**). However, analyzing crime data at the intermediate level, the city or place, has been difficult. To facilitate the creation and analysis of place-level data, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) have created the Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk. The crosswalk file was designed to provide geographic and other identification information for each record included in either the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) files or BJS's Directory of Law Enforcement Agencies. The main variables for each record are the UCR originating agency identifier number, agency name, mailing address, Census Bureau's government identification number, UCR state and county codes, and Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) state, county, and place codes. These variables make it possible for researchers to take police agency-level data, combine them with Bureau of the Census and BJS data, and perform place-level, jurisdiction-level, and government-level analyses.

Israeli Election Study, 1996 — Asher Arian and Michal Shamir (ICPSR 2903)

Justice Systems Processing of Child Abuse and Neglect Cases in a Local Jurisdiction (County) in the United States, 1993–1994 — Susan J. Wells and Andrea Sedlak (ICPSR 2310)

Juvenile Court Statistics, 1997: [United States] — National Center for Juvenile Justice (ICPSR 2894)

Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk [United States], 1996 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics (ICPSR 2876)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (8th- and 10th-Grade Surveys), 1998 — Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, Patrick M. O'Malley, and John Schulenberg (ICPSR 2752)

Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of American Youth (12th-Grade Survey), 1998 — Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley (ICPSR 2751)

Monterey County [California] Homeless Census and Needs Assessment, 1999 — Peter Connery (ICPSR 2875)

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1998 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2915)

National Comorbidity Survey, 1990–1992 — Ronald C. Kessler (ICPSR 6693)

National Evaluation Database for the Partnership for Long-Term Care (PLTC) [California, Connecticut, and Indiana], 1992–1998 — Nelda McCall and Jodi Korb (ICPSR 2844)

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1998 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2916)

National Household Education Survey, 1991: Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2762)

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1998 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2934)

National Mortality Followback Survey, 1993 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2900)

National Nursing Home Survey, 1997 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 2855)

National Pregnancy and Health Survey: Drug Use Among Women Delivering Live Births, 1992 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute on Drug Abuse (ICPSR 2835)

National Survey of Adolescents in the United States, 1995 — Dean G. Kilpatrick and Benjamin E. Saunders (ICPSR 2833)

New York Times New York State Catholic Poll, November 1999 — *The New York Times* (ICPSR 2872)

Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1997: [75 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States] — Jack Hadley (ICPSR 2829)

Prevalence of Five Gang Structures in 201 Cities in the United States, 1992 and 1995 — Malcolm W. Klein and Cheryl L. Maxson (ICPSR 2792)

Psychological Classification of Adult Male Inmates in Federal Prison in Indiana, 1986–1988 — Patricia Van Voorhis (ICPSR 2370)

Reducing Disorder, Fear, and Crime in Public Housing: Evaluation of a Drug-Crime Elimination Program in Spokane, Washington, 1992–1995 — Edmund McGarrell (ICPSR 2628)

Services Research Outcomes Study, 1995–1996: [United States] — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2691)

Street-Level View of Community Policing in the United States, 1995 — Elizabeth Langston and Deborah Richardson (ICPSR 2798)

Study of Race, Crime, and Social Policy in Oakland, California, 1976–1982 — Lloyd Street (ICPSR 9961)

Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1997 — United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics, and United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Prisons (ICPSR 2598)

Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), 1998: Public Use File — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2917)

Tax and Census Records, New York City, 1789–1790 and 1810 — Edmund P. Willis (ICPSR 2863)

Three-Wave Political Socialization Panel Survey of Children in the San Francisco East Bay Area, 1968–1969 — Pauline Vaillancourt Rosenau (ICPSR 2341)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: County-Level Detailed Arrest and Offense Data, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2910)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2904)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2907)

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1998 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 2906)

United States Census of Mortality: 1850, 1860, and 1870 — Robert W. Fogel, Joseph Ferrie, Dora Costa, and Dean S. Karlan (ICPSR 2526)

White-Collar Criminal Careers, 1976–1978: Federal Judicial Districts — David Weisburd, Elin Waring, and Ellen Chayet (ICPSR 6540)

Work and Family Services for Law Enforcement Personnel in the United States, 1995 — Robert Delprino, Karen O’Quin, and Cheryl Kennedy (ICPSR 2696)

Work Release in the State of Washington, 1990–1993 — Susan Turner and Joan Petersilia (ICPSR 2021)

Youth Under 18 Years Old in Adult Prisons in the United States, 1997 — Robert B. Levinson (ICPSR 2813)

NEW AT ICPSR

National Comorbidity Survey, 1990–1992 — Ronald C. Kessler (ICPSR 6693)

The National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) was a collaborative epidemiologic investigation designed to study the prevalence and correlates of DSM III-R disorders and patterns and correlates of service utilization for these disorders. The NCS was the first survey to administer a structured psychiatric interview to a nationally representative sample. The survey was carried out in the early 1990s with a household sample of over 8,000 respondents. Subsamples of the original respondents completed the NCS Part II survey and Tobacco Use Supplement. Diagnoses were based on a modified version of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (the UM-CIDI), which was developed at the University of Michigan for the NCS. Drugs covered by this survey include alcohol, tobacco, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, analgesics, inhalants, marijuana/hashish, cocaine, hallucinogens, heroin, non-medical use of prescription drugs, and polysubstance use. Other items include demographic characteristics; personal and family history of substance use and abuse; substance abuse treatment; data on drug use including recency, frequency, and age at first use; problems resulting from the use of drugs; personal and family history of psychiatric problems; mental health treatment; symptoms of psychiatric disorders; mental health status; HIV risk behaviors; and physical health status.

Revisions/Updates

American National Election Pilot Study, Spring 1979 — Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 7709)

American National Election Study, 1984 — Warren E. Miller and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 8298)

American National Election Study, 1996: Pre- and Post-Election Survey — Steven J. Rosenstone, Donald R. Kinder, Warren E. Miller, and the National Election Studies (ICPSR 6896)

American Panel Study: 1956, 1958, 1960 — Survey Research Center (ICPSR 7252)

NEW AT ICPSR

Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1997: [75 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States] — Jack Hadley (ICPSR 2829)

This survey reinterviewed a subsample of physicians who responded to the survey **Practice Patterns of Young Physicians, 1991: [United States]** (ICPSR 6145). Respondents answered questions about their practice arrangements, such as the number of hours spent providing patient care and the number of patients seen in the past week. They also described the characteristics of their main practice in terms of type of practice setting, practice ownership, number of physicians, percentage of revenues from patients covered by Medicaid and Medicare, share of Medicaid and Medicare revenues from managed care organizations, percentage of patients with no health insurance coverage, and percentage of Black and Hispanic patients. Other information covered whether the practice had a formal mechanism for reviewing clinical practice decisions, percentage of revenues from Preferred Provider Organization (PPO), Health Maintenance Organization (HMO), or Independent Practice Arrangement (IPA) arrangements, and whether there were personal financial incentives that favored reducing or expanding services to patients. Other questions probed respondents' career satisfaction, ethical beliefs regarding the practice of medicine, and freedom to practice medicine as they saw fit. The survey also gathered information on determinants of physician compensation, medical specialty, income, marital status, spouse's occupation, and the number of children living with the respondent.

American Public Opinion and U.S. Foreign Policy, 1998 — Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (ICPSR 2747)

Australian [Adelaide] Longitudinal Study of Aging, Waves 1–5 [1992–1997] — Gary R. Andrews and George C. Myers (ICPSR 6707)

Canadian Election Survey, 1997 — Andre Blais, Elisabeth Gidengil, Richard Nadeau, and Neil Nevitte (ICPSR 2593)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, January 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6589)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2, January 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6591)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, February 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6593)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, March 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6594)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, May 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6596)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, June 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6599)

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CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2 and Callback, September 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6608)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, October 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6612)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2, October 1994 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 6613)

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)

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CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2, April 1995 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2072)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, May 1995 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2074)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, June 1995 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2075)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2, June 1995 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2076)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, July 1995 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2077)

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CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, September 1995 — CBS News/*The New York Times* (ICPSR 2079)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2, September 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2080)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #3 and Call-Back, September 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2150)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, October 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6700)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #2 and Call-Back, October 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6701)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, November 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6702)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, December 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6703)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, June 1996 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2300)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, July 1996 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2302)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, September 1996 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2307)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, December 1997 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2363)

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CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, March 1998 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2462)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, April 1998 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2544)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll, June 1998 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2549)

CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, July 1998 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2601)

CBS News/New York Times New Jersey Poll, March 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6549)

CBS News/New York Times New York City Poll, June 1994 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6598)

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 New York State Poll, April 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 2073)

CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll, June 1994 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6600)

CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll #2, July 1994 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6602)

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 State of the Union Poll and Callback, January 1994 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6590)

CBS News/New York Times State of the Union Poll and Call-Back, January 1995 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6555)

CBS News/New York Times Teenage Problems Poll, May 1994 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6597)

CBS News/New York Times Tonya Harding Hearing Poll, February 1994 — CBS News/The New York Times (ICPSR 6592)

Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4C — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6308)

China Housing Survey, 1993 — John R. Logan and Yanjie Bian (ICPSR 2571)

Community Tracking Study Household Survey, 1996–1997: [United States] — Center for Studying Health System Change (ICPSR 2524)

NEW AT ICPSR

Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), 1998: Public Use File — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2917)

The data from the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD) provides estimates of the economic status and activities of the population of the United States. This data collection is an experimental file that allows experienced users to conduct longitudinal analyses by matching to the **Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD), 1997: Bridge Survey** (ICPSR 2797) and the **Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1992 Panel** (ICPSR 2037) and **1993 Panel** (ICPSR 2421) longitudinal files. SPD provides monthly labor force data and, in addition, supplies supplemental data on work experience, income, and noncash benefits. Comprehensive work experience information is given on the employment status, occupation, and industry of persons 15 years old and over, as well as weeks worked and hours per week worked, reasons for not working full-time, total income, and income components. Questions cover unemployed respondents' current desire for work, their past work experience, and their intentions for job-seeking. SPD also provides data covering nine non-cash income sources: food stamps, school lunch programs, employer-provided group health insurance plans, employer-provided pension plans, personal health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, CHAMPUS or military health care, and energy assistance. Basic demographic, social, and economic characteristics are supplied for each member of the household surveyed, and limited data are provided on housing unit characteristics as well.

NEW AT ICPSR

Detroit Area Study, 1992: Social Change in Detroit — Reynolds Farley (ICPSR 2258)

This survey focused on factors that influence social change in the Michigan tri-county area of Oakland, Macomb, and Wayne counties and the changes that have occurred over time with respect to various ethnic groups and women. Respondents' opinions were sought on issues such as job discrimination; factors that influence employers in hiring decisions; possible reasons for Blacks' having worse jobs, income, and housing than whites; and factors that affect this situation. The survey also elicited respondents' views on factors influencing residential segregation, including the lack of affordable housing for African Americans and other ethnic minorities and the lack of whites' acceptance of these ethnic minority groups in white neighborhoods. Other variables probed respondents' attitudes toward interracial marriage, segregated and desegregated schools, nonviolent and violent means of social change among Blacks, government legislative measures such as the cut in welfare cost, parental approval for under-age abortion, the amount of federal taxes paid, and affirmative action for women and African Americans. Additional variables examined respondents' views on comparative wealth and intelligence among ethnic groups such as Asians, Blacks, Hispanics, Arab Americans, and whites, and the degree of self-reliance among immigrant groups and nationalities in the United States as compared to United States minorities such as African Americans. Additional information gathered by the survey includes education, place of previous residence, employment status, place of employment, mode of transportation to work, income, current debts and assets, job benefits, previous military service, information on family and household members, religious denomination, presidential candidate preference, age, race, ethnicity, skin tone if Black, marital status, and gender.

County Business Patterns, 1993 [United States]: U.S. Summary, State, and County Data — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 2343)

CrimeStat: A Spatial Statistics Program for the Analysis of Crime Incident Locations (Version 1.1) — Ned Levine (ICPSR 2824)

Cross-National Election Studies: United States Study, 1992 — Paul Beck, Russell J. Dalton, and Robert Huckfeldt (ICPSR 6541)

Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic File, 1995 — United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census (ICPSR 6692)

Drug Abuse As a Predictor of Rearrest or Failure to Appear in Court in New York City, 1984 — Eric D. Wish (ICPSR 9979)

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

Federal Justice Statistics Program Data, 1978–1994: [United States] — Abt Associates, Inc., and The Urban Institute (ICPSR 9296)

Impact of Sentencing Guidelines on the Use of Incarceration in Federal Criminal Courts in the United States, 1984–1990 — United States Sentencing Commission (ICPSR 9845)

Indonesian Family Life Survey, 1993 — Paul Gertler, Lembaga Demografi, *et al.* (ICPSR 6706)

Lectures and Seminars in German Universities on the Sciences of State, 1820–1914 — David Lindenfeld (ICPSR 2515)

Minor American National Election Study, 1960 — Survey Research Center (ICPSR 7222)

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

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I: Epidemiologic Follow-Up Study, 1992 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 6861)

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1997 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2755)

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1998 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Office of Applied Studies (ICPSR 2934)

National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III, 1982 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 8328)

National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle IV, 1988 — United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics (ICPSR 9473)

New York Times Monthly Poll #2, June 1996 — *The New York Times* (ICPSR 2301)

New York Times Monthly Poll #2, April 1998 — *The New York Times* (ICPSR 2545)

Patterns of Behavior in Police and Citizen Transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, DC, 1966 — Albert J. Reiss Jr. (ICPSR 9086)

Political Participation and Equality in Seven Nations, 1966–1971 — Sidney Verba, Norman H. Nie, and Jae-On Kim (ICPSR 7768)

Prosecutorial Discretion and Plea Bargaining in Federal Criminal Courts in the United States, 1983–1990 — United States Sentencing Commission (ICPSR 9844)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–1988 [United States]: Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2733)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1993–1994 [United States]: Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2748)

Schools and Staffing Survey, 1993–1994 [United States]: Teacher Follow-Up Survey, 1994–1995, Revised Version — United States Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics (ICPSR 2763)

State Court Statistics, 1985–1998: [United States] — National Center for State Courts (ICPSR 9266)

Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs), 1987–1990: [United States] — Penelope Canan and George W. Pring (ICPSR 9485)

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

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data [United States]: 1975–1997 — United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation (ICPSR 9028)

United States Congressional Roll Call Voting Records, 1789–1990: Reformatted Data — Howard L. Rosenthal and Keith T. Poole (ICPSR 9822)

Publication-Related Archive

Agricultural Outcomes and Monetary Policy Actions: Strange Bedfellows or Kissin’ Cousins? — Kevin L. Kliesen and William Poole (ICPSR 1222)

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NEW AT ICPSR

Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Compliance Report, Fall 1994 — *United States Department of Education. Office for Civil Rights* (ICPSR 2814)

The Fall 1994 Elementary and Secondary Civil Rights Compliance Report was conducted by Opportunity Systems Incorporated (OSI) for the Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (OCR). Selected school districts throughout the country were required to complete a district-level form with summary information. In addition, each school within the district was required to complete a school-level form that provided information on that individual school campus. Variables in the district questionnaire cover the number of public schools in the district, school membership, number of children and youths with disabilities, pregnant students, and non-IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act)-eligible children and youths. Items on the school questionnaire include information on grades offered, special education, ability grouping, and magnet schools or programs. Five data elements on the school form (corporal punishment, suspension, high school diploma, certificate of attendance or completion, and interscholastic athletics) are retrospective and pertain to the previous (1993–1994) school year.



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