The Role of the Official Representative in the 21st Century

Elizabeth Stephenson
University of California, Los Angeles

Prologue

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

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

These details are part of a report I provided to my superior upon returning from the meeting. In all the OR meetings I have attended since then, the key issues have not changed much. At the meeting of Official Representatives in October 1995, many of the same topics were part of the intense and animated discussion, in both the general assemblies and in many of the breakout sessions. Although ICPSR has

How this should all take place depends a great deal on the perspective each OR has of his or her situation. I work in a large university, with fairly good computing resources and a data archive that is heavily used and supported by faculty and the administration. I attempt to be inclusive in my comments here, but my perspective ORs will be able to concentrate their efforts in other areas, perhaps enhancing their services to users, developing new access tools, and improving on-line collections of codebooks.

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

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

necessarily reflects the environment in which I operate.

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

Functions of the Official Representative Today

Before talking about the future, I think it is useful to look at how ORs work today. I also find it useful to make a distinction between the functions and the role of the OR. A short review of functions performed by the OR is useful here.
Currently, the OR is the on-site recipient of data distributed by ICPSR. Users go through the OR in order to obtain data and codebooks. The OR receives any bulk mailing of printed materials science computer lab. The OR may be the head of a library with library staff responsible for ordering and data management, but with statistical help provided by the staff of, say, the economics statistical lab. In my case, the OR is a data archivist in a research center, and all OR functions are carried out in the data archive.

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

**Professional Orientation**
- Librarian
- Statistician
- Academic
- Administrator
- Computer Scientist
- Survey Researcher

**Locale**
- Library
- Computer Center
- Data Archive
- Statistical Lab
- Academic Department
- Research Center

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

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

**Functions in the Future**

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

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

Future functions of the OR will focus more on individual needs. ICPSR data may become readily available on the Internet, but many people will still
need an OR’s help to transmit files, understand file structure, use documentation, and take advantage of the statistical applications possible with the data. ORs will not disappear just because we don’t order data.

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

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

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

If ICPSR is to continue to be relevant to institutions, both the academic and archival perspectives must be nurtured. Archivists and academics have a common and overriding interest: making it possible for good social science research and good teaching to take place on campus. The challenge today is to figure out how to do that in the new environment and to clarify ICPSR’s role in that service mix.

Faculty need the ICPSR environment to share research techniques, teaching tools, new statistical methodologies, and other aspects of the quantitative approach. Administrators and faculty at prospective member institutions must see ICPSR as providing something not available elsewhere, certainly not on their own campuses. Without a strong, vocal, recognized academic base of ORs, university administrators will be unwilling to commit the funds needed for membership dues. The same is true for outside funding agencies. There is no question that ICPSR’s link to additional financial backing is through academic leadership.

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

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

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

OR participation is essential. The work being carried out in quantitative research and by the archival community can provide the steppingstones from which ORs can begin to participate more fully in ICPSR’s future.

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

Next, there needs to be a better mechanism for participating than the biennial meeting of ORs. Right now, ORs have access to ICPSR through the OR meeting, the ICPSR Council, the orl and or-announce discussion lists, and through individual contacts with ICPSR staff. I question whether this is really the best we can do. The Consortium operation has become complex, and the Council cannot hope to deal with all levels of the infrastructure. The OR
meeting is most valuable for the chances we have to interact with other ORs to exchange ideas and information, but it sometimes seems that we only air our concerns, and not much is actually accomplished. And unfortunately, not all ORs attend.

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

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

Final Thoughts

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

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

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

Risk-Taking. ORs should be prepared to continue to explore and test new technologies, whether it be software for a new statistical procedure, a system for graphing data, or a technique for creating a standardized codebook. Share your new knowledge with ORs and with ICPSR.

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

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

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

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

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

Elizabeth Stephenson is Data Archivist at the Institute for Social Science Research, University of California, Los Angeles, and a member of the ICPSR Council.
ICPSR’s Electronic Services

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

http://www.icpsr.umich.edu

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

orl. Hosted by the University of Alberta, orl is available to ORs and others interested in exchanging information or sharing ideas about ICPSR, its data, and its services. To subscribe to a list, send e-mail to majordomo@icpsr.umich.edu using the text: subscribe series [or eurobarometer or wls]. (Note: For orl, send mail to majordomo@majordomo.srv.ualberta.ca using the text: subscribe orl.) Then exit as you normally would from e-mail; you will receive mail back from majordomo.

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

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

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

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

• Bibliographic Citations Database
• ICPSR Variables Database
• U.S. Congressional Roll Calls Database
• Survey Methodology Information System (SMIS) Database
New Member Joins Council

Ross L. Matsueda, professor of sociology at the University of Iowa, joined the ICPSR Council in April. Matsueda is completing the term of David Card, who resigned to take a position on the ISR External Review Committee. Matsueda’s term will expire at the end of 1997.

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

Notes and Errata

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

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

Part 56: 1990 Latino Sample Family-Individual File
Part 57: 1989 Core Sample Family-Individual File for Use With Latino Sample
Part 60: 1990 Latino Sample Nonresponse File
Part 61: Codebook for All Parts of the 1989–1990 Latino Sample
Part 65: Appendix C for Relationship History File
Part 70: Self-Administered Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII)
Part 72: Telephone Health Care Cost Questionnaire Supplemental File, 1990 (Wave XXIII)
Part 74: Parent Health Supplement, 1991 (Wave XXIV)
Parts 2–52 (even-numbered), 57, 63, 69, 71, 73, 75: SAS Data Definition Statements

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

V67, Educational Attainment
00 Children
31 Less than 1st grade
32 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
33 5th or 6th grade
34 7th or 8th grade
35 9th grade
36 10th grade
37 11th grade
38 12th grade, no diploma
39 High school graduate—high school diploma or equivalent
40 Some college but no degree
41 Associate’s degree in college—occupation/vocation program
42 Associate’s degree in college—academic program
43 Bachelor’s degree (for example: BA, AB, BS)
44 Master’s degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
45 Professional school degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
46 Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)

The case count for Marital Instability Over the Life Course [United States]: A Three-Wave Panel Study, 1980–1998 (ICPSR 9747), as reported in the February 1996 Bulletin, was incorrect. The correct case count is 933.

Users of the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992 (ICPSR 6528) (NAMCS) should note that a misprint has been identified in the documentation for this study. On page 35 (Appendix I, Table IV) under the heading “Patient Visits in the row for “All specialties,” the A coefficient should be 0.002166736 instead of 0.99216673.
Data on diskette are provided on high density, MS-DOS format 3-1/2" diskettes. ORs can order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet. The following data collections have been released on diskette since the February 1996 Bulletin:

**Community Policing in Madison, Wisconsin: Evaluation of Implementation and Impact, 1987–1996 (ICPSR 6480).** Data, documentation, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00231]

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

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

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

---

As the Bulletin went to press, the following data collections were available via anonymous FTP through ICPSR's "FastTrack" service. This is a service to provide rapid transmission of selected data collections to users (see the ICPSR Gopher or Website for further information and instructions). Note that these data have not been checked by ICPSR.


**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Diary Survey** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_93:DRY)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Interview Survey** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_93:INT)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1993: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_93:EXPN)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1994: Diary Survey** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_94:DRY)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1994: Interview Survey** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_94:INT)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1994: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/CES_94:EXPN)

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1994: Addendum Files** (FastTrack subdirectory: Consumer_Expenditures/ADDITION:90-93)


**Federal Court Cases: Integrated Data Base, 1970–1994** (FastTrack subdirectory: Federal_Court_Cases)

**International Social Justice Project** (FastTrack Subdirectory: International_Social_Justice_Project)


**National Jail Census, 1993** (FastTrack subdirectory: National_Jail_Census:93)

**National Youth Survey (United States): Wave VII, 1987** (FastTrack subdirectory: National_Youth_Survey)


**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1994** (FastTrack subdirectory: Uniform_Crime_Reports/Police_Employee_Data:94)

**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): Property Stolen and Recovered, 1994** (FastTrack Subdirectory: Uniform_Crime_Reports/Property_Stolen_and_Recovered:94)

**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data (United States): Supplementary Homicide Data, 1994** (FastTrack subdirectory: Uniform_Crime_Reports/Supplementary_Homicide:94)
ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1996
(June 24–August 16)

First Session
(June 24–July 19)

Lectures
Basic Mathematics
Mathematics for Social Scientists
Introduction to Computing
Nonlinear Systems I: Model Specification
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops
Quantitative Historical Analysis
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis I
Mathematical Models: Game Theory
Introduction to Regression Analysis
Regression Analysis
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Maximum Likelihood Estimation
GIS/Spatial Data Analysis

One-Week Workshops
Network Analysis (June 3–7)
Meta-Analysis (June 10–14)
Complex Discrete Data Analysis (June 17–21)
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis
(June 24–28)
Hierarchical Linear Models (July 8–12)
Use of Multiple Datasets for the Study of Aging
(July 15–19)
“LISREL” Models: Introduction (July 29–August 2)
“LISREL” Models: Intermediate (August 5–9)
Management of Computer-Readable Social Science
Information (August 12–16)

Second Session
( July 22–August 16)

Lectures
Nonlinear Systems II: Chaos, Catastrophes, and
Visualization
Introduction to Computing
Matrix Algebra
Dynamic and Longitudinal Analysis
Advanced Topics in Social Research*

Workshops
Simultaneous Equation Models
Regression Analysis
Time Series Analysis
Mathematical Models: Rational Choice
Introduction to Statistics and Data Analysis II
Categorical Data Analysis
“LISREL” Models: General Structural Equations
Advanced Analysis of Variance
Quantitative Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice
Quantitative Analysis on Latin America
Mathematical Statistics
Quantitative Analysis and the Study of Africa

*Advanced Topics
Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Data Visualization
Bayesian Modeling
Measurement in Social Science

For a copy of the 1996 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact: ICPSR Summer Program,
P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248. Phone: (313) 764-8392. E-mail: sumprog@icpsr.umich.edu.
Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes are listed after each data collection description. Please note that this is the member cost for extra copies only; documentation is routinely provided when a data collection is ordered. This charge does not reflect shipping and handling costs of $4 per volume. To avoid these shipping and handling costs, members can prepay for additional codebooks with checks.

Karlheinz Reif and Eric Marlier

EURO-BAROMETER 41.1: POST-EUROPEAN ELECTION, JUNE-JULY 1994 (ICPSR 6353)

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

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in the 12 member nations of the European Union: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples and national stratified quota samples.

NOTE: (1) Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany. (2) Because of embargo provisions, data values for the following variables have been masked for all countries (the data will be released by ICPSR after embargos are lifted): Questions Q21-Q24 concerning the image of Germany in Europe; Questions Q12-Q14, Q19, Q20, Q25, Q31, Q33-Q39, Q42, Q43, D28, and D5A on citizenship, legitimacy, and participation in the European Union; Q12, Q44-Q50, D1A, D3A/B/C, and D3B on the European Election Study of 1994; Q54 and Q55 on social movements; Q1-Q6 (Denmark) on attitudes toward Denmark and the EU; Q15, D4, and D5 concerning party preference and voting intention; and P1-P12 (protocol variables).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/CONCHK.PR/DEDEF.PR/UNDOCCCHK.PR

Data Processing Information

Users of ICPSR data should note that all ICPSR data collections undergo some basic checks before release. All ICPSR collections have been checked to determine that data and documentation correspond. For those collections containing confidential information such as names or dates, the sensitive information has been removed or recoded to protect the anonymity of respondents. In addition, ICPSR supplies with its most recent releases a codebook containing a bibliographic citation and introductory materials describing the collection.

Additional information about data processing either performed by or reported to ICPSR is presented in the Extent of Processing field of the data collection descriptions. Please refer to the key below for definitions of the abbreviations used in this field.

Extent of Processing Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDPB.ICS</td>
<td>ICPSR produced a codebook for this collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCHK.PR</td>
<td>Consistency checks performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCHK.ICPSR</td>
<td>ICPSR generated SAS and/or SPSS data definition statements for this collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDEF.ICPSR</td>
<td>Frequencies provided by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREQ.PR</td>
<td>Frequencies provided by ICPSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREQ.ICPSR</td>
<td>Missing data codes standardized by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDATA.PR</td>
<td>ICPSR performed recodes and/or calculated derived variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDATA.ICPSR</td>
<td>Data reformatted by ICPSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECODE</td>
<td>Documentation reformatted by ICPSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFORM.DATA</td>
<td>Hardcopy documentation converted to machine-readable form by ICPSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFORM.DOC</td>
<td>Checks for undocumented codes performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAN</td>
<td>Checks for undocumented codes performed by ICPSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDOCCCHK.PR</td>
<td>Checks for undocumented codes performed by ICPSR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDOCCCHK.ICPSR</td>
<td>Checks for undocumented codes performed by ICPSR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

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

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Documentation: price not available at press time

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL JUSTICE PROJECT, 1991 (ICPSR 6705)

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

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHKR PR/FREQ PR/MDATA PR/UNDOCKCHPR/PROCICPEF/RECODE

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,386
Variables: 391
Record Length: 842
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 86

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Documentation: price not available at press time

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

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

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

UNIVERSE: High school seniors in the contiguous United States.

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEEICPSR/CDIKPR/ICPSR/CONCHKP/MDATA PR/FREQ PR/UNDOCKCHPR/UNDOCKCI/ICPSR/RECODE

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

Part 1: Core Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,929
Variables: 111
Record Length: 124
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2–7: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 625 per part

Parts 8–14: SAS Data
Variables: 295 to 609 per part

Parts 15: SAS Data
Record Length: 308 to 625 per part
AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, 1994 (ICPSR 6561)

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

UNIVERSE: Part 1: All people in positions of leadership in government, academia, business and labor, the media, religious institutions, special interest groups, and private foreign policy organizations. Part 2: Adults, aged 18 years and older, living in the United States, except those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals.

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC

Keith Jaggers and Ted Robert Gurr

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

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

UNIVERSE: Annual observations from 1800 to 1994 of 20 historical countries and 157 contemporary countries encompassing all independent members of the international system with populations of greater than 500,000 in the early 1990s.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

RELATIONAL PUBLICATIONS:


Delbert Elliott

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

SUMMARY: Youth data for the seventh wave of the National Youth Survey are contained in this collection. This research project, designed to gain a better understanding of both conventional and deviant types of behavior by youth, involved collecting information from a representative sample of young people in the United States. The first wave of this survey was conducted in 1976 (ICPSR 8375), the second in 1977 (ICPSR 8424), the third in 1978 (ICPSR 8506), the fourth in 1979 (ICPSR 8517), the fifth in 1980 (ICPSR 9112), and the sixth in 1983 (ICPSR 9948). For this wave, young adults were interviewed in early 1987 about events and behavior occurring in calendar year 1986, when they were 20 to 29 years of age. Data are available on the demographic and socioeconomic status of respon-
Additions to Holdings

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

UNIVERSE: Youths in the United States.

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDE/ICPSR/MDATA.PR/SCAN/UNDOC.CH/ICPSR

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,886
Variables: 3,769
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 32

Part 2: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 75

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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

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

NOTE: The documentation incorrectly lists the logical record length for the data files as 1,984. The correct logical record length is 1,940.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 11 data files
EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHKPR/MDATA.PR/FREQ.PR
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

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

Documentation: $5

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

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

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on the characteristics of a national sample of housing units. Data include year the structure was built, type and number of living quarters, occupancy status, access, number of rooms, presence of commercial establishments on the property, and property value. Additional data focus on kitchen and plumbing facilities, types of heating fuel used, source of water, sewage disposal, heating and air-conditioning equipment, and major additions, alterations, or repairs to the property. Information provided on housing expenses includes monthly mortgage or rent payments, cost of services such as utilities, garbage collection, and property insurance, and amount of real estate taxes paid in the previous year. Also included is information on whether the household received government assistance to help pay heating or cooling costs or for other energy-related services. Similar data are provided for housing units previously occupied by respondents who have recently moved. Additionally, indicators of housing and neighborhood quality are supplied. Housing quality variables include privacy of bedrooms, condition of kitchen, etc.
facilities, basement or roof leakage, breakdowns of plumbing facilities and equipment, and overall opinion of the structure. For quality of neighborhood, variables include use of an exterminator service, existence of boarded-up buildings, and overall quality of the neighborhood. In addition to housing characteristics, some demographic data are provided on household members, such as age, sex, race, marital status, income, and relationship to household. Additional data provided on the household include years of school completed, Spanish origin, length of residence, and length of occupancy.

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

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

Documentation: $6

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

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

SUMMARY: The National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS) for 1993 is the second annual survey of home health agencies and hospices and their current patients and discharges. This survey was designed to provide information for those who establish standards for, plan, provide, and assess long-term care services, both in the home and in inpatient settings. Data on agency characteristics were obtained through personal interviews with the agency administrators and include the number of home health and hospice patients served in the last 12 months, type of facility ownership (i.e., profit, nonprofit, government, other), Medicare and Medicaid certification, number and type of staff personnel, and the hours they worked. Data on a sample of patients currently receiving home health and hospice care as well as a sample of discharges were obtained by interviewing staff persons most familiar with the care provided to these patients. Respondents were requested to refer to medical or other records whenever necessary. No patient was interviewed directly. Information for patients currently receiving services and discharged patients includes service provided and provider type, type of residence, referral source, medical diagnosis, type of care (home health or hospice), type of aids used (eyeglasses, dentures, walker, cane, oxygen, hospital bed, etc), daily living activities that required assistance, and billing charges and expected payment sources. The discharge diagnosis for discharged patients was also recorded. Demographic variables for both types of patients include sex, age, Hispanic origin, race, and marital status.

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

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

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data files for these collections, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 301(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts do not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Facility Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,286
Variables: approx. 53
Record Length: 174
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Current Patient Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,881
Variables: approx. 179
Record Length: 589
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Discharged Patient Questionnaire
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,376
Variables: approx. 185
Record Length: 624
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY, 1993 (ICPSR 6698)

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

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

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

SAMPLING: The redesigned (as of 1988) NHDS sample includes with certainty all hospitals with 1,000 or more beds or 40,000 or more discharges annually. The remaining sample of hospitals is based on a stratified three-stage design. The first stage consists of selection of 112 primary sampling units (PSUs) that comprise a probability subsample of PSUs used in the 1985-1994 National Health Interview Surveys. The second stage consists of selection of noncertainty hospitals from the sample PSUs. At the third stage, a sample of discharges was selected by a systematic random sampling technique. For 1993, the sample consisted of 523 hospitals. Of these, 15 were found to be ineligible. Of the 513 eligible hospitals, 46 hospitals responded to the survey.

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

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data file(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to the identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m), that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ,PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Celia Berdes

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

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

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

NOTE: Parts 12-14 comprise a relational database in dBaseV format. Part 12 is a dBaseV.dbf database file that contains numeric, logical, and character fields. Part 13 is a dBaseV.dbf memo file comprising memo files. Part 14 is a dBaseVidx index file that links Parts 12 and 13. Parts 1-11 were generated by ICPSR from the original dBaseV relational database provided by the principal investigator (Parts 12-14). Part 1 contains all the numeric, logical, and character fields included in Part 12. Parts 2-11 contain all the memo fields included in Part 13. Parts 1-11 may be linked to each other by matching on the field PROGRAM_ID, which is included in each of these files.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REMAP,DATA/SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with dBaseV relational database

Part 1: Data for Numeric, Logical, and Character Fields
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 275
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Data for Memo Field CHGE_MEMO
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 119

Part 3: Data for Memo Field ELGCHINGMM
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 249

Part 4: Data for Memo Field SPEC_DESM
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 273

Part 5: Data for Memo Field LEG_MANDM
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 268

Part 6: Data for Memo Field OUTREACHM
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 273

Part 7: Data for Memo Field SERV_MODM
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 274

Part 8: Data for Memo Field COMNMTV
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 268

Part 9: Data for Memo Field INOVTIVM
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 274

Part 10: Data for Memo Field INONV
Cases: 103
Variables: 4
Record Length: 256

Part 11: Database File (dBaseV.dbf File)
File Structure: relational
Record Length: 256

Part 12: Database File (dBaseV.dbf File)
File Structure: relational
Record Length: 256

Part 13: Memo File (dBaseV.dbf File)
File Structure: relational
Record Length: 100

Part 14: Index File (dBaseV.idx File)
File Structure: relational
Record Length: 256

Part 15: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 100

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Documentation: machine-readable only
RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

---

**CBS News/New York Times**

**CBS NEWS/NEW YORK TIMES**

**MONTHLY POLLS**

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

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

**FEBRUARY 1994 (ICPSR 6593)**

**MARCH 1994 (ICPSR 6594)**

**APRIL 1994 (ICPSR 6595)**

**MAY 1994 (ICPSR 6596)**

**JUNE 1994 (ICPSR 6599)**

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

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

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

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

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

**SEPTEMBER 1994 #2 AND CALLBACK (ICPSR 6608)**

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

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

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

**January 1994 #1**: Topics included the state of the United States economy, economic aid to Russia, and immigration. Respondents were also asked historical questions on World War II and the Holocaust, including who the supreme allied commander was, which nations the United States fought against, and the use of the first atomic bomb. In addition, respondents were asked to give their predictions on the future of the Russian government and economy and to supply their opinions of Bill Clinton, Hillary Clinton, Boris Yeltsin, and Vladimir Zhirinovsky.

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

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

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

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

April 1994: Respondents were asked about the responsibility of the United States in the international arena in general and in Bosnia in particular. Opinions were also solicited on Hillary Clinton and her role as First Lady, the Whitewater real estate deal, and the importance of the news media in forming public opinion. The topic of religion was covered in detail, with particular attention to respondents who identified themselves as Catholic. Catholic respondents were asked whether they had attended church services or listened to religious radio programs. They were also asked whether the Catholic Church was in touch with the needs of Catholics, and if the respondent was in favor of letting Catholic priests get married, allowing women to be ordained as Catholic priests, and having girls assist in altar duties. Other topics covered were whether people can be considered "good Catholics" if they get divorced and remarried, practice artificial birth control, or engage in homosexual relations. Additional questions asked Catholic respondents whether they thought that the Church's teaching on pre-marital sex, the shortage of priests and nuns, and reports of priests sexually abusing children would hurt the Church.

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

June 1994: Questions covered respondents' opinions regarding how important the crises in Haiti, Rwanda, and North Korea were to United States interests and whether they approved of Clinton's handling of the situations. The issue of spousal abuse/domestic violence was also addressed in detail, with specific reference to the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Respondents were asked how serious a problem they thought wife abuse was in this country, and whether the police treated cases of domestic violence seriously enough, or if police were more likely to treat domestic violence as just a family matter. Other issues addressed included the space exploration program and the use of United States military troops in other countries.

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

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

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

August 1994 #2: Additional survey topics covered the crime bill, the ban on assault weapons, health care reform, and the major league baseball strike. Respondents were asked to compare President Clinton and the Republican party with respect to their stances on crime and to compare the Republican party and the Democratic party with respect to their proposals for health care reform.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CBS News/The New York Times**

**CBS NEWS/New York Times**

**NEW YORK CITY POLL, JUNE 1994**

(ICPSR 6598)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Documentation:** machine-readable only

---

**CBS News/The New York Times**

**CBS NEWS/New York Times**

**O.J. SIMPSON POLL, JUNE 1994**

(ICPSR 6600)

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

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

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

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

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

- File Structure: rectangular
- Cases: 556
- Variables: 47
- Record Length: 240
- Records Per Case: 1

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

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

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hurl. SUMMARY: This special topic poll focused on the American criminal justice system in general and specifically on the O.J. Simpson murder trial. Respondents were asked whether the criminal justice system and the media were biased toward O.J. Simpson and other Blacks or against them, and whether the trial affected the way white people view Black men. Additional race-related questions asked respondents whether they thought there would be more media coverage or less if a white celebrity had been accused of the same crimes as O.J. Simpson or if O.J. Simpson had been accused of murdering two Black people. The role of the news media and whether they had been too harsh or too easy in their coverage of the O.J. Simpson trial was also explored. The respondents' feelings about Simpson were probed in questions that asked how much sympathy they had for him because of everything that had happened, and if, before the murders, they had personally thought of him as a role model. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, vote choice in the 1992 presidential election, political party, political orientation, education, age, sex, race, religious preference, and family income.

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,791
Variables: 82
Record Length: 240
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

---

**CBS News/The New York Times**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,791
Variables: 82
Record Length: 240
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

---

**CBS News/The New York Times**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** SCAN

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

---

Roy Pierce

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

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

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

UNIVERSE: Registered voters in France.

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEFCSPR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

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

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Documentation: $6

Chester L. Mirsky and Edelle Ortese

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

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

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

SAMPLING: Sampling varied with each dataset. For the District Attorney Case File Data and District Attorney Reference Data, data were drawn from sources every fifth year beginning in 1800 and continuing until 1879, at 30-day intervals. For the Lawyer Data, data were sampled every five years beginning in 1800 and continuing through 1890. For the Minute Book Data and the Cases Tried Data, the interval used was every ten years beginning in 1800 and continuing through 1890.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDBK,ICPSR/REFORM,DATA/DDEFCSPR

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

Part 1: District Attorney
Case File Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 276
Variables: 67
Record Length: 81
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Minute Book Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 33
Variables: 11
Record Length: 22
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: District Attorney
Reference Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 58
Variables: 6
Record Length: 11
Records Per Case: 1

Part 7: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for Lawyer Data
Record Length: 74

Part 9: SAS Data
Definition Statements
for Cases Tried Data
Record Length: 74

Part 11: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 74

Documentation: machine-readable only
JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1992: (UNITED STATES) (ICPSR 6634)

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: DDEFCICPSR/MDATA.PR

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

Part 1: Data File
Part 2: SAS Data
File Structure: rectangular
Definition Statements
Cases: 2,979
Record Length: 79
Variables: 12
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

Edward O. Laumann and David Knoke

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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


Part 19: Respondent Organization Payments to Target Organization—Health (C1.C4.PAY.HT)

Part 20: Respondent Organization Payments to Target Organization—Energy (C1.C4.PAY.ENG)

Part 21: Respondent Organization Contributions to Target Organization—Health (C1.C4.CON.HT)


Part 23: Respondent Organization Receives Payments From Target Organization—Health (C1.C4.PAY.HT)


Part 25: Respondent Organization Receives Contributions From Target Organization—Health (C1.C4.CON.HT)

Part 26: Respondent Organization Receives Contributions From Target Organization—Energy (C1.C4.CON.ENG)

Part 27: Respondent Organization Allows Target Organization to Use Staff—Health (C3.A.HT)

Part 28: Respondent Organization Allows Target Organization to Use Staff—Energy (C3.A.ENG)

Part 29: Target Organization Allows Respondent Organization to Use Staff—Health (C3.B.HT)

Part 30: Target Organization Allows Respondent Organization to Use Staff—Energy (C3.B.ENG)

Part 31: Target Organization Seat on Respondent Organization Board of Directors—Health (C6.A.HT)

Part 32: Target Organization Seat on Respondent Organization Board of Directors—Energy (C6.A.ENG)

Part 33: Respondent Organization Seat on Target Organization Board of Directors—Health (C6.B.HT)

Part 34: Respondent Organization Seat on Target Organization Board of Directors—Energy (C6.B.ENG)

Part 35: Respondent Organization Member of Target Trade Association or Organizational Council—Health (C7.H)

Part 36: Respondent Organization Member of Target Trade Association or Organizational Council—Energy (C7.ENG)

Part 37: Respondent Organization Policy Opposite to Target Organization—Health (C9.HT)

Part 38: Respondent Organization Policy Opposite to Target Organization—Energy (C9.ENG)

Part 39: Organizations Especially Influential for Respondent—Health (C10.HT)

Part 40: Organizations Especially Influential for Respondent—Energy (C10.ENG)

Part 41: Organizations Most Reliable and Useful for Respondent—Health (C13.HT)

Part 42: Organizations Most Reliable and Useful for Respondent—Energy (C13.ENG)

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 30 to 11,475 per part
Variables: 11 to 271 per part
Record Length: 82 to 1,774 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Part 43: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Catherine G. McLaughlin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS transport file

File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 80 Cases: 2,239 Variables: 427 Record Length: 702 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

National Center for Education Statistics


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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR / FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

Documentation: $4

Paula Braveman et al.

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

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

UNIVERSE: Women delivering babies in California hospitals.

SAMPLING: Stratified cluster sampling of hospitals, with convenience sampling of women within study hospitals. Nineteen hospitals were initially chosen to represent a geographically and socioeconomically representative sample of California's delivery population. Women were eligible for inclusion in the study if they met the following criteria: (1) they had recently delivered a live-born infant at a study hospital, (2) they spoke English or Spanish, (3) they were over the age of 17 (or were an emancipated minor if under age 17), (4) they were not incarcerated during pregnancy, (5) charge nurse approval was obtained, and (6) informed consent was obtained. Overall, 10,132 women were interviewed. The survey data were then matched to birth certificate data using information such as mother's name and baby's birth weight. Cases that did not produce a significant match were excluded. Data from 3 of the 19 hospitals were dropped due to low (less than 75 percent) linkage rates. The final sample contains data from 7,429 women, successfully linked, out of 7,633 available survey records for 16 hospitals.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR / FREQ.PR / UNDOCHK.PR / REFORM.DOC

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

Documentation: $6, partially machine-readable

John C. Lane

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

SUMMARY: This dataset covers all parliamentary elections held in Malta from 1921 to 1992 except for elections to the short-lived Senate. The 10 elections involved 968 individuals undertaking 2,034 candidacies. The use of this dataset assumes some familiarity with the single-transferable-vote (STV) system and knowledge of concepts such as non-transferable votes and the need for repeated vote-transfer counts to determine the winners in multimember districts. A majority of the variables involve voter transfers, as these are crucial to the examination of both inter- and intra-party competition in an STV system. The dataset is organized by candidacy and contains (with records for nontransferable votes included) 2,992 separate records.

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

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

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

Documentation: machine-readable only
W.A.B. Hengeveld

WORLD DISTANCE TABLES, 1948–1974 (ICPSR 6152)

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

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DAT

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 41,200
Variables: 32
Record Length: 194
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $4

United States Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]:
PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE: 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 9932)

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

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

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

Irving A. Spengel and G. David Curry

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR

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

Part 1: National Survey Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 254
Variables: 143
Record Length: 863
Records Per Case: 1

Part 6: Codebook for All Parts
Part 7: SPSS Export File for National Survey Data
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only
United States Department of Justice.
National Institute of Justice

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/ UNDDOCCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ UNDDOCCHK.IPSR/ CDBK.IPSR/ DDEF.IPSR

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

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

Part 18: SPSS Export File for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1993
Record Length: 80

Part 19: SAS Data Definition Statements for Adult and Juvenile Arrestees Data, 1993
Record Length: 75

Documentation: machine-readable only

Karlheinz Roif and Anna Melich

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.IPSR/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,079
Variables: 638
Record Length: 735
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $4

Karlheinz Roif and Eric Marlier

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: This second edition of Euro-Barometer 41.0 includes a corrected version of Q37, vote intention, and additional clarification of oversamples and weight variables. In addition, data are provided for questions Q67-Q72 on tobacco, which have been released from embargo. The following variables still remain under embargo and have been masked for all countries (the data will be released by ICPSR after embargoes are lifted): Questions Q6-Q15 concerning Project X, Questions Q44-Q47 on cross-border purchase and customs experiences, Questions Q48-Q57 concerning European currency (ECU), Questions Q58-Q62 on European consumers and product quality, and Questions D4 and D5 on party preference and party voted for in last general election.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.IPSR/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDDOCCHK.IPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

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

Documentation: price not available at press time

Anthony S. Champagne and Stuart Nagel

LEGAL SERVICE AGENCIES, 1970 (ICPSR 7369)

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CDBK.IPSR/ DDEF.IPSR/ MDATA.IPSR/ RECODE/ UNDDOCCHK.IPSR

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

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 75

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.IPSR/ FREQ2.IPSR/ UNDDOCCHK.IPSR/ RECODE/ CDBK.IPSR/ DDEF.IPSR

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

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 80

Documentation: N/A
A UNIFIED MODEL OF CABINET DISSOLUTION IN PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACIES (ICPSR 1115)

SUMMARY: The literature on cabinet duration is split between two apparently irreconcilable positions. The ATTRIBUTES THEORISTS seek to explain cabinet duration as a fixed function of measured explanatory variables, while the EVENTS PROCESS THEORISTS model cabinet durations as a product of purely stochastic processes. In this paper, we build a unified statistical model that combines the insights of these previously distinct approaches. We also generalize this unified model, and all previous models, by including (1) a stochastic component that takes into account the censoring that occurs as a result of governments lasting to the vicinity of the maximum constitutional interelection period, (2) a systematic component that predicts the likelihood of negative duration predictions, and (3) a much more objective and parsimonious list of explanatory variables, the explanatory power of which would not be improved by including a list of indicator variables for individual countries.

NOTE: (1) The data consist of a self-extracting binary DOS file called coalet.cde.
(2) These data are part of ICPSR’s Publication-Related Archive and are distributed exactly as they arrived from the data depositor.
ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

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

Table of Contents

May 1996

Featured Article .......................................................... 1
ICPSR's Electronic Services ................................................. 5
ICPSR Online Services ..................................................... 6
Notes and Errata .......................................................... 6
ICPSR Data on Desktop Media ............................................. 7
ICPSR FastTrack Data ..................................................... 7
ICPSR Summer Training Program Schedule, 1996 ..................... 8
Additional Hot Topics ..................................................... 9
Adult Respite Care Funded or Provided by State Governments, 1992 [United States] (ICPSR 6584) .................................................. 14
American Housing Survey, 1991: MSA Core and Supplement File (ICPSR 6463) .................................................. 12
CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll: #1, January 1994 (ICPSR 6598); #2, January 1994 (ICPSR 6599); February 1994 (ICPSR 6591); March 1994 (ICPSR 6594); April 1994 (ICPSR 6595); May 1994 (ICPSR 6596); June 1994 (ICPSR 6598); July 1994 (ICPSR 6599); #1, July 1994 (ICPSR 6603); #2, July 1994 (ICPSR 6604); #1, August 1994 (ICPSR 6605); #2, August 1994 (ICPSR 6606); #1, September 1994 (ICPSR 6607); #2 and Callback, September 1994 (ICPSR 6660); #1, October 1994 (ICPSR 6612); #2, October 1994 (ICPSR 6613) .......................................................................................................................... 15
CBS News/New York Times New York City Poll, June 1994 (ICPSR 6560) .................................................................................. 17
CBS News/New York Times O.J. Simpson Poll #1, July 1994 (ICPSR 6661) .................................................................................. 17
CBS News/New York Times State of the Union Poll and Callback, January 1994 (ICPSR 6590) .................................................. 18
Dynamics of Change in the Criminal Case Pies Bargaining System: New York City 1800-1890 (ICPSR 6501) .................................................. 20
EuroBarometer 41.1: Post-European Election, June-July 1994 (ICPSR 6535) .................................................................................. 9
French Presidential Election Survey, 1988 (ICPSR 6583) .................................................................................. 19
Health and Ways of Living Study, 1966-1988 [University of California, California] (ICPSR 6658) .................................................. 15
International Social Justice Project, 1991 (ICPSR 6705) .................................................................................. 10
Juvenile Court Statistics, 1992 [United States] (ICPSR 6634) .................................................................................. 21
Monitoring the Future: A Continuing Study of the Lifeways and Values of Youth, 1994 (ICPSR 6517) .................................................................................. 10
National Home and Hospice Care Survey, 1993 (ICPSR 6664) .................................................................................. 13
National Longitudinal Discharge Survey, 1993 (ICPSR 6698) .................................................................................. 13
National Youth Survey [United States]: Wave VII, 1987 (ICPSR 6542) .................................................................................. 11
Poltly III: Regime Type and Political Authority, 1800-1994 (ICPSR 6695) .................................................................................. 11
Voting Results Under a Single-Transferable-Vote System in Malta, 1921-1992 (ICPSR 6657) .................................................................................. 23
World Distance Tables, 1948-1974 (ICPSR 6152) .................................................................................. 24
Revisions .................................................................................. 24
Capital Punishment in the United States, 1933-1990 (ICPSR 6619) .................................................................................. 26
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample (ICPSR 9951) .................................................................................. 24
Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample (ICPSR 9952) .................................................................................. 24
Drug Use Forecasting in 24 Cities in the United States, 1987-1993 (ICPSR 9477) .................................................................................. 23
EuroBarometer 40.0: Poverty and Social Exclusion, October-November 1993 (ICPSR 6360) .................................................................................. 25
EuroBarometer 41.0: Trade Issues, Blood Donation, AIDS, and Smoking, March-June 1994 (ICPSR 6422) .................................................................................. 25
Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749) .................................................................................. 26
Legal Service Agencies, 1970 (ICPSR 7369) .................................................................................. 25
Publication-Related Archive .................................................................................................................. 26
A Unified Model of Cabinet Dissolution in Parliamentary Democracies (ICPSR 1115) .................................................................................. 26
ICPSR Council, Associate Directors, and Administrative Staff .................................................................................. 27
ICPSR COUNCIL MEMBERS, 1995–1996

Kenneth A. Bollen, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Kbohlen@unc.edu
John A. Garcia, University of Arizona, garcia1@ccct.arizona.edu
Ann S. Gray, Cornell University, asg3@cornell.edu
Charles Hirschman, University of Washington, charles@u.washington.edu
Margarit Levi, University of Washington, mlevi@u.washington.edu
Ross L. Matsueda, University of Iowa, rmatsueda@uiowa.edu
Michael S. McPherson, Williams College, michael.s.mcpherson@williams.edu
Edward Nelson, California State University, Fresno, ednelso@csufresno.edu
Samuel C. Patterson, Past Chair, Ohio State University, spatterson@osumvs.ohio-state.edu
Carole Shammas, Chair, University of California, Riverside, cshammas@ucr.edu
Elizabeth Stephenson, University of California, Los Angeles, lstephenson@ucla.edu
Wendy Watkins, Carleton University, wwatkins@cs.carleton.ca
Hallman A. Winsborough, University of Wisconsin, Madison, winsborough@ssc.wisc.edu
To reach all Council members: council@icpsr.umich.edu

ICPSR ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

Heinz Eulau
Stanford University

Norval D. Glenn
University of Texas, Austin

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

Warren E. Miller
Arizona State University

ICPSR ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

Richard C. Rockwell, Executive Director, richrd@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-2570
Pamela Schwartzman, Senior Financial Analyst, pszczuz@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-2570
Michelle Humphreys, Administrative Secretary, michelle@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-2570

COMPUTING AND NETWORK SERVICES

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

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Henry Holtom, Director, holtom@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 764-0392

ARCHIVE STAFF

Erik W. Austin, Director, Archival Development, erikw@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 763-1732
Janet Vavra, Technical Director, joan@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 763-5010
Nancy H. Fultz, Archival Assistant Director, nancyf@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 936-1752
Peter Grandy, Archival Assistant Director, petert@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 936-1752
Christopher S. Dunn, Manager, Crime and Justice Programs, cdunn@icpsr.umich.edu (313) 763-5010

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

Richard T. Campbell, NACDA Resident Scientist, University of Illinois, Chicago