Schools and Staffing Survey and Teacher Followup

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In the late 1980s, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), a component of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement in the U.S. Department of Education, initiated a number of surveys concerning schools and school personnel. This effort resulted in a unified set of surveys that profile the nation's elementary and secondary school system. These surveys facilitate comparisons between public and private schools and allow linkages of teacher, school, school principal, and school district data. The integrated set of surveys is called the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS). The third administration of the Schools and Staffing Survey is taking place during the 1993-1994 school year. Previous administrations of the SASS occurred in school years 1987-1988 and 1990-1991.

Survey Objectives
The objectives for SASS address five major areas of concern. Analysts may use data from SASS to:

1. Profile the nation's elementary and secondary teaching force
2. Improve estimates of teacher demand by sector, level, and geographic location
3. Analyze teacher mobility and turnover
4. Develop measures of teacher qualifications
5. Obtain more complete information on school policies, practices, and programs; administrator characteristics and experience; teacher characteristics and experience; and workplace conditions

SASS data can then be used to address, at least in part, issues such as the following:

- What education and experience do the nation's elementary and secondary school principals have?
- What problems do principals consider to be serious, and how do they evaluate their influence?
- How are school programs and policies related to teacher turnover and attrition?
- How do geographic location, community size, and school size affect students' access to programs and services?

Survey Content
The SASS consists of four separate surveys administered simultaneously to linked samples of respondents. These surveys are the Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey, the School Administrator Survey, the School Survey, and the Teacher Survey. The Teacher Followup Survey (TFS), conducted a year after the SASS, follows up on information obtained through the Teacher Survey and provides additional information about job mobility within the teaching profession, as well as between teaching and other careers.

ICPSR Inaugurates FTP Service

"ICPSR Online," a project designed to make essentially all of ICPSR's collection of over 3,000 studies available for FTP retrieval by Official Representatives (ORs), is now under way.

Early in 1994, ICPSR notified ORs that the FTP portion of CDNet was operational and that orders could be placed for FTP transmission of selected datasets. Since that time, hundreds of files have been transferred from magnetic tape to ICPSR's Sun file server and are now available for electronic retrieval. See page 6 for a list of studies available via FTP at press time.
Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey. This survey, which is sent to a sample of school districts, has two sections: enrollment and teaching positions, and district policies. The first section on enrollment and teaching positions obtains information on the number of students, number of teachers and librarians, position vacancies, new hires, and certification status. The second section on district policies solicits information on teacher salaries and benefits incentives, hiring and retirement policies, and high school graduation requirements. Race/ethnic data on the student population and on the teacher workforce are also collected. The corresponding sections for private schools are incorporated into the school questionnaires.

School Administrator Survey. Questionnaires for this survey are sent to principals in public and private schools to gather information about the age, sex, race/ethnicity, training, experience, salary, benefits, and opinions and attitudes of school principals/heads. Questions require both objective responses (e.g., number of years of teaching experience) and judgmental responses (e.g., ranking the seriousness of school problems). The data derived from this survey provide an insight into qualifications of school administrators, which school problems administrators view as serious, and how administrators perceive their influence on school policies.

School Survey. These questionnaires are sent to both public schools and private schools. The private school version of the questionnaire includes items for identifying the religious or other affiliation of the school and also incorporates Teacher Demand and Shortage items on school policies. This survey obtains information about schools such as student characteristics, staffing patterns, student-teacher ratios, types of programs and services offered, length of school day and school year, graduation and college application rates, and teacher turnover rates.

Teacher Survey. This survey is sent to teachers in public and private schools. The questionnaire collects data from teachers regarding their education and training, teaching assignment, teaching experience, certification, teaching workload, perceptions and attitudes about teaching, job mobility, and workplace conditions.

Teacher Followup Survey (TFS). Followup questionnaires are sent a year after the administration of the SASS to a sample of participants in the Teacher Survey. These questionnaires are of two types: a version for participants still teaching, and another version for those who have left the teaching profession. In addition to questions about employment and teaching status and about possible sources of dissatisfaction with teaching as a profession, the questionnaires include questions about changes in education, certification, and family composition in the followup year. Data derived from the TFS allow for comparative analyses of public and private school teacher job satisfaction and movement within and out of the teaching profession.
Design Features

SASS is a mail survey with an extensive telephone followup of those who did not return the mail questionnaire. The U.S. Bureau of the Census is the NCES data collection agent for this system of surveys. Future administrations of the SASS are planned for every four years. Figure 1 provides the key design features and approximate sample sizes of the SASS surveys; Figure 2 provides the weighted response rates for the 1990–1991 SASS.

The SASS system of surveys uses a set of linked samples. A sample of public and private schools is selected; the same sample is used for the School Administrator Survey. Each public school district that administers one or more of the sample schools in the public sector becomes part of the sample for the Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey. For each sample school, a list of teachers is obtained and a sample is selected for inclusion in the Teacher Survey. Finally, a subsample of teachers who participated in the Teacher Survey is selected and contacted during the following school year for the Teacher Followup Survey.

The SASS was designed to support estimates at both the state and national levels for the public sector, and at the national and detailed affiliation levels for the private sector.

In observance of confidentiality protection measures, the detailed affiliation codes have been collapsed into three categories on the public use data tapes. Those categories are Catholic, other religious, and nonsectarian. In a similar fashion, state identifiers are not included on the public use tapes for the public sector schools. Public and private sector comparisons are supported at the national level. Restricted-use data tapes, however, maintain the more detailed data.

Supplements to the 1993–1994 SASS

Three additional components have been added as supplementary data collections in the administration of the 1993–1994 SASS:

1. A student component
2. A supplement on school libraries
3. A supplement on school librarians

The sample for the student component was selected from a subsample of teachers who participated in the SASS Teacher Survey. The 10,000 students chosen were sampled from approximately 1,700 schools: 550 public schools, 375 private schools, 150 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools, 196 schools in Alaska, and 400 schools with high American Indian enrollment (20 percent or more). The questionnaire was completed by a school administrator. The survey solicits information that can be obtained from the school's administrative records—e.g., sex, race, tribal enrollment and membership, birthdate, language spoken at home, services students receive, grade level, grade retention, math and science courses taken or currently enrolled in, number of advanced placement courses taken or currently enrolled in, and grade point average.

The library supplements to the SASS involve a subsample of approximately 5,000 public and 2,500 private schools participating in SASS. The sample is designed to provide information at the state level for public schools and at the denominational level (Catholic, other religious, and nonsectarian) for private schools. There are two questionnaires, one for each supplement. One questionnaire focuses on the library/media center itself—staffing, collection, expenditures, technology and equipment, volume of use. The second questionnaire focuses on the qualifications, working conditions, and attitudes of the librarian.

Reports

A number of recent NCES publications based on SASS data illustrate the dataset's capabilities. America's Teachers: Profile of a Profession (NCES 93-023) uses SASS and other NCES datasets to describe the nation's teaching work force. Schools and Staffing in the United States: A Statistical Profile, 1990–1991 (NCES 93-146) provides a comprehensive portrait of America's public and private schools and of the teachers and administrators who work in those schools.
A recent addition to NCES’s series of reports is Schools and Staffing in the United States: Selected Data for Public and Private Schools, 1990–1991 (E.D. Tab, NCES 93-453), which provides data on school programs offered, graduation rates, teacher and administrator qualifications, teacher and administrator salaries, staffing needs and practices, etc. Tables present data either by state or by private school typology, including Catholic schools, other religious schools, and nonsectarian private schools.

Other reports now available include:


Detailed Characteristics of Private Schools and Staff (E.D. Tab, NCES 92-079)

Teacher Supply in the United States: Sources of Newly Hired Teachers in Public and Private Schools (NCES 93-424)


One-page Issue Briefs on selected topics are also available:

Teacher Attrition and Migration (Issue Brief, NCES 92-148)

What Are the Most Serious Problems in Schools? (Issue Brief, NCES 93-149)

Teacher Salaries—Are They Competitive? (Issue Brief, NCES 93-450)

Teaching, Administrative, and Other Work Experience of Public School Principals (Issue Brief, NCES 93-452)

Public and Private School Principals: Are There Too Few Women? (Issue Brief, NCES 94-152)

The reports and briefs are available while supplies last from:

U.S. Department of Education
OER/Education Information Branch
55 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20208-5641
1-800-424-1616

A 12-minute video, America’s Teachers: Profiles of a Profession, which presents data from six different surveys on public school teachers, may be ordered for $12 plus $3 shipping and handling by writing to:

National Archive Fulfillment Center
8700 Edgeworth Drive
Capitol Heights, MD 20743-3701

SASS Datasets

Results from the first survey cycle of SASS and TFS are available on public use data files through ICPSR:

- Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987–1988 [United States]: Teacher Followup Survey, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 6270) (Available through ICPSR’s new “FastTrack” facility, which expedites access to data series. For more information, see page 5.)
- Schools and Staffing Survey, 1990–1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6313) (Forthcoming from ICPSR)

Restricted use data tapes are available from NCES after approval of a site licensing agreement. Information about a site licensing agreement is available from:

Associate Commissioner
Statistical Standards and Methodology Division
NCES/OER
U.S. Department of Education
55 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20208-5654

Data from the 1987–1988 Schools and Staffing Survey are available on CD-ROM. The data can be accessed using SAS or SPSS-PC software, or any program that uses ASCII files.

Copies of the public use CD-ROM are available from the Government Printing Office at the address below. The stock number is 065-000-00513-1 and the price is $14 for a disk containing all five datasets.

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954


Copies of the questionnaires and more information about the Schools and Staffing Survey data system are available by writing to:

Special Surveys and Analysis Branch
NCES
Room 422 H
Attention: ICPSR
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20208-5651

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ICPSR’s “FastTrack” Expedites Access to Selected Data Series

ICPSR is conducting an experiment in the rapid transmission of selected data collections to users. For a few of ICPSR’s serial data collections, new files will be made available for anonymous FTP as soon as they are received from the data provider.

This service is for use by ICPSR member institutions. Official Representatives (ORs) interested in this service will need to subscribe to the ICPSR SERIES-L listserver, where announcements of the availability of “FastTrack” datasets will appear. These collections will also be announced on the ICPSR Hotline.

The following series are scheduled for FastTrack release: Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Current Population Survey: Annual Demographic Files, Annual Surveys of Governments, Campaign Expenditures in the United States, Schools and Staffing Surveys, and County and City Data Books.

In the interest of making these collections available for FTP as soon as we receive them, some of ICPSR’s standard data processing steps and checks will be bypassed. These procedures, which include verifying that data and documentation match and writing descriptions for publication in the Bulletin and Guide, will still be performed, but after the data have been made available for FTP. Because initial checking will be minimal, there is the possibility that some datasets will be released with unrecognized or unresolved problems, such as discrepancies between the number of records actually provided in a file and what is listed in the documentation.

Since this is an experiment, feedback from users is critical. We anticipate that some problems may arise, but we will need help pinpointing where any difficulties lie. We will also need to determine how useful this process is, which only our users can tell us.

To that end, we are providing a survey to elicit your comments, and we ask you to assist us by filling this out after ordering data via the FastTrack. We welcome personal communications by e-mail or phone as well.

To receive a FastTrack dataset, ORs will need to do the following:

1. Subscribe to the ICPSR listserver called SERIES-L (see the September 1993 Bulletin for instructions).

2. When files are announced as available on SERIES-L, use anonymous FTP to get them. Files will be available in raw or UNIX-compressed format.

3. Place a codebook order through CDNNet in the normal manner, if documentation is in hardcopy form.

4. Respond to the user survey, provided in paper or electronic form with each order.

Machine-Readable Version of the 1993 Summer Program Bibliography Available

A machine-readable ASCII text version of the ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods: 1993 Bibliography, containing course descriptions and syllabi provided by instructors from last summer’s Summer Training Program in Quantitative Methods of Social Research, has been prepared. Interested users can order the file (ICPSR 4002) on magnetic tape or on diskette (Diskette D00061).
ICPSR Data on Desktop Media

Many ICPSR data collections are now distributed on desktop media, including diskette, CD-ROM, and network file transfer. When the "ICPSR Online" project, begun earlier this year, is completed, all of ICPSR's holdings will be available for electronic retrieval.

Available Through File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

The following studies are now available via the FTP option in the new version of CDNet. This list is dynamic, as new data collections are being added continuously. To obtain a definitive list of what is available through FTP, type "/help ftp" at the prompt in the new version of CDNet.

ABC News Angry Voter Poll, April 1992 (ICPSR 9942)
ABC News Clinton Poll #1, January 1992 (ICPSR 9885)
ABC News Daily Tracking Poll, November 1992 (ICPSR 6025)
ABC News Democratic Convention Poll #2, July 1992 (ICPSR 9933)
ABC News Democratic Convention Poll #3, July 1992 (ICPSR 9932)
ABC News Perot Poll #1, July 1992 (ICPSR 9930)
ABC News Perot Poll #2, July 1992 (ICPSR 9931)
ABC News Perot Reentry Poll, October 1992 (ICPSR 6021)
ABC News Politics Poll #1, March 1992 (ICPSR 9883)
ABC News Politics Poll #2, March 1992 (ICPSR 9882)
ABC News Post-Republican Convention Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6018)
ABC News Presidential Debate Poll #1, October 1992 (ICPSR 6022)
ABC News Presidential Debate Poll #2, October 1992 (ICPSR 6024)
ABC News Republican Convention Quick Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6014)
ABC News Vice-Presidential Debate Poll, October 1992 (ICPSR 6023)
ABC News Women's Issues Poll, July 1992 (ICPSR 9936)
ABC News/NHK Japan Poll, November 1991 (ICPSR 9889)
ABC News/Washington Post Election Poll #1, October 1992 (ICPSR 6019)
ABC News/Washington Post Election Poll #2, October 1992 (ICPSR 6020)
ABC News/Washington Post Los Angeles Batting Poll, April 1992 (ICPSR 9941)
ABC News/Washington Post Poll, December 1991 (ICPSR 9890)
ABC News/Washington Post Poll, September 1992 (ICPSR 6026)
ABC News/Washington Post Poll, June 1992 (ICPSR 9939)
ABC News/Washington Post Republican Delegate Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6015)

Aging in the Eighties: America in Transition, 1981 (ICPSR 8691)
American National Election Study, 1948 (ICPSR 7218)
American National Election Study, 1952 (ICPSR 7213)
American National Election Study, 1956 (ICPSR 7214)
American National Election Study, 1958 (ICPSR 7215)
American National Election Study, 1960 (ICPSR 7216)
Minor American National Election Study, 1960 (ICPSR 7222)
American National Election Study, 1974 (ICPSR 7355)
American National Election Study, 1976 (ICPSR 7381)
American National Election Study, 1978 (ICPSR 7655)
American National Election Study, Spring 1979 (ICPSR 7709)
American National Election Study, 1980 (ICPSR 7763)
American National Election Study, 1982 (ICPSR 9042)
American National Election Study, 1984 (ICPSR 8298)
American National Election Study: 1985 Pilot Study (ICPSR 8476)
American National Election Study, 1986 (ICPSR 8678)
American National Election Study, 1988 (ICPSR 9196)
American National Election Study: 1989 Pilot Study (ICPSR 9295)
American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9548)
American National Election Study, 1990: Senate Election Study (ICPSR 9549)
CBS News Monthly Poll #2, August 1992 (ICPSR 6084)
CBS News Monthly Poll #2, July 1992 (ICPSR 6081)
CBS News Monthly Poll #2, October 1992 (ICPSR 6094)
CBS News Monthly Poll #2, September 1992 (ICPSR 6089)
CBS News Polling America, March 17–19, 1991 (ICPSR 9865)
CBS News Somalia Poll, December 1992 (ICPSR 6097)
CBS News Special Recruitment Poll, January 1992 (ICPSR 6071)
CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, August 1992 (ICPSR 6083)
CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, February 1992 (ICPSR 6073)
CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, July 1992 (ICPSR 6080)
CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, May 1992 (ICPSR 6077)
CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, October 1992 (ICPSR 6091)
CBS News/New York Times Monthly Poll #1, September 1992 (ICPSR 6086)
CBS News/New York Times Pre-Election Tracking Poll, October–November 1992 (ICPSR 6096)
Canadian National Election Study, 1988 (ICPSR 9386)
Census of Population, 1910 (United States): Oversample of Black-Headed Households (ICPSR 9453)
Euro-Barometer 3: European Men and Women, May 1975 (ICPSR 7416)
Euro-Barometer 4: Consumer Attitudes in Europe, October/November 1975 (ICPSR 7417)
Euro-Barometer 5: Revenues, Satisfaction, and Poverty, May 1976 (ICPSR 7418)
Euro-Barometer 6: Twenty Years of the Common Market, October/November 1976 (ICPSR 7511)
Euro-Barometer 7: Science and Technology in the European Community, April 1977 (ICPSR 7612)
Euro-Barometer 8: Men, Women and Work Roles in Europe, October–November, 1977 (ICPSR 7604)
Euro-Barometer 9: Employment and Unemployment in Europe, April 1978 (ICPSR 7727)
Euro-Barometer 10: National Priorities and the Institutions of Europe, October/November 1978 (ICPSR 7728)
Euro-Barometer 10A: Scientific Priorities in the European Community, October/November 1978 (ICPSR 7807)
Euro-Barometer 11: Year of the Child in Europe, April 1979 (ICPSR 7752)
Euro-Barometer 12: European Parliamentary Elections, October/November 1979 (ICPSR 7778)
Euro-Barometer 13: Regional Development and Integration, April 1980 (ICPSR 7957)
Euro-Barometer 14: Trust in the European Community, October 1980 (ICPSR 7958)
Euro-Barometer 15: Membership in the European Community, April 1981 (ICPSR 7959)
Euro-Barometer 16: Noise and Other Social Problems, October 1981 (ICPSR 9022)
Euro-Barometer 17: Energy and the Future, April 1982 (ICPSR 9023)
Euro-Barometer 18: Ecological Issues, October 1982 (ICPSR 9057)
Euro-Barometer 19: Gender Roles in the European Community, April 1983 (ICPSR 8152)
Euro-Barometer 20: Aid to Developing Nations, October 1983 (ICPSR 8234)
Euro-Barometer 21: Political Cleavages in the European Community, April 1984 (ICPSR 8263)
Euro-Barometer 22: Energy Problems and the Atlantic Alliance, October 1984 (ICPSR 8364)
Euro-Barometer 23: The European Currency Unit and Working Conditions, April 1985 (ICPSR 8411)
Euro-Barometer 24: Entry of Spain and Portugal, October 1985 (ICPSR 8513)
Euro-Barometer 25: Holiday Travel and Environmental Problems, April 1986 (ICPSR 8616)
Euro-Barometer 26: Energy Problems, November 1986 (ICPSR 8680)
Euro-Barometer 28: Relations with Third World Countries and Energy Problems, November 1987 (ICPSR 9082)
Euro-Barometer 29: Environmental Problems and Cancer, March–April 1988 (ICPSR 9083)
Euro-Barometer 30: Immigrants and Out-Groups in Western Europe, October–November 1988 (ICPSR 9321)
Euro-Barometer 32: The Single European Market, Drugs, Alcohol, and Cancer, November 1989 (ICPSR 9519)
Euro-Barometer 34: Perceptions of the European Community, and Employment Patterns and Child Rearing, October–November 1990 (ICPSR 9576)
Euro-Barometer 37: Awareness and Importance of Maastricht and the Future of the European Community, March–April 1992 (ICPSR 9847)
Euro-Barometer 38: European Court of Justice, Passive Smoking, and Consumer Issues, September–October 1992 (ICPSR 6044)
General Social Surveys, 1972–1993: [Cumulative File] (ICPSR 6217)
German Social Survey (ALLBUS), 1988 (ICPSR 9382)
ICPSR Instructional Subset: American National Election Study, 1976 (ICPSR 7515)
International Data Base, February 1990 (ICPSR 8490)
International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality, 1987 (ICPSR 9383)
National Health Interview Survey, 1987: Adoption Supplement (ICPSR 9342)
National Health Interview Survey, 1987: Cancer Control Study (ICPSR 9343)
National Health Interview Survey, 1987: Cancer Risk Factor Supplement, Epidemiology Study (ICPSR 9341)
National Health Interview Survey, 1988: AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes Supplement (ICPSR 9411)
National Health Interview Survey, 1988: Child Health Supplement (ICPSR 9375)
National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of College Graduates, 1967–1985 (ICPSR 9390)
Politics II: Political Structures and Regime Change, 1800–1986 (ICPSR 9263)
SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1984 Election (ICPSR 8430)
SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1988 Election (ICPSR 9249)
Voter Research and Surveys General Election Exit Polls, 1992 (ICPSR 6102)
WABC-TV New York State Primary Poll, March 1992 (ICPSR 9943)
WABC-TV/Newday New York State Poll #2, June 1992 (ICPSR 9937)
WCBS-TV News/New York Times New York City and Suburban Poll, November 1991 (ICPSR 9861)
Washington Post District of Columbia Stadium Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6017)
Washington Post Republican Convention Poll, August 1992 (ICPSR 6016)
Washington Post Weekend Leisure Poll, June 1992 (ICPSR 9938)
World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950–1988 (ICPSR 9300)
Data on diskette are provided on high density, MS-DOS format 3-1/2\" diskettes. Most files on these diskettes are compressed using PKWARE self-extracting software, which allows users to easily and quickly decompress and transfer the files to their equipment.

ORs can order diskettes by using the ORDER option in CDNet and requesting the dataset number(s) for the appropriate diskette(s). Please note that to expedite diskette orders, orders for data on diskette should be submitted separately and not be part of any other data order.

The following data collections are available from ICPSR on diskette.


**American National Election Study, 1992: Pre- and Post-Election Survey [CPS Early Release]** (ICPSR 6067). Logical record length data and OSIRIS Type 5 dictionary [Diskette D00063]


**Anticipating Community Drug Problems in Washington, DC, and Portland, Oregon, 1984-1990** (ICPSR 9924). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00108]

**Bibliographic Citations for All Data Collections Released by ICPSR, 1962-September 30, 1993** [Version 4, October 1993] (ICPSR 4001). ASCII text in three parts, and self-extracting file containing all citations [Diskette D00100]

**Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1989** (ICPSR 9507). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00018]

**Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1990** (ICPSR 9819). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00048]


**Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample [Geographic Equivalency File]** (ICPSR 9951). Documentation [Diskette D00039]

**Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample** (ICPSR 6150). Documentation, database dictionary, Geographic Equivalency Files, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskettes D00109-D00110]

**Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample** [2nd ICPSR Release] (ICPSR 9952). Documentation, database dictionary, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00087]

**Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample [Geographic Equivalency File]** (ICPSR 9952). Documentation [Diskette D00058]

**Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, 1990** (ICPSR 9908). Card image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00099]

**Charlotte (North Carolina) Spouse Assault Replication Project, 1987-1989** (ICPSR 6114). Logical record length data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00081]

**Child Abuse, Neglect, and Violent Criminal Behavior in a Midwest Metropolitan Area of the United States, 1967-1988** (ICPSR 9480). Card image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00047]


**Criminal Careers of Juveniles in New York City, 1977-1983** (ICPSR 9986). Logical record length data, documentation [Diskette D00111]

**Criminal Victimization Among Women in Cleveland, Ohio: Impact on Health Status and Medical Service Usage, 1986** (ICPSR 9920). Logical record length data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00082]

**Criminal Violence and Incarceration in California, 1962-1988** (ICPSR 9922). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00067]


**Domestic Violence Experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986-1987** (ICPSR 9481). Card image data, documentation [Diskette D00043]


Employment and Expenditure for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1990 (ICPSR 6006). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00122]


Gender of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions in the United States, 1926–1987 (ICPSR 9517). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00019]


Improving the Investigation of Homicide and the Apprehension Rate of Murderers in Washington State, 1981–1986 (ICPSR 6134). Logical record length data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00121]

International Social Survey Program: Social Inequality, 1987 (ICPSR 9383). Logical record length data, SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00006]


Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS), 1990 (ICPSR 9749). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00052]


Modern Policing and the Control of Illegal Drugs: Testing New Strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9962). Logical record length data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00019]


National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9449). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskettes D00029–D00024]

National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990: [United States] (ICPSR 6038). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskettes D00075–D00078]


Relationship of Mental Disorder to Violent Behavior in the United States, 1983–1984 (ICPSR 9973). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00084]

SETUPS: Voting Behavior: The 1992 Election (ICPSR 6125). Logical record length data, SPSS export file, frequencies, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00086]

Shock Incarceration in Louisiana, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9926). Logical record length data, card image data, user guide, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00089]


Summer Program in Quantitative Methods: Bibliography (ICPSR 4002). Machine-readable ASCII text version of the most recent printed volume [Diskette D00061]

Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [Diskette D00060]


### Available on CD-ROM

Data on CD-ROM are supplied in uncompressed, ASCII form written to ISO 9660 standards. The following CD-ROMs are available from ICPSR.

**Crime and Justice Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics** (24 collections). Logical record length data, card image data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [CD00003]. Specific collections include:

- Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7852)
- Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1984 (ICPSR 8444)
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System: Longitudinal File, 1971–1979 (ICPSR 7636)
- National Jail Census, 1978 (ICPSR 7737)
- National Jail Census, 1983 (ICPSR 8203)
- National Jail Census, 1988 (ICPSR 9256)
- National Judicial Reporting Program, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 9073)
- National Judicial Reporting Program, 1988: [United States] (ICPSR 9449)
- National Pretrial Reporting Program, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9508)
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1983 (ICPSR 8274)
- Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1989 (ICPSR 9419)
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities and Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, 1974 (ICPSR 7811)
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1979 (ICPSR 7856)
- Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1986: [United States] (ICPSR 8711)
- Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978 (ICPSR 7751)
- Survey of Youths in Custody, 1987: [United States] (ICPSR 8992)

**Crime Victimization Data, 1973–1991** (ICPSR 6261) (4 collections). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [CD00007]. Specific collections include:


### Status of 1990 Census Data Available From ICPSR

The table below lists ICPSR's 1990 Census data holdings at press time and indicates which file series are complete. Because data are being released continuously, users should routinely check CDNet and the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486) to determine what is currently available.

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<th>File Series</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File</td>
<td>1 file for all U.S. counties</td>
<td>Machine-Readable Codebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File)</td>
<td>50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state)</td>
<td>SAS and SPSS Control Cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample</td>
<td>All states (1 data file per state)</td>
<td>Data Dictionary&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;SAS and SPSS Control Cards&lt;br&gt;Geographic Equivalency File&lt;br&gt;PUMAs Crossing State Lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample</td>
<td>All states (1 data file per state)</td>
<td>Data Dictionary&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;SAS and SPSS Control Cards&lt;br&gt;Geographic Equivalency File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample</td>
<td>1 file for entire U.S.</td>
<td>Data Dictionary&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;SAS and SPSS Control Cards&lt;br&gt;Geographic Equivalency File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 1, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States</td>
<td>1 file for entire U.S.</td>
<td>Hardcopy Codebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 2, Ancestry of the Population of the United States</td>
<td>1 file for entire U.S.</td>
<td>Hardcopy Codebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 1B</td>
<td>Most states (2 data files per state)</td>
<td>Data Dictionary&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;SAS and SPSS Control Cards&lt;br&gt;User Notes 2–11, Technical Notes 1–28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Series</td>
<td>ICPSR Holdings</td>
<td>Documentation Products</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 2A</td>
<td>Numerous states (1 data file per state)</td>
<td>Data Dictionary&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;SAS and SPSS Control Cards&lt;br&gt;User Notes 3–5, Technical Notes 2–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3A</td>
<td>Numerous states (1 data file per state)</td>
<td>Data Dictionary&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;SAS and SPSS Control Cards&lt;br&gt;User Notes 3–5, Technical Notes 2–12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4A</td>
<td>Some states (currently 8 data files per state)</td>
<td>SAS and SPSS Control Cards&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;User Notes 2–17, Technical Notes 1–14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ICPSR Summer Program Schedule, 1994

First Session
(June 27–July 22)

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 (Linear Models)
Multivariate Statistical Methods
Scaling and Dimensional Analysis
Latino Research Issues
Maximum Likelihood Estimation

One-Week Workshops
Criminal Justice Methodology and Analysis:
  Police Data (June 6–10)
  Hierarchical Linear Models (June 13–17)
  Logit and Log-Linear Models (June 20–24)
  Health and Retirement Survey (June 27–July 1)
  Item Response/Measurement Theory (July 4–8)
  Network Analysis (July 11–15)
  “LISREL” Models: Introduction (July 25–29)
  “LISREL” Models: Intermediate (August 1–5)
  Management of Machine-Readable Social Science
    Information (August 8–12)

Second Session
(July 25–August 19)

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 (Causal) Models
Regression Analysis (Linear Models)
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

*Advanced Topics
Resampling Techniques: Jackknife and Bootstrap
Graphical Presentation and Analysis of Data
Missing Data Analysis
Geographic Information Systems
Data Visualization
Nonparametric Regression
Bayesian Modeling

For a copy of the 1994 ICPSR Summer Program brochure and application, contact:
ICPSR Summer Program, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, Phone: (313) 764-8392.
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, members can pre-pay for additional codebooks with checks.

Larry L. Bumpass and James A. Sweet

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS, 1987-1988 (ICPSR 6041)

SUMMARY: This collection provides data on the family experience in the United States. At a time when the range of family structures is becoming more and more diverse, this study permits a close examination of the resulting family compositions and household operations. One adult, the primary respondent, was chosen from each of 13,017 households in the study. In addition to the main interview conducted with the primary respondent, a shorter, self-administered questionnaire was given to the spouse or cohabitating partner. Data were gathered on the composition of families and on the relationship of household members to each other, including marriage, separation, and divorce histories, adoption, child custody arrangements, and stepfamily relations. Respondents were also asked about the quality of their relationships with their parents, children, and in-laws. Information on economic well-being is also provided, including earnings from wages, self-employment income, interest, dividends, investments, pensions, Social Security, public assistance, and child support/Alimony. Demographic variables include sex, age, and marital status.

UNIVERSE: Noninstitutionalized population aged 19 and over or married in the contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: National, stratified, multistage area probability sample based on 1985 population projections for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and nonmetropolitan counties. Minorities (Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and Chicanos), single parents, persons with stepchildren, cohabiting persons, and persons who were recently married were double-sampled.

NOTE: Two percent of the interviews were conducted in Spanish.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PI/ FREQ.PI/ UNDOCCHK.PI/ MDATA

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


RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: $8

Peter M. Blau, Otis Dudley Duncan, David L. Featherman, and Robert M. Hauser

OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES IN A GENERATION, 1962 AND 1973 (ICPSR 6162)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to study the effect of men's backgrounds on their careers. The 1962 and 1973 surveys (Parts 1 and 2) were intended to supplement the March Current Population Sur-
veys conducted by the Census Bureau. The Replicate Data file (Part 3) is a recorded subset of the common variables from the 1962 and 1973 data files. This file was designed to facilitate carrying out comparative analyses of the 1962 and 1973 data. Variables include respondent's age, employment history, military service (1973 only), marital history, ethnicity, income, education, and (in 1962 only) number of children. Also included is information about educational attainment and occupation of the head of the household in which the respondent lived at age 16, intact family, mother's educational attainment (1973 only), number of siblings, and educational attainment of the respondent's oldest and (in 1973 only) youngest brother. Similar data on education, current occupation, and income are available for wives of respondents, but social background data for wives are limited to father's occupation, father's education, number of siblings, and mother's education (1973 only).

UNIVERSE: For 1962, the universe consists of males aged 20 to 64 in the civilian noninstitutional population and 90,000 armed forces personnel in the United States. For the 1973 data, the universe consists of males aged 20 to 65 in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sample.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATN FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: 1962 Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20,700
Variables: 109
Record Length: 240
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: 1973 Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 37,964
Variables: approx. 557
Record Length: 3,954
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Replicate Data, 1962 and 1973
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 62,651
Variables: approx. 136
Record Length: 300
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: $36 (1962 data, 3 volumes), $43 (1973 data, 3 volumes)

Melvin L. Kohn and Carmi Schooler

SURVEY OF MEN EMPLOYED IN CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1964 (ICPSR 9242)

SUMMARY: This data collection investigates the relationship between men's work and personality, and provides information regarding work, parenting practices, orientation toward work and society in general, and values. Work-related variables describe the place and conditions of employment, including the degree of supervision, placement within the workplace hierarchy, and the complexity of work with people, data, and things. Respondents also were questioned regarding job satisfaction, expectations for the future, job security, union membership and activities, and preferred occupation. Additionally, respondents provided self-evaluations of job and career performance, the importance and prestige of their jobs, and a complete work history for all jobs held for six months or more. Respondents who were parents at the time of the interview were queried regarding parenting practices and parental values, including methods of child discipline and reinforcement employed, and the level of educational achievement and future occupation preferred for their children. In addition, respondents were asked to select the most and least desirable qualities for their children from a prepared list of attributes. Respondents also were questioned regarding social orientation and self-concept. To measure social orientation, respondents were asked to state the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with statements indicating authoritarian or nonauthoritarian tendencies, different criteria of morality and amorality, trustfulness and distrustfulness, and statements indicating receptivity or resistance to change. Self-concept was examined by questions concerning self-confidence and diffidence, self-depreciation and self-endorsement, anxiety, fatalistic and accountable attributions of responsibility, and the conformity or independence of their ideas. Respondents also were asked to select the values most and least desired for themselves. Background information collected for respondents and their families includes household composition, metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area of residence, marital status and duration of marriage, education,
whether the respondent lived with his parents, ethnicity, religion, country of birth and year of immigration, wife's age and employment status, grandparents' occupations, and parents' country of birth, occupation, education, and age when the respondent was born. Also recorded were the number of brothers and sisters the respondent grew up with, the occupation of each sibling, whether the respondent lived with his parents and what his parents' occupations were when he was 16, the age and education level of each child living in the respondent's household, and the respondent's social class self-placement.

UNIVERSE: Adult men, 16 years of age or older, employed at least 25 hours a week in civilian occupations in the continental United States.

SAMPLING: Area probability sample. A complete sampling description can be found in Sudman and Feldman (1965), which is available from the National Opinion Research Center.

NOTE: The documentation for this study includes copies of original materials provided by the principal investigators. In some places the text is illegible or missing, and some variables are not fully documented. ICPSR cannot undertake more extensive processing of the data and documentation at this time but believes that this study is sufficiently important to the social science community to release it. ICPSR may seek funding to produce more complete documentation if user demand warrants it. External funding might also be used to acquire and process more recent data from this collection.

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 servicing policies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,101
Variables: 1,530
Record Length: 3,102
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Robert M. Hauser

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEYS: UNIFORM OCTOBER FILES, 1968-1990 (ICPSR 6126)

SUMMARY: This data collection consists of a "uniform" set of Current Population Surveys (CPS) October files. The October files contain the core questions included in every CPS as well as a supplemental series of questions on school enrollment. This extract makes data on school retention and enrollment accessible across all publicly available years. Records contain information for each individual between the ages of 3 and 34 years and for the head of household and the spouse of the head of household.

UNIVERSE: Civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living in housing units and members of the armed forces living in civilian housing units on a military base or in a household not on a military base. The extract includes all individuals in such households aged 3-34 years.

SAMPLING: Probability sample.

NOTE: Machine-readable appendices include an SPSSX dictionary, variable names, and variable labels.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 23 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionary

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/CONCHK.P/UNDOCCHK.P

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length


Record Length: 79 to 163 per part

Documentation: machine-readable only

J. David Singer and Melvin Small

CORRELATES OF WAR PROJECT: INTERNATIONAL AND CIVIL WAR DATA, 1816-1992 (ICPSR 9905)

SUMMARY: This data collection describes international and civil wars for the years 1816-1992. Part 1, the International Wars file, describes the experience of each interstate member in each war. The unit of analysis is the participant in a particular
ties is noted. Part the boundaries of a major power or central
system member, whether there was outside intervention and, if so, whether the inter-
vening state was a major power. On what characterizes as interstate, colonial, or im-
perial, and major power status and/or central system membership of the warring par-
ties is noted. Part 2, the Civil Wars file, describes when and where fighting took place, whether the war was fought within the boundaries of a major power or central system member, whether there was outside intervention and, if so, whether the inter-
vening state was a major power, on what side they intervened, who won the war, number of battle deaths, total population, and total number of pre-war armed forces.

UNIVERSE: Wars from 1816–1992 in which at least one member of the interstate system took part.

NOTE: Part 5, an SPSS Export File, contains three alphanumeric variables (WARNAME, ABBREV, and NATNAME), not included in the raw data version of this collection. This data collection replaces Wages of War, 1816–1980: Augmented With Disputes and Civil War Data (ICPSR 9955).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.P/UNDOCCHK.P/FREQ.P

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS Export Files

Part 1: International
  Wars Raw Data
  File Structure: rectangular
  Cases: 426
  Variables: 40
  Record Length: 79
  Records Per Case: 3
  Part 3: Codebook for All Parts
  Record Length: 76

Part 2: Civil Wars
  Raw Data
  File Structure: rectangular
  Cases: 204
  Variables: 36
  Record Length: 75
  Records Per Case: 3

Part 4–5: SPSS Export
  Files for Parts 1–2
  Record Length: 80

Parts 6–7: SAS Data Definition Statements for Parts 1–2
  Record Length: 72

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jack S. Levy

GREAT POWER WARS, 1495–1815
(ICPSR 9955)

SUMMARY: This study identifies "great power" wars, i.e., major-minor wars, or those involving at least one great power on each side. In order to exclude pro-
tracted conflicts with low levels of fighting, an annual average of 1,000 battle deaths was required for inclusion in this collection. Great powers are defined as countries or states that play a major role in international politics with respect to security-related issues. Such powers must have a high level of military capability relative to other states and be able to project military power beyond their borders with the option of using force, or the threat of force, to help shape their external environment. They play a large role in international orga-
izations and politics and are perceived as great powers by other members of the international community. Variables in this collection include the duration of each war, its severity in terms of the number of battle-connected deaths, the extent of the war (defined as the number of great powers participating in the fighting), magnitude of the war (combining extent and duration indicators), and the concentration of war (the ratio of severity to magnitude).

UNIVERSE: All wars from 1495 to 1815 in which the sum of fatalities for all partic-
pants was at least 1,000.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA

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

Part 1: Main Data File
  File Structure: rectangular
  Cases: 160
  Variables: 20
  Record Length: 80
  Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data
  Definition Statements

RELATED PUBLICATION:
  Levy, Jack S., "Analytical Problems in the Identification of Wars," International Inter-

Documentation: machine-readable only

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

NATIONAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY, 1990: DRUG MENTIONS (ICPSR 6298)

SUMMARY: This data collection is part of a series of surveys that offers information on patients' visits to a national sample of office-based physicians. The National Am-
bulatory Medical Care Surveys collected information on all drugs/medications ordered, administered, or provided during the visits. The data items include the medication code, generic name and code, brand name, status, prescription status, current compliance status, type of health care provider, patient demographics, and other items such as age, sex, race, and ethnicity.

UNIVERSE: Office visits to nonfederally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association (AMA) or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) as "office-based, patient care" (excluding specialties of anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology), from 112 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified multistage probability design. In the first stage, the PSUs were selected by a modified probability proportional-to-size procedure using separate sampling frames for SMSAs and for nonmetropolitan counties. The second stage consisted of a probability sample of practicing physicians selected from the master files maintained by the AMA and AOA. Within each PSU, all eligible physi-
cians were stratified by 15 specialty groups. The final stage was the selection of patient visits within the annual practices of sample physicians. This involved two steps. First, the total physician sample was divided into 52, with each physician randomly assigned to one of the 52 weeks in the survey year. Second, a systematic ran-
don sample of visits was selected by the physician during the assigned week.

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 tape(s) for this collection, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has re-
duced direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data sub-
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 + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS/FREQ.PI/CONCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 43,792
Variables: approx. 87
Record Length: 238
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

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

MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH, 1989 (ICPSR 6257)

SUMMARY: This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1989. Data are provided concerning underlying causes of death, multiple conditions that caused the death, place of death and residence of the deceased (e.g., region, division, state, county), whether an autopsy was performed, and the month and day of the week of the death. In addition, data are supplied on the sex, race, age, marital status, education, usual occupation, and origin or descent of the deceased. The multiple cause of death fields were coded from the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Cause-of-Death, Ninth Revision (ICD-9), Volumes 1 and 2.

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. A new policy on the release of vital statistics unit record data files has been implemented for the 1989 vital event files to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of the identities of individuals and institutions. As a result, this file does not contain the actual day of death or date of birth of the decedent. The geographic detail is also restricted.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tape(s) for this collection, 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 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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,153,859
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $14

United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Institute of Mental Health

EPIDEMIOLOGIC CATCHMENT AREA STUDY, 1980-1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6153)

SUMMARY: The Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) program of research was initiated in response to the 1977 report of the President's Commission on Mental Health. The purpose was to collect data on the prevalence and incidence of mental disorders and on the use of and need for services by the mentally ill. Independent research teams at five universities (Yale University, Johns Hopkins University, Washington University, Duke University, and University of California at Los Angeles), in collaboration with the National Institute for Mental Health, conducted the studies with a core of common questions and sample characteristics. The sites were areas that had previously been designated as Community Mental Health Center catchment areas: New Haven, Connecticut; Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Durham, North Carolina; and Los Angeles, California. Each site sampled over 3,000 community residents and 500 residents of institutions, yielding 20,861 respondents overall. The longitudinal ECA design incorporated two waves of personal interviews administered one year apart and a brief telephone interview in between (for the household sample). The diagnostic interview used in the ECA was the NIMH Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS), Version III (with the exception of the Yale Wave I survey, which used Version II). Diagnoses were categorized according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III), 3rd Edition. Diagnoses derived from the DIS include manic episode, dysthymia, bipolar disorder, single episode major depression, recurrent major depression, atypical bipolar disorder, alcohol abuse or dependence, drug abuse or dependence, schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, manic-depressive disorder, phobia, somatization, panic, antisocial personality, and anorexia nervosa. The DIS uses the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), which measures cognitive functioning, as an indirect measure of the DSM-III Organic Mental Disorders. In the ECA survey, this diagnosis is called cognitive impairment.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and older residing in New Haven, Connecticut;
Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Durham, North Carolina; and Los Angeles, California.

SAMPLING: Multistage probability sampling. New Haven, Durham, and Baltimore oversampled elderly respondents. St. Louis oversampled Blacks, and Los Angeles sampled Hispanics within their minimum required sample size.

NOTE: This dataset represents the complete Epidemiologic Catchment Area study. As such, it supersedes the Wave 1 household sample data that were released in *Epidemiologic Catchment Area (ECA) Survey of Mental Disorders, Wave 1 (Household), 1980–1985: [United States] (ICPSR 8993).* The SAS transport file supplied by the principal investigator was produced using the copy procedure in SAS Version 5.18. The Raw Data File, Part 1, was produced by ICPSR from the SAS transport file supplied by the principal investigator. During production of the Raw Data File, rounding errors were introduced in the following variables: SW3, SW1, SW2, D1092, D2092, H2INCPCT, NAM, N2AM, P2INCPCT, S2DSESH, S2DESCP, S2ESHP, S2ESP, GRDDEPC, G2RDEPC, HINCPCT, H2INCPCT, PINCPCT, NAM, SESH, SDESCP, SESP, SDESCP. These rounding errors are never more than .00000001.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 2,581
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data
Cases: 20,861
Record Length: 80

Part 3: SAS Transport File
Cases: 1,364
Record Length: 80

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Eaton, W.W., and L. Kessler (eds). *Epidemiology Field Methods in Psychiatry:


Catherine G. McLaughlin

SMALL BUSINESS BENEFITS STUDY (SBBS), 1990: [DENVER, FLINT, TAMPA, AND TUCSON] (ICPSR 6002)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted as part of an evaluation of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Health Care for the Uninsured Program (HCUP), a program whose primary focus was the development and marketing of affordable health insurance products for small businesses. The survey investigated the number and types of small businesses that offered and did not offer insurance, the number and types of employees of small businesses who received and did not receive insurance, and whether the employers and employees participating in HCUP were different from those with other types of insurance or from those with no insurance. In addition, the survey was designed to test several hypotheses: whether employers facing an inelastic demand for their product would be more likely to offer health insurance to their employees, whether employers facing a tight labor market would be more likely to offer health insurance to their employees, and whether higher wages substitute for health insurance for certain groups of employees in Tucson, Arizona; Tampa, Florida; Flint, Michigan; and Denver, Colorado.

UNIVERSE: Small businesses with 2 to 25 employees in Tucson, Arizona; Tampa, Florida; Flint, Michigan; and Denver, Colorado.

SAMPLING: Probability sample of firms stratified by industry and number of employees. Firms participating in HCUP and a control group of nonparticipants were selected from separate sampling frames. A knowledgeable person was interviewed in each firm.

NOTE: The codebook is machine-readable except for Appendices A and B, which are hard copy only.

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 servicing policies.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/CONCHK.PR/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PR/FREQ.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,364
Variables: 294
Record Length: 647
Records Per Case: 1

Documentary: $37
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS: A STUDY OF INTERVENTION PRACTICES FOR YOUTH IN SEVEN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987–1991 (ICPSR 6039)

SUMMARY: This data collection focuses on status offenders, those juveniles who commit acts (such as running away, habitual truancy, and possession of alcohol) that are forbidden to minors but not to adults. The purpose of this study was to connect legislative intent, service delivery systems, and youth responses in order to provide guidelines for future status offender legislation and practice. In the selection of sampling sites, three categories of intervention philosophy were represented: (1) deterrence, which recommends sanctions and control through the juvenile justice system; (2) treatment, which recommends emotional adjustment strategies through the community mental health system; and (3) normalization, which recommends little or no professional response. Respondents from youth service agencies in seven cities in the United States were asked about service delivery system characteristics (such as types of referral sources, how often they were used, and length of client service period), organizational characteristics (such as public versus private auspices, sources of funding, and educational level of staff), and youth characteristics (such as family situation, school status, and educational attainment of principal adults in the home). Demographic variables for status offenders included gender, race, age, and type of residence. Interviews with youths were also conducted and included a self-concept scale, by which youths could categorize themselves as delinquent, disturbed, and/or conforming. The units of analysis for this study are the individual and the youth service agency.

UNIVERSE: Status offenders aged 12 to 17 in the United States.

SAMPLING: An analysis of the status offender legislation in all 50 states and the District of Columbia yielded seven states as the purest possible deterrence states, treatment states, and normalization states. A census of youth service agencies was then conducted in large cities of the seven states: Anchorage, Alaska; Wilmington, Delaware; Boise, Idaho; Portland, Maine; Baltimore, Maryland; Flint, Michigan; and Manchester, New Hampshire. That census yielded 1,527 agencies, and exclusion criteria combined with nonresponses reduced the final number to 571 appropriate agencies, of which 245 reported providing services during 1987 to at least some youths engaged in status conduct. Youth interviews were limited to the cities of Boise, Manchester, and Portland.

NOTE: For reasons of confidentiality, certain identifying variables (such as birthday, intake date, and agency identifier number) have been masked.

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

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

Malcolm Klein and Cheryl Maxson

EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE POLICE RESPONSES TO SPOUSE ASSAULT IN COLORADO SPRINGS: AN ENHANCED REPLICATION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS EXPERIMENT, 1987–1989 (ICPSR 9982)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to replicate an experiment in Minneapolis (Minneapolis Intervention Project, 1986–1987 [ICPSR 9808]) testing alternative police response to cases of spouse assault, using a larger number of subjects and a more complex research design. The study focused on how police response affected subsequent incidents of spouse assault. Police responses studied included arrest, issuing emergency protection orders, referring the suspect to counseling, separating the suspect and the victim, and restoring order only (no specific action). Data were obtained through initial incident reports, counseling information, and personal interviews. Follow-up interviews were conducted at three- and six-month periods, and recidivists were identified through police and court record checks. Variables from initial incident reports include number of charges: date, location, and disposition of charges; weapon(s) used; victim injuries; medical attention received; behavior towards police; victim and suspect comments; and demographic information such as race, sex, relationship to victim/offender, age, and past victim/offender history. Data collected from counseling forms provide information on demographic characteristics of the suspect, type of counseling, topics covered in counseling, suspect's level of
participation, and therapist's comments. Court records investigate victim and suspect criminal histories, including descriptions of charges and their disposition, conditions of pretrial release, and the victim's contact with pretrial services. Other variables included in follow-up checks focus on criminal and offense history of the suspect. The data collection includes separate data files for the original, second, and final versions of some of the forms that were used.

UNIVERSE: All domestic violence calls made to the Colorado Springs Police Department between March 1987 and April 1989.

SAMPLING: A random sampling method was used in the assignment of all five of the officer response alternatives. Officers had final authority over assignment, and could assign another treatment at their own discretion.

NOTE: All variables over two columns wide may contain values of "-22", "-66", "-77", "-99", or "X". These values may or may not be documented in the codebook. All alphanumeric variables over seven columns wide with these same values are not listed in the "MISSING VALUE RECODE" nor in the "MISSING VALUES" files.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 24 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA/UNDOCHX:ICPSR/RECODE

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


RELATED PUBLICATION:

Documentation: machine-readable only

Michael E. Buerger

REEXAMINING THE MINNEAPOLIS REPEAT COMPLAINT ADDRESS POLICING (RECAP) EXPERIMENT, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 6172)

SUMMARY: This study reexamines Repeat Complaint Address Policing: Two Field Experiments in Minneapolis, 1985-1987 (ICPSR 9788). The original Repeat Complaint Address Policing (RECAP) experiment was a field study of the strategy of problem-oriented policing, which used control and treatment groups consisting of specific addresses in the city of Minneapolis. The impact of problem-oriented policing was measured by comparing the number of 911 calls received for each address during a baseline period to the number received during a period when experimental treatments were in effect. Several features of the original data distort the one-to-one correspondence between a 911 call and an event, such as the occurrence of multiple versions of the same call in the databases.

The current study identifies and attempts to correct these occurrences by applying multiple levels of data cleaning procedures to the original data to establish a better one-to-one call-to-event correspondence.

UNIVERSE: The sample was drawn from a universe consisting of the 2,000 most frequently referenced addresses in calls to the Minneapolis Emergency Communications Center (911) during 1986-1987.

SAMPLING: The original RECAP study used random selection of addresses. The current study modifies the random selection by the application of data cleaning procedures.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA/UNDOCHX:ICPSR

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

Part 1: "A" Level, Commercial Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 2: "A" Level, Commercial Addresses, Experimental Year
Part 3: "A" Level, Residential Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 4: "A" Level, Residential Addresses, Experimental Year
Part 5: "B" Level, Commercial Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 6: "B" Level, Commercial Addresses, Experimental Year
Part 7: "B" Level, Residential Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 8: "B" Level, Residential Addresses, Experimental Year
Part 9: "C" Level, Commercial Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 10: "C" Level, Commercial Addresses, Experimental Year
Part 11: "C" Level, Residential Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 12: "C" Level, Residential Addresses, Experimental Year
Part 13: "D" Level, Commercial Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 14: "D" Level, Commercial Addresses, Experimental Year
Part 15: "D" Level, Residential Addresses, Baseline Year
Part 16: "D" Level, Residential Addresses, Experimental Year

File Structure: rectangular Cases: 16,225 to 20,505 per part Variables: 12 Record Length: 49 Records Per Case: 1
Part 17: User Guide and Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 18: SPSS Data Definition Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 19: SAS Data Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATION:

Documentation: machine-readable only

Wesley G. Skogan

EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE POLICING PROGRAMS ON SOCIAL DISORDER IN SEVEN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1983-1990 (ICPSR 6215)

SUMMARY: This study was designed to permit a "meta-evaluation" of the impact of alternative policing programs on social disorder. Examples of social disorder include bands of teenagers deserting school and congregating on street corners, solicitation by prostitutes and panhandlers, public drinking, vandalism, verbal harassment of women on the street, street violence, and open gambling and drug use. The data used in this study were taken from studies conducted between 1983 and 1990 in seven cities. For this collection, a common set of questions was identified and recorded into a consistent format across studies. The studies were conducted using similar sampling and interviewing procedures, and in almost every case used a quasi-experimental research design. For each target area studied, a different, matched area was designated as a comparison area where no new policing programs were begun. Surveys of residents were conducted in the target and comparison areas before the programs began (Wave I) and again after they had been in operation for a period ranging from ten months to two-and-a-half years (Wave II). The data contain information regarding police visibility and contact, encounters with police, victimization, fear and worry about crime, household protection and personal precautions, neighborhood conditions and problems, and demographic characteristics of respondents including race, marital status, employment status, education, sex, age, and income. The policing methods researched included community-oriented policing and traditional intensive enforcement programs.

UNIVERSE: Residents aged 19 years and older in the cities of Houston, Texas; Newark, New Jersey; Baltimore, Maryland; Madison, Wisconsin; Birmingham, Alabama; Oakland, California; and Denver, Colorado.

SAMPLING: The original studies used random sampling.

NOTE: Many of the variables in this dataset have a high proportion of missing data. This is primarily because not all questions were asked in each of the original studies. The original studies on which this data collection is based include Reducing Fear of Crime: Program Evaluation Surveys in Newark and Houston, 1983-1984 (ICPSR 8496), Community Policing in Baltimore, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9401), Modern Policing and the Control of Illegal Drugs: Testing New Strategies in Oakland, California, and Birmingham, Alabama, 1987-1989 (ICPSR 9962), and two other studies expected to be acquired by ICPSR: "Quality Policing in Madison: An Evaluation of Its Implementation and Impact," conducted by Mary Ann Wycoff and Wesley G. Skogan, and "Drug Enforcement in Public Housing: Signs of Success in Denver," conducted by Sampson Annan and Wesley G. Skogan.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

John R. Hepburn, C. Wayne Johnston, and Scott Rogers


SUMMARY: These data were collected to evaluate the Demand Reduction Program, a program initiated in Maricopa County, Arizona, in 1989 to combat drug abuse. A consortium of municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies developed the program, which stressed user accountability. The Demand Reduction Program had two objectives: (1) to create community-wide awareness of the severity of the drug problem and to alert drug users to the increased risk of legal sanctions, and (2) to adopt a zero-tolerance position of user accountability through an emphasis on increased and coordinated law enforcement activities directed against individual offenders and special treatment programs in lieu of prosecution. Part 1 of the collection, Demand Reduction Program Data, provides information on prosecutor's disposition, arrest date, submitted charges, filed charges, prior charges, disposition of charges, drugs offender used in last three months, information on prior drug treatment, type of attorney, and arrestee's age at arrest, sex, marital status, income, and living arrangement. Part 2 is a Citizen Survey conducted in January 1999, ten months after the implementation of the Demand Reduction Program. Adult residents of Maricopa County were asked in telephone interviews about their attitudes toward drug use.
and tax support for drug treatment, education, and punishment; their knowledge of the Demand Reduction Program; and demographic information. Parts 3 and 4 supply data from surveys of Maricopa County police officers, conducted in March 1990 and April 1991, to measure attitudes regarding the Demand Reduction Program with respect to (1) police effort, (2) inter-agency cooperation, (3) the harm involved in drug use, and (4) support for diversion to treatment. The two police surveys contained identically-worded questions, with only a small number of different questions asked the second year. Variables include officer's rank, years at rank, years in department, shift worked, age, sex, ethnicity, education, marital status, if officer was the primary or secondary wage earner, officer's perception of and training for the Demand Reduction Program, and personal attitudes toward drug use. Part 5 provides arrest data from the Maricopa County Task Force, which arrested drug users through two methods: (1) sweeps of public and semi-public places, and (2) "reversals," where drug sellers were arrested and replaced by police officers posing as drug sellers, who then arrested the drug buyers. Data include arrest date, operation number, operation beginning and ending date, operation type, region where operation was conducted, charge resulting from arrest, Demand Reduction Program identification number, and arrestee's sex, race, and date of birth.

UNIVERSE: Parts 1 and 5: Adult drug users in Maricopa County, Arizona. Part 2: Adult residents of Maricopa County, Arizona. Parts 3–4: Police officers in participating law enforcement agencies of the Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program.

SAMPLING: Parts 1 and 5: Cases represent drug users arrested by Maricopa County police officers (Part 1) or Task Force officers (Part 5) between March 1989 and February 1991, whose cases were reviewed by the Maricopa County Attorney's Office by March 1, 1991. Part 2: The sample of adult residents in Maricopa County was provided through a random-digit telephone survey method. Parts 3–4: The sample of police officers was obtained by distributing questionnaires during the briefing period preceding all three shifts on each day of one Thursday-Friday-Saturday time period between March 1990 and April 1991.

NOTE: Recidivism was defined as any new charge submitted to the Maricopa County Attorney's Office after the offense which first brought the offender to the attention of the Demand Reduction Program. Variables on subsequent charges should be used for recidivism analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK/ICPSR/ RECODE

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

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1991 (ICPSR 6259)

SUMMARY: This file provides data on federal, state, and local governmental expenditures and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States. Information is supplied on police protection, judicial and legal services, and correctional institutions and agencies. Variables describing each of these criminal justice functions include number of and payroll for full-time, part-time, and full-time equivalent employees, current total and general expenditures, capital outlay, and intergovernmental expenditures.

UNIVERSE: Local governments identified in the 1982 Census of Governments, modified by the addition or deletion of governments going into or out of existence since 1982.

SAMPLING: Larger governments were selected with certainty. Smaller governments were selected using probability sampling based on a ratio of governmental expenditures or indebtedness to the total expenditures and indebtedness of all noncertainty governments in specified groups.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ CONCHK/ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK/ICPSR/ MDATA/ RECODE/ FREQ/ICPSR

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

Relating Publications:

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1991 (ICPSR 6259)

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EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ CONCHK/ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK/ICPSR/ MDATA/ RECODE/ FREQ/ICPSR

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

Relating Publications:

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ CONCHK/ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK/ICPSR/ MDATA/ RECODE/ FREQ/ICPSR

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

Relating Publications:

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1991 (ICPSR 6259)

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ CONCHK/ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK/ICPSR/ MDATA/ RECODE/ FREQ/ICPSR

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

Relating Publications:

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM [UNITED STATES]: EXTRACT FILE, 1991 (ICPSR 6259)

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ CONCHK/ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK/ICPSR/ MDATA/ RECODE/ FREQ/ICPSR

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

Relating Publications:

Documentation: machine-readable only
United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL PROSECUTORS SURVEY, 1992 (ICPSR 6273)

SUMMARY: This survey queried chief prosecuting attorneys of state prosecutorial districts (district attorneys, commonwealth attorneys, etc.) about the prosecution of felony cases within their jurisdictions during 1991 and 1992. Some items included in an earlier survey, National Prosecutors Survey, 1990 (ICPSR 9579), were repeated, covering topics such as new methods of prosecution, new kinds of evidence, use of criminal history data, general workload statistics, funding, plea negotiations, sentencing of intermediate sanctions, relationships with victims and other persons aiding prosecution, criminal defense of indigents, and the use of lower courts and grand juries. New areas of concern in 1992 included staffing, turnover, recruitment, new kinds of felonies, problem cases, scientific evidence, computerization, staff training, drug testing, and the personal risks associated with the role of prosecutor. Demographic data include sex, race, and ethnic composition of current staff members.

UNIVERSE: Prosecutorial districts, usually consisting entirely of one county (190), but occasionally two or more counties (100) in the United States.

SAMPLING: Stratified probability sample of approximately 300 counties selected for the National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990 (ICPSR 6038), equivalent to a nationally representative sample of chief prosecutors.

RESTRICTIONS: To preserve respondent confidentiality, certain identifying variables are restricted from general dissemination. The original, unmasked data are available from ICPSR. Requests for such data must be submitted in writing, including specific reasons for the request. All decisions regarding public release of data collections containing confidential data are made by the Criminal Justice Archive Advisory Committee.

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/MDATA/UNDOCCJK.ICPSR/RECODE

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

Part 1: Main Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Definition Statements
Cases: 271
Variables: 448
Record Length: 670
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL JUSTICE AGENCY LIST, 1992 (ICPSR 6228)

SUMMARY: The National Justice Agency List is a master name and address file created and maintained by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The file contains information for the following government justice agencies: law enforcement agencies, juvenile correctional facilities, local jails, state correctional facilities, and federal prisons. Variables include name of agency, address, state and region identification, telephone number, FIPS code, population, total workload, and number of professional and total employees.

UNIVERSE: Criminal justice agencies in the United States.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

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

Part 1: Main Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Definition Statements
Cases: 25,026
Variables: 80
Record Length: 360
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Realidad Social (CIRES)

CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON SOCIAL REALITY [SPAIN] SURVEYS

JANUARY 1993: SUPRANATIONAL IDENTIFICATION (ICPSR 6266)
FEBRUARY 1993: FAMILY AND THE USE OF TIME (ICPSR 6268)
MARCH 1993: ATTITUDES TOWARD IMMIGRANTS (ICPSR 6267)
OCTOBER 1993: DAILY LIFE (ICPSR 6301)
DECEMBER 1993: ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR REGARDING ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND DRUGS (ICPSR 6303)

SUMMARY: These data collections are parts of a continuing series of semi-monthly surveys of individuals in Spain. Each survey consists of three sections. The first section collects information on respondents’ attitudes regarding personal and national issues. This section includes questions on level of life satisfaction and frequency of relationships, as well as a rating of the importance of national issues. The second section varies according to the monthly topic, and the third section collects demographic data such as sex, age, religion, income, and place of residence.

Specific monthly topics include:

January 1993: Frequency of respondent's exposure to international news, feelings toward individual countries or blocks of countries, perception of level of economic development and democratic political institutions in different world regions, evaluation of present relations between Spain and Latin America, attitude toward the European Community, perceived benefits of Spanish membership in the European Community, and respondent's sense of pride in being Spanish and belonging to an autonomous community.

February 1993: Family structure and household composition, the allocation of time toward different activities during weekdays and weekends, time spent on domestic chores and transportation, the allocation of free time, and the level of satisfaction with family life.

March 1993: Attitudes toward persons from different social groups, perceived attitudes of relatives and friends toward different social groups, opinions of the immigra-
tion quota system established by the European Community, perceived reasons for migration, perceived influence of immigration on unemployment and crime, friendship and work relationships with persons of different social groups, evaluation of immigrants from developed countries, and evaluation of the economic development and modernization of Spain compared to that of the rest of Europe.

October 1993: Characteristics of housing and environment, family structure and nature of relationships outside the family, actual and ideal family models, degree of satisfaction with family life, degree of mobility and relationships in the workplace, purchasing habits, and leisure activities.

December 1993: Respondent's personal and family consumption habits regarding alcohol, tobacco, and drugs, including starting age, reasons for starting, frequency of use, and perceived effect on health; respondent knowledge of drugs and drug typology.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 18 and over living in Spain.

SAMPLING: Random sample, stratified by autonomous regions and municipalities according to their size.

NOTE: Values containing decimal points have actual periods in the data. The codebooks for these collections are partially in Spanish.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + SPSS data definition statements + machine-readable frequencies for each collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Card Image with SPSS data definition statements

Main Data Files: File Structure: rectangular Cases: 1,200 Variables: 173 to 250 Record Length: 80 Records Per Case: 5

Documentation: $4 per collection

Kenneth G. Manton

NATIONAL LONG-TERM CARE SURVEY, 1989 (ICPSR 9681)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Part 1, 1989 National Long-Term Care Survey Data, has been significantly revised and has been resupplied by the principal investigator along with revised documentation. In addition, five files of Medicare Part A and B administrative records data (Parts 2-6) were added, as well as a file of administrative and analytic information on deaths, longitudinal weighting, health, functioning, and special equipment variables for the 1982, 1984, and 1989 surveys (Part 8) and a codebook for this file (Part 7).

NOTE: Part 1 has a corresponding machine-readable codebook. Parts 2-6 are documented by a hardcopy codebook, and Part 8 is documented by a machine-readable codebook. Part 7. The questionnaires are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OECD dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/UNDOCCHK.PI/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length


Documentation: $5
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 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 + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

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


COLLECTION CHANGES: Data have been added on date of death for people who died in 1990–1991. In addition, the hard-copy codebook was converted to machine-readable form through OCR scanning.

NOTE: There are no cause-of-death data given for 1990–1991. 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 tape(s) for this collection, 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 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 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 + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

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

BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS AREA RESOURCE FILE, 1940–1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9075)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1988–1990 have been added to this collection, along with new variables and revised documentation for the 1940–1987 data.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

United States Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

DRUG USE FORECASTING IN 24 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1987–1992 (ICPSR 9477)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1992 (Parts 18 and 21) are available, along with machine-readable documentation (Part 24), data collection instruments, SAS and SPSS data definition statements (Parts 20 and 23), and SPSS Export Files (Parts 19 and 22).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 8 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM/ BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCDH.PR/ MDATA/ RECODE

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

United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1953–1992 Terms (ICPSR 9422)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This data collection has been resupplied, and data for the 1992 term have been added.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM

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

Harold J. Spaeth

United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1953–1992 Terms (ICPSR 9422)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This data collection has been resupplied, and data for the 1992 term have been added.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM

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

Part 1: Main Data File

Part 2: SAS Data

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 10,896

Variables: 233

Record Length: 625

Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Documentation: $14

Harold J. Spaeth

United States Supreme Court Judicial Database, 1953–1992 Terms (ICPSR 9422)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This data collection has been resupplied, and data for the 1992 term have been added.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ NONNUM

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

Part 1: Main Data File

Part 2: SAS Data

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 10,896

Variables: 233

Record Length: 625

Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Documentation: $14
United States Department of Justice.
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and
United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

**UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9028)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES**: Supplementary Homicide Reports data for 1980 (Part 3), 1981 (Part 7), and 1982 (Part 11) were re-supplied and updated. New codebooks and SAS data definition statements (Parts 137, 141, and 145) for these years have been added. In addition, Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest data for 1992 have been added as Part 75, with corresponding SAS data definition statements (Part 241).

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION**: 69 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

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**United States Department of Justice.**
**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and United States Department of Justice.**
**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

**JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS, 1984-1985 (ICPSR 8495)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES**: Part 2, Private Facilities Data, has been added to this collection, along with a corresponding machine-readable codebook and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION**: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

**DATA FORMAT**: OSIRIS and Card Image (Part 1), and Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

**DATA FORMAT**: OSIRIS and Card Image (Part 1), and Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

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Franklyn W. Dunford, David Huizinga, and Delbert S. Elliott

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIENCE IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA, 1986-1987 (ICPSR 9481)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES**: Machine-readable documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements have been prepared for this collection. Consistency checks have been performed on the data and undocumented variables have been resolved. In addition, the data are now in logical record length format.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION**: 6 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instruments

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**United States Department of Justice.**
**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

**NATIONAL JUDICIAL REPORTING PROGRAM, 1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6038)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES**: An errata sheet dated March 1994 has been added to this collection. It states that users of this collection need to be aware of several issues pertaining to the following variables: V38, V41, V47: As indicated in the codebook, these fields contain an implied decimal of 1. This is not indicated in the SAS or SPSS data definition statements. When reading the data with these or other statistical packages, users will need to add the appropriate specification. In SAS this consists
of putting "IMP 1" after the variable, on the INPUT statement. In SPSS, users will need to specify the number of implied decimal spaces in parentheses, "(1)", following the variable name, on the DATA LIST statement.

V57: This field has an implied decimal of 2, which is not specified in the data definition statements. For SAS, users should add "IMP 2" and in SPSS, "(2)".

V59: This field has an implied decimal of 4, which should be added to the data definition statements.

V61: The codebook incorrectly indicates that this field should have an implied decimal of 4. It actually should have an implied decimal of 3. This will also need to be indicated in the data definition statements.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/CONCHK.ICPSR/MDATA/FREQ.ICPSR/UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/RECODE

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

Part 3: Errata (March 1994)
Record Length: 76

Documentation: machine-readable only

M. Kent Jennings, Gregory B. Markus, and Richard G. Niemi

YOUTH-PARENT SOCIALIZATION PANEL STUDY, 1965–1982: THREE WAVES COMBINED (ICPSR 9553)

COLLECTION CHANGES: SAS and SPSS data definition statements have been prepared for this collection.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA

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

Part 4: SAS Data
Definition Statements for Youth Data
Record Length: 80

Part 5: SAS Data
Definition Statements for Parent Data
Record Length: 80

Documentation: machine-readable only

Data Collections From the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The following data collections, produced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), are updated monthly and contain data spanning the period 1948 to the present. These time series data are stored in packed zoned decimal format, and supplemental COBOL processing programs accompany the data files. Each time series can contain a variable number of logical records. The exact number of records in any time series in these collections is dependent upon the availability of annual, quarterly, and monthly data.

The term "country," as used in these data, does not in all cases refer to a territorial entity which is a state as understood by international law and practice. The term also covers some territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate and independent basis.

RESTRICTIONS: ICPSR obtained these data from the International Monetary Fund under the terms of a contract which states that the data are for the sole use of ICPSR and may not be sold or provided to third parties outside of the ICPSR membership. Individuals at institutions that are not members of ICPSR may obtain these data directly from the IMF.

International Monetary Fund

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS (ICPSR 8623)

SUMMARY: These time series data provide information on the balance of payments among countries and geographical areas of the world. Detailed tabulations included in this collection describe (1) transactions in goods, services, and income between an economy and the rest of the world, (2) changes of ownership and other changes in that country's monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), and claims and liabilities to the rest of the world, and (3) unrequited transfers and counterpart entries that are needed to balance, in the accounting sense, any entries for previous transactions and changes which are not mutually offsetting. Aggregated and detailed presentations show data for items such as invest-
ments, short- and long-term capital, reserves, and changes in reserves.

UNIVERSE: 135 countries and geographical areas.

NOTE: There are approximately 50,000 time series included in this collection. For intercountry comparison, all statements are expressed in terms of special drawing rights (SDRs). When not reported in SDRs, figures are obtained by conversion.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + computer program file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1948–Present
File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 30
Record Length: 88
Records Per Case: 1

File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 30
Cases: 40,026
Record Length: 88
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: COBOL Funpack Program
Record Length: 80

Documentation: $8 (Part 1), machine-readable only (Part 4)

International Monetary Fund

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS (ICPSR 7629)

SUMMARY: Detailed tabulations of international and domestic finance data are presented in this data collection. These time series data summarize each country's balance of payments, with collateral data on major financial components such as trade and reserves, and data on exchange rates, international liquidity, money and banking, international transactions, prices, production, government finance, and interest rates. A subset of these data, containing annual data from 1948 to 1978, is available as well.

UNIVERSE: 196 countries and geographical areas.

NOTE: The International Financial Statistics data are currently available from ICPSR from 1948 through July 1991. Approximately 23,000 time series are included in the collection. Exchange rates are expressed in United States dollars per national currency unit or vice versa, and two rates are given for the special drawing right value of the national currency unit.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + computer program file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1948–Present
File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 41
Record Length: 230
Records Per Case: 4

Part 2: COBOL Funpack Program
Record Length: 80

Documentation: $8 (Part 1), machine-readable only (Part 4)

International Monetary Fund

DIRECTION OF TRADE (ICPSR 7628)

SUMMARY: These time series data supply detailed information on imports and exports for various countries and geographical areas of the world. Countries are grouped into three main categories: (1) Industrial Countries, (2) Developing Countries, and (3) USSR, Eastern Europe, etc. Along with data from reporting countries, estimates are provided by partner countries for non-reporting countries or for those which are slow to report. A subset of these data, containing annual data from 1948 to 1978, is available as well.

UNIVERSE: Approximately 160 countries and geographical areas.

NOTE: Approximately 61,000 time series are included in this collection. All exports are valued "free on board" and all imports "cost, insurance, and freight." Data are expressed in millions of United States dollars.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + computer program file

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Original IMF File, 1948–Present
File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 30
Cases: 129,000
Record Length: 88
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: COBOL Funpack Program
Record Length: 80

Documentation: $8 (Part 1), machine-readable only (Part 4)
Erratum

The data dictionary for *Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 4A* (ICPSR 6117) should have been included in the study description in the *February Bulletin*. The part number for the data dictionary is 570.

Mailing Sent to ORs

The March 1994 mailing to Official Representatives (ORs) contained the following items:


Forthcoming...

As we go to press, we anticipate that the data collections listed below will be available in the coming weeks.

- Evaluation of Innovative Policing Programs on Social Disorder in Seven Cities in the United States, 1983–1990
- Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1992: Diary Survey
- Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1991: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files

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The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), located at the Institute for Social Research in Ann Arbor, is the world's largest repository of computer-readable social science data. For over 30 years, the Consortium has served the social science community by acquiring, processing, and distributing data collections on a broad range of topics. Researchers at the Consortium's 370 member institutions may obtain any of these data collections, generally at no charge; nonaffiliated researchers may also use the data, after paying an access fee. To find out more about ICPSR's holdings or about using a specific data collection, contact Member Services, ICPSR.
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