Data on Age-Related Structural Change: Challenges to ICPSR

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The data archived by ICPSR portend much of the social science analysis of the future. My plea for that future is for richer data on change (or stability) in social structures (families, work organizations, nation states, and the like).

I make this plea (as requested by ICPSR's Executive Director) from the perspective of my own long experience. For over a dozen years, as Associate Director of NIA for Behavioral and Social Research, I had worried over the almost reductionist attention paid to people's aging processes—but with little explicit regard for the surrounding structures. The research community seemed obstinate in its neglect of a rather obvious fact: that people grow up and grow old, not in isolation, but in ever-changing structures and institutions which influence their lives and are in turn influenced by them. To bring fresh energy to the issue, I have now (as Senior Social Scientist at NIA) turned to the new Program on Age and Structural Change (PASC), which pays direct attention to understanding how and why structures change (or remain stable) as successive cohorts of people move through them.

Moreover, it turns out that ICPSR too is in need of better data on the changing social structures in which people's lives are embedded. The archives, already strong in data on people—individuals or aggregates—not on multi-level social systems.

Thus an imperative for ICPSR, as well as for PASC, is to begin to redress the balance through greater attention to structures. A central problem in the modern world is “structural lag,” as social institutions fail to keep pace with the rapid changes in people's lives (see M.W. Riley, R.L. Kahn, and A. Foner [eds.], Age and Structural Lag, Wiley, 1994). Drastic structural changes are needed; and major research challenges for the 21st century are to anticipate, invent, and assess social alterations that could mitigate the 20th century's structural lag. But meeting these challenges will require more adequate data than those presently available.

Two special categories of information will illustrate the potential for meeting these challenges by exploring the meaning, the sources, and the mechanisms of structural arrangements and changes:

1. Quantitative Combined With Qualitative Data on Structures

My first plea is for archiving quantitative data on structures that are combined with the qualitative details essential for explanation. Continuing in an autobiographical mode, I'll contrast my own early experience with library archives from the 19th century with my vision of possible computerized archives for the 21st century.

Le Play monographs—19th century.
Back in 1931 (over 60 years ago), I found myself in the Harvard library searching through the monographs on workers' families prepared in the early 19th century by Frédéric Le Play and his followers. My assignment was to analyze these monographs—there were several hundred of them, written in the many languages and dialects of Europe. All the monographs, in full, were right there at my fingertips. Each consisted of an itemized budget of

If these two categories of data can be made available in the archives of the future, they can be used by investigators with wide-ranging objectives that transcend the specific aims of the original research. Both categories can provide deeper understanding of social phenomena and their implications for research, policy, and practice: they can stimulate testing of new hypotheses, formulation of new theories, and devising of new methods for coping with a world in flux.

1 Adapted from the Keynote Address to the 1993 Biennial Meeting of ICPSR Official Representatives, Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 16, 1993. This paper is one component of the Program on Age and Structural Change (PASC), directed by Matilda White Riley, Senior Social Scientist at the National Institute of Aging.
family expenditures (quantitative indicators of the family’s livelihood) combined with some 50 pages or more of detailed observations obtained by researchers living with each family for several months. These qualitative observations covered a prescribed set of topics to explain, not only the family’s economic status, but also the strength of family ties, which Le Play regarded as the solution to the societal problems of his time (not too different from proposed solutions today).

Of course, Le Play’s objectives in gathering the data were different from those of the Harvard project (an analysis of family budgets to test an Engelian hypothesis). But both projects used as the research unit, not individuals, but structures: families composed of individual members. The point should be clear. The raw data were all there for use by subsequent scholars in pursuing their own objectives. The quantitative data were there for testing varied hypotheses about similarities and differences among families; and the qualitative data were there for examining related conditions, developing new classifications, or exploring fresh explanations. This can be regarded as the “Le Play model.” It deserves emulation.

However, as such published compendia multiplied in the 19th and 20th centuries, they exceeded the capacities of libraries to house them, or of researchers to hunt through the many millions of pages. Archiving had to change!

Some quantitative measures—20th century. Before I propose a 21st century computerized version of the Le Play model, with its combination of quantitative and qualitative data, it is important to note the 20th century development of archives that emphasized quantitative data while largely discarding the qualitative details.

A monumental example is Pitirim Sorokin’s classic analysis of social and cultural changes in all of Western Europe over a period of some 2,500 years. (As Sorokin’s assistant, I calculated by hand—sic!—more square roots than I care to remember.) Way ahead of his time, Sorokin (in Social and Cultural Dynamics, American Book Company, 1937) devised ingenious means of reducing the manifold qualitative data into quantitative measures—measures of structural change across time, rather than (like Le Play) of structural variability across space. His measures describe historical trends in terms of his theories—but do not provide empirical explanations. The wondrous bulk of original qualitative materials is largely lost from the published record, no longer available for further analysis.

This early 20th century example is but one of the rapidly accumulating quantitative studies of structure, many of which have now been computerized. Already archived in ICPSR and elsewhere are records on varied aspects of schools, hospitals, prisons, nation states, and other structures. And there are many other sets of quantitative data on structural change which could potentially be included. For most quantitative datasets, however, the accompanying qualitative details are absent from the archives, often decaying in attics and storage basements—even though these details afford a treasure trove for subsequent researchers seeking fresh explanations and understandings.

A recent study by Theda Skocpol (Protecting Soldiers and Mothers, Harvard University Press, 1992) emphasizes the potential by quantifying the qualitative materials that are typically lost. Focusing on the speed with which legislation for widows’ pensions spread across the United States in the early 1900s, Skocpol uses the states (i.e., structures)—all 48 of them—as the research unit, and year of adoption of the legislation as the dependent variable. As the independent variables, she has cleverly devised quantitative indicants of some 18 different sources of change. Her analysis thereby uncovers a previously unrecognized source: early endorsements by women’s organizations. A suggestive finding! Skocpol’s use of these originally qualitative data redirects the course of explanation of this structural change. Her achievement merely hints at the excitement for further secondary analysis which could be aroused, if wide ranges of unquantified (sometimes unquantifiable) materials were made accessible through archiving.

Qualitative details—21st century. Now, looking ahead to the 21st century, my challenge to ICPSR is to consider a radical departure: To develop computerized data on structural changes that include, not only quantitative measures, but also the richly descriptive qualitative details. For secondary analysis, these qualitative data can have all the advantages of the Le Play model, and can add the enormous further advantages of modern computer techniques.

It is not difficult to envision what could be accomplished in an era when typed (even handwritten) texts can be automatically scanned and translated into computer-readable form. We now have the capability to store tremendous amounts of text in small space, and we can take advantage of programs that search for key words and phrases of relevance for new research objectives. These and other emerging technologies would permit us to analyze these important data in ways unimaginable to analysts of the morass of printed pages in those Le Play monographs.

Practically, of course, such a development involves new problems: Where to begin? How to select? How to format? How to assess and document? How to fund? But a few test soundings I have made suggest that the idea of computerized qualitative archives may not be entirely visionary. Starting
small, perhaps in a single domain, suitable contributions could gradually be elicited from researchers unable to find housing for the historical, cross-cultural, or ethnographic data they have already assembled. For example, Larry Bumpass says he would contribute to ICPSR the answers to open-ended questions from the National Survey of Families and Households, 1987–1988 (ICPSR 6041); Herbert Gans would consider turning over his detailed field notes for use by researchers wanting to examine recent changes in the community he studied 25 years ago (The Levittowners, 1967); Jill Quadagno refers to qualitative data she has organized from the National Archives; Theda Skocpol, Charles and Louise Tilly, John Meyer, and other researchers in this country and abroad would consider submitting their data. Anne Colby reports that the Murray Center (at Radcliffe) is ready to cooperate with ICPSR in cross-referencing qualitative data from their Study of Lives.

If available in full qualitative and quantitative detail, such data on structures would certainly stimulate researchers throughout the world to help solve the practical problems—and also to devise new theories of structural change and new methods of analysis. Predictably, new understandings would follow.

II. Data on Structures As Linked to Lives

Turning from an emphasis on qualitative data already in hand for archiving, my second plea is for archiving a special type of data that is now emerging in a few innovative studies: i.e., data on both changing structures and changing lives, as the two are interrelated. Here I can mention only a few such datasets—which, if made widely available, could lay new groundwork for research in the 21st century. The need for such data is compelling, because many of the changes in any particular structure arise internally from changes in the lives of people within it. Yet, the connections between structures and lives, often obscure, are (1) hard to conceptualize and (2) even harder to translate into the collection and management of data for archiving. There are potentials on both counts, and I can illustrate the second with studies I am commending to ICPSR.

A conceptual framework. As an aid to conceptualizing, Figure 1 directs attention to the underlying principle (from the sociology of age) that: Changing lives and changing social structures, though distinct, are interdependent. In a dialectical interplay, each of these "dynamisms" (or sets of processes) influences the other, as indicated by the two-directional arrows in the diagram.

The need for fuller understanding of changes in structures requires reference to changes in the people who, as they age from birth to death, move through these structures. As people are brought into the analysis, a moment’s reflection alerts us to the power of age. There are few truly universal processes, but among them are aging and the succession of cohorts. People are born, grow up, grow old, and die; and cohorts of people replace each other—in endless succession for as long as the society endures. And while people are aging from birth to death, they are not only being influenced by the environing social structures; in addition, they are also influencing these structures. In the continuing interplay, each dynamism creates pressures to transform the other.

In conceptualizing the nature of this interdependence, Figure 2 (familiar to many as the “aging and society paradigm”) locates these two dynamisms in a social space, bounded on its vertical axis by age, and on its horizontal axis by dates that trace history. Within this space, the perpendicular (white) lines locate structures (families, work organizations, nations, etc.) at particular dates. Thus comparison of selected perpendicular lines indicates structural changes from one date to another.

But the diagonal lines too are implicated in these changes. The many diagonals locate successive cohorts (or generations) of people, who are aging from birth to death in different periods of history. Comparison of selected cohorts (like the highlighted A, B, and C) indicates changes in life patterns of people, or “cohort differences.”

The criss-crossing between diagonals and perpendiculars suggests the interplay between lives and structures. On the one hand, people in successive cohorts are differentially influenced by the changing structures through which they move. On the other hand (but
less widely recognized), the diagonals suggest how the people in successive cohorts exert influence on structures—the phenomenon of concern to us here: People in oncoming cohorts bring with them new beliefs, expectations, and patterns of behavior; and these, in turn, gradually create new structures—or modify old ones.

Of course, the complexity of these two interdependent dynamisms can scarcely be captured in a single chart. Figure 2 barely intimates the fundamental "asynchrony" between the two, as it currently leads to "structural lag." Among its numerous limitations, the figure utterly fails to identify which people are moving through which structures—the critical issue before us here. Nevertheless, the diagram does emphasize the challenge to archiving: Fuller understanding of changes in structures as linked to changes in lives requires data on both.

A homely example. An example from Michigan's own Panel Study of Income Dynamics, 1968–1992 (ICPSR 7439) (PSID) will bring this principle of interdependence down to earth. (Even if the details, as I recall them, are somewhat apocryphal, they illustrate the value of combining structural-level data with data about the people who lead their lives within these structures.)

The early aim of this longitudinal study of family income was to explain the then-current notion of the "culture of poverty." The analysis used a large sample of households (i.e., structures) as the research unit. It asked how those households presumably "trapped" below the poverty line differed from those above the line in terms of group-level factors (e.g., parental poverty, high crime rates in the neighborhood, or poor educational facilities). Over time, however, as it was found that households were not static but kept shifting in and out of poverty, the researchers moved to a different level of analysis: They looked inside each household at the individual household members. Here they found, for example, that household income increased if young mothers with infants joined the labor force, or declined if adult sons, already at work, moved out of the parental home. In short, the major explanation for income patterns at the household level lay in the changing lives of individuals within each household. By moving to the level of constituent individuals, the explanation could press further into how the lives of household members affect changes in household income. (If, in retrospect, this explanation seems obvious, it did not appear so until the course of investigation was redirected away from the undifferentiated household unit as the source of poverty.)

And it is precisely this search for individual-level changes within group changes that constitute my second challenge to ICPSR.

Models for linked analyses. This PSID example is evocative of newly developing research models described to me in personal communications with several colleagues. Some of these models can be defined in terms of a rudimentary typology of dynamic research approaches set out more than 30 years ago, before the advances in computer analysis, and listed in Figure 3. (More recent criteria set by a Social Science Research Council committee for national surveys that link characteristics of employers to attributes of their employees were reported to me by Arne Kalleberg and Richard Rockwell.)

I can best illustrate the typology in Figure 3 from the work of David Kertzer (with Nancy Karweit and others) on the impact of industrialization over six decades of Italian history. Their procedure traces the interplay between alterations in households and in the lives of their members who are grow-
ing older, thereby shedding entirely new light on the intricate relationships between demographic events (people's lives) and ever-changing household composition (structural change).

Their accomplishments derive from innovative use of a remarkable dataset. There are separate event history files for each individual person and for each household; and the files are cross-linked by identifying (by its own key) every individual and every household. Using these sets of files simultaneously, alternative approaches are then employed for particular analyses. As in our "constituent" approach (Figure 3), the researchers can focus on the level of groups, examining how individual members are involved in the dynamism of structural change (as in the PSID example). Alternatively, in the "contextual" approach, they can focus on individual lives to see how groups are implicated in the dynamism of individual change. More importantly for the aging and society paradigm, by putting the two together (our "social system" approach), they can re-direct the analysis back and forth to explore the interplay between the higher-level groups and the lower-level individuals.

This may be a rare example, since the boundaries of the research area were clearly defined, the groups were small, and few households or individuals were excluded from the sample. But its very completeness makes it an excellent candidate for the ICPSR archives, since it allows for exploration of the full range of alternative approaches.

Parallel opportunities for full "social system" analyses may also become possible, if data from incipient surveys are made available. Chief among them is the prospective longitudinal study of lives—as related to the changing neighborhoods within the city of Chicago—which is directed by Felton Earls and Albert Reiss. This large-scale multidisciplinary investigation divides Chicago into 80 neighborhoods (structures), and within each neighborhood it samples individual subjects ranging in age from neonatal to 24. By tracing the changes (or stabilities) over eight future years, the investigators will be able to explore the independent and interaction effects of both neighborhood-level and individual-level variables.

In still another example, Arne Kalleberg and Richard Rockwell are designing alternative plans for combining data on firms and on their employees. Each plan involves two steps, and each has the advantage of bringing the two levels into juxtaposition. When the major research focus is on groups, they begin with data on a sample of firms, and then collect information about those workers whose lives are at that time contained within these groups. Alternatively, when the research objective focuses primarily on individuals, they begin with a sample of employees, and then survey those firms to which these individuals belong.

**Contextual analyses.** Other variants of the early typology in Figure 3 also come to attention; these provide part, but not all, of the information needed for the "social system" approach. Most familiar are "contextual" analyses, as used, for example, in studies of workers in the United States and in other countries, and in the Health and Retirement Study supported by NIA (see ICPSR Bulletin, XIV, 2 [December 1994]). Supplementary information is gathered about the firms in which workers are employed, and this group-level material is then treated as contextual characteristics of the individual employees. Wider use of contextual analysis over the entire life course of successive cohorts of people is currently being explored by Richard Campbell, who would fill the gaps in the rich stores of cohort data already in the ICPSR archive (see ICPSR Bulletin, XIV, 3 [February 1994]). Useful as they are, however, most contextual analyses do not provide full information about how the firms, households,
colleges, or other structures operate and change, or how their changes interplay with changes in people’s lives.

At present, such attempts to link studies of lives with studies of structures are preliminary. My plea to ICPSR is to find ways of adding some of these studies to the archive, and to encourage application of possible alternative approaches. Exploratory use of such sets of linked data by varied researchers for varied objectives would stimulate development of new methods, and would identify which research questions can (and which cannot) be addressed by each approach.

To Conclude...

In the two parts of this paper, I have envisioned two broad categories of data that could enrich the ICPSR archives. First, I have asked for qualitative, combined with quantitative, data on changing structures. And second (though still a gleam in the eye), I have called for data on structures as linked to the lives of people who are moving through them.

From the perspective of PASC (my NIA Program on Age and Structural Change), both categories would be highly valuable for research in the 21st century. For example, both could be used in guiding interventions to mitigate structural lag. As we in PASC imagine the research of the future, structural alterations could perhaps be identified for broadening opportunities at every age. Ways might be found for spreading education, work, and leisure more evenly over the life course, allowing people to drop in and out according to choice, and spreading the burdens of societal support more widely across all ages. The public press has spoken, albeit approvingly, of “Matilda Riley’s ‘vision thing’”—but there are some indications that such a vision is becoming a reality. Much more information is needed.

Going far beyond PASC, however, both categories of data, if made available in the archives, would be generally useful for future use in research, as well as in policy and practice—useful for research on how and why structures vary across space or change across time. On how structures could be altered through deliberate interventions, and with what consequences. And on anticipation of incipient trends.

My challenge to ICPSR is to consider filling the gap in current understandings of the dynamics of change in structures as well as in human lives. Indeed, if I allow my vision for ICPSR to soar, I can imagine that the data collection and analytical developments already emerging could have profound implications for the 21st century. As Richard Campbell puts it in his Bulletin article (though with a different cast), “the gradual accumulation of machine-readable data will change the face of the social sciences.” But this vision of the 21st century will be yours. It is you in ICPSR who must make the hard-headed decisions. And surely, your decisions will be far-seeing. After all, I am speaking at ICPSR’s 21st meeting; and nowadays reaching adulthood is just the beginning of a long life!

End note: I want to express appreciation for discussion of these challenges to Richard Rockwell and Erik Austin of the ICPSR staff, and to David Kertzer, John Riley, and Arne Kalleberg. For suggestions on archiving I am indebted to Larry Bumpass, Anne Colly, Herbert Gans, Margie Lachman, Craig McEwen, John Meyer, Jill Quadagno, Albert Reiss, Mette Sorensen, Louise and Charles Tilly, and several others.

Matilda White Riley is Senior Social Scientist at the National Institute on Aging and a former Associate Director for Social and Behavioral Research. She is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a senior member of the Institute of Medicine, and Professor Emerita at Rutgers University and Bowdoin College. She has served as president of three major associations, including the American Sociological Association. Among her many publications, perhaps the best known is her three-volume Aging and Society.
Paul T. David Contributes Endowment to ICPSR

Shortly before his death in early September, Paul T. David, Professor Emeritus at the University of Virginia, donated $25,000 in the form of endowment monies to ICPSR. A portion of the contribution will be used by ICPSR to update and to archive Professor David's data collection on Party Strength in the United States. The remainder of the gift will be used to establish an endowment, which will help to maintain the Party Strength data and other ICPSR historical data series into the distant future.

Party Strength in the U.S.

The comprehensive election information available in the Party Strength data make it possible to measure political party strength accurately and to identify and to predict voting trends over time. Professor David developed an innovative system of indexes that allow maximum comparability of election results and measurement of long-term trends in party strength for each state. These data represent a significant resource for the study of American election history.

ICPSR plans to convert existing paper versions of the Party Strength data into computer-readable form and to update the collection, which now covers the time period from 1872 through the mid-1970s, with current data.

Endowment for Historical Data Series

ICPSR's data archive contains a wide variety of historical data collections of interest to the political science and history communities. ICPSR has sometimes been able to obtain funding for the initial creation of these datasets, but securing funding for their continued maintenance and updating has been difficult. Despite setting aside some discretionary funds for this purpose, ICPSR has not been able to keep these series up-to-date.

Professor David's contribution to an endowment will help to solve this problem. The hope is that Professor David's generous donation will encourage others who share an interest in historical data to make contributions to the endowment. The annual interest earned from the endowment would be used to update one or more of the targeted data series each year. Coupled with the contributions that ICPSR makes, these funds would ensure that the data series remain current in perpetuity. The establishment of the endowment, for which Professor David's gift was the vital seed, will enable ICPSR to provide a qualitatively improved level of attention to these series, benefiting generations of social scientists.

ICPSR Council Chair Samuel C. Patterson states, "Future scholars will be indebted to Professor David for his foresightful and generous endowment of these Consortium research resources."

Paul T. David

Professor David received his Ph.D. in economics from Brown University in 1933 and subsequently held positions with the U.S. government, the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, and Brookings Institution. He was Professor of Government and Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia from 1960 to 1977, when he retired. He also held the position of Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study of Behavioral Science and received a Ford Foundation faculty award at Virginia.

Professor David's research interests centered on political parties, the presidency, and political leadership. He was the author of several books including *Party Strength in the United States, 1872–1970; The Presidential Election and Transition, 1960–1961*, and *1980–1981; The Politics of National Party Conventions; and Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952*.

Recently, Professor David contributed to a commemorative volume, published by McGill University Press in July 1994, on the war-time conference held in Chicago in November–December 1944, during which he helped to create the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
The following data collections have been prepared for distribution on diskette since publication of the May 1994 ICPSR Bulletin.

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.


**Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816–1992** (ICPSR 9905). Card image data, documentation, SPSS export files, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00142]

**Criminal Histories and Criminal Justice Processing of Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Sample Members in Washington, DC, 1989–1991** (ICPSR 6122). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00157]

**Domestic Violence Experience in Omaha, Nebraska, 1986–1987** (ICPSR 9481). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00132]


**Evaluation of the Impact of Innovative Policing Programs on Social Disorder in Seven Cities in the United States, 1983–1990** (ICPSR 6215). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00134]


**Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System [United States]: Extract File, 1991** (ICPSR 6259). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00158]

**General Social Survey, 1972–1993: [Cumulative File]** (ICPSR 6217). Documentation files in WordPerfect 5.1 format [D00160]

**Great Power Wars, 1495–1815** (ICPSR 9955). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00154]

**ICPSR Summer Program in Quantitative Methods: 1993 Bibliography** (ICPSR 4002). Machine-readable ASCII text version of the printed volume [D00133]

**Major-Minor Power Wars, 1495–1815** (ICPSR 6321). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00155]

**National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990: [United States]** (ICPSR 6038). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00131]

**National Prosecutors Survey, 1992** (ICPSR 6273). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00143]


**Reexamining the Minneapolis Repeat Complaint Address Policing (RECAP) Experiment, 1986–1987** (ICPSR 6172). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00135–D00137]

**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] [Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1991]** (ICPSR 9028). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00162]

**Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] [Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1992]** (ICPSR 9028). Logical record length data, documentation, SAS and SPSS data definition statements [D00156]

An errata statement relating to the following American National Election Studies was issued in April 1994:


The codebook entries for these files incorrectly list V2217 as the feeling thermometer for R’s Congressperson, V2218 as the thermometer for R’s Senator #1, and V2219 as the thermometer for R’s Senator #2. The data are correct, but the correct descriptions are as follows:

V2217 — Feeling thermometer (from the 1991 Pilot) for R’s Congressperson (Note: Pennsylvania cases, the name asked was Harris Wofford.)

V2218 — Feeling thermometer (from the 1991 Pilot) for R’s Senator #1

V2219 — Feeling thermometer (from the 1991 Pilot) for R’s Senator #2

Also, the probes associated with these feeling thermometer variables should be:

V2262 — Probe for V2217 R’s Senator #1

V2263 — Probe for V2218 R’s Senator #2

V2264 — Probe for V2219 R’s Congressperson

Note that the even though the variable descriptions in the codebooks are incorrect, the 24-character variable names for these variables are correct. Also note that the variable descriptor lists at the front of the ICPSR release codebooks describe these variables incorrectly. The correct location to find the list of names of Senators and Representatives for use with the variables above is not Appendix A, as listed in the variable descriptions, but is instead Appendix B in the 1990–1991 Panel/Pilot dataset (ICPSR 9673) and is Note 16 in the 1992 Enhanced dataset (ICPSR 6067). Finally, the descriptions of three other variables, V2317 (Approval/disapproval of the way R’s Representative has been handling the job), V2321 (Approval/disapproval of the way R’s Senator #1 has been handling the job), and V2325 (Approval/disapproval of the way R’s Senator #2 has been handling the job) should also refer to either Appendix B (ICPSR 9673) or Note 16 (ICPSR 6067).

In addition, Tom W. Smith was inadvertently omitted from the list of principal investigators of Occupational Prestige Ratings From the 1989 General Social Survey (ICPSR 9593) when this citation appeared for variables V3923, V3935, V3947, V4011, V4023, and V4035 in the codebooks for ICPSR 6067 and ICPSR 6230.

The May 1994 issue of the Bulletin incorrectly listed the diskette version of the 1993 Summer Program Bibliography as Diskette D00061. The correct number is D00133.

The study description for Center for Research on Social Reality [Spain] Survey, November 1993: The Spanish Economic Crisis (ICPSR 6302) was inadvertently omitted from the group of CIRES studies on page 25 of the May 1994 Bulletin, although the study was listed in the Table of Contents. See the 1994–1995 edition of the ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services for a description of this study.

Corrections were made to the readme files on the diskette version of EuroBarometer 31: European Elections, 1989: Pre-Election Survey, March–April 1989 (ICPSR 9322). Data are now available on Diskettes D00138–D00139.

The CPS/ICPSR Continuity Guide to American National Election Studies has been updated to span the years 1952–1993. The price is $15. To order, contact ICPSR User Support.

The data collection description at the beginning of the codebook for Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 3B (ICPSR 6116) incorrectly describes Part 3 as having 104,255 cases. The correct number of cases for this file is 23,255.

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. Highlighted titles represent new collections acquired since the May issue of the Bulletin. Because data are being released continuously, users should routinely check CDNet, the ICPSR Gopher, the ICPSR Hotline (313-763-3486) phone message, and ICPSR’s electronic mail listserver SERIES-L to determine what is currently available.

<p>| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Modified Age/Race, Sex, and Hispanic Origin (MARS) State and County File | 1 data file for all U.S. counties | Machine-Readable Codebook |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 Data (One-Half Sample Adjusted Redistricting File) | 50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state) | SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1-Percent Sample | All states (1 data file per state) | Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File PUMAs Crossing State Lines |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 5-Percent Sample | All states (1 data file per state) | Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Public Use Microdata Sample: 1/10,000 Sample | 1 data file for entire U.S. | Data Dictionary Machine-Readable Codebook SAS and SPSS Data Definition Statements Geographic Equivalency File |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Special Tabulation Program (STP) 14A, Special Tabulation on Aging | 50 states + District of Columbia (1 data file per state) | Hardcopy Codebook |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 1, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States | 1 data file for entire U.S. | Hardcopy Codebook |
| Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Subject Summary Tape File (SSTF) 2, Ancestry of the Population of the United States | 1 data file for entire U.S. | Hardcopy Codebook |</p>
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<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File 420, Place of Work 20 Destinations File</td>
<td>50 states + District of Columbia + Puerto Rico (1 data file per state)</td>
<td>Data Dictionary&lt;br&gt;Machine-Readable Codebook&lt;br&gt;Place of Work Supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Summary Tape File S-5, Number of Workers by County of Residence by County of Work</td>
<td>1 data file for entire U.S.</td>
<td>Machine-Readable Codebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Compatability File</td>
<td>1 data file, 2 formats</td>
<td>Machine-Readable Codebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: TIGER/Census Tract Street Index</td>
<td>550 county data files</td>
<td>Machine-Readable Codebook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prices for additional copies of documentation volumes are listed after each data collection description. Please note that this is the member cost for extra copies only; documentation is routinely provided when a data collection is ordered. This charge does not reflect shipping and handling costs of $4 per volume. To avoid these shipping and handling costs, members can prepay for additional codebooks with checks.

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 34.1: HEALTH PROBLEMS, FALL 1990 (ICPSR 9577)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys queried respondents on standard Euro-Barometer measures such as how satisfied they were with their present life, whether they attempted to persuade others close to them to share their views on subjects they held strong opinions about, whether they discussed political matters, what their country’s goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years, and how they viewed the need for societal change. Questions about smoking examined whether the respondent had heard of the European Code Against Cancer and whether the respondent smoked. Smokers were asked what tobacco products they used, how many cigarettes they smoked in a day, and whether they planned to cut down on their tobacco consumption. Queries focusing on other health issues included respondents’ subjective ratings of their health and diet, the basis for their foodstuff selections, the extent and impact of alcohol consumption on their driving, the extent of the problem of drinking and driving, how the problem of drinking and driving would be best addressed, and respondents’ own use of alcohol. Opinions on alcohol and drug abuse were elicited through questions such as what type of problem the respondent considered alcohol and drug use to be, whether current measures were enough to solve abuse, what measures should be taken to solve the problems, the respondent’s knowledge of drugs and the use of drugs, drug use among acquaintances, and how drug testing should be implemented. AIDS-related items focused on how the respondent thought AIDS could be contracted and which manner of transmission the respondent most feared, which interventions should be used to eliminate or to slow the spread of AIDS, which interventions should be undertaken by the European Community, and how best to handle those who had AIDS or were HIV-positive, whether the respondent personally knew anyone with AIDS/HIV+, how the emergence and spread of AIDS had changed the respondent’s personal habits, and what precautions were effective against contracting AIDS. Questions concerning the respondent’s work history asked whether there had been periods without work lasting more than a year. A series of items focused on the longest period without pay: how long the period was, the age of the respondent during this period, the main reason for leaving the previous job, what the previous occupation was and whether it was part-time, what the new occupation was and whether it was part-time, and how the level of the new occupation compared to the previous occupation. The interaction of

Data Processing Information

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

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

Extent of Processing Key

- **CDBK.ICPSR** = ICPSR produced a codebook for this collection.
- **CONCHK.PR** = Consistency checks performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
- **CONCHK.ICPSR** = Consistency checks performed by ICPSR.
- **DDEF.ICPSR** = ICPSR generated SAS and/or SPSS data definition statements for this collection.
- **FREQ.PR** = Frequencies provided by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
- **FREQ.ICPSR** = Frequencies provided by ICPSR.
- **MDATA.PR** = Missing data codes standardized by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
- **MDATA.ICPSR** = Missing data codes standardized by ICPSR.
- **RECODE** = ICPSR performed recodes and/or calculated derived variables.
- **REFORM.DAT** = Data reformatted by ICPSR.
- **REFORM.DOC** = Documentation reformatted by ICPSR.
- **SCAN** = Hardcopy documentation converted to machine-readable form by ICPSR.
- **UNDOCCHK.PR** = Checks for undocumented codes performed by Data Producer/Principal Investigator.
- **UNDOCCHK.ICPSR** = Checks for undocumented codes performed by ICPSR.

Note that this key includes several new descriptors (see box on page 13). The following descriptors are being phased out:

- **BLANKS, NONNUM** = Data contain blanks or nonnumeric codes. (No longer a problem for most statistical packages.)
- **CONCHK.PR, FREQ.PR** = Consistency checks were performed, frequencies were provided, or checks for undocumented codes were performed by the Principal Investigator. (Subsumed under CONCHK.PR, FREQ.PR, and UNDOCCHK.PR.)
raising children and pursuing a career was investigated through questions including how many children the respondent had, what effect changes in family life had on working life, whether the respondent worked full- or part-time while raising children, and whether the respondent would prefer to care for children full-time, care for children part-time and work part-time, or work full-time. A series of questions pertained to the period prior to the respondent's first three children attending school: whether the respondent worked during this period, what the respondent's occupation was, the attributes of the occupation that concerned the family, the attributes of the partner's occupation that concerned the family, who the primary caregivers were, whether the partner was the primary caregiver, and whether there were difficulties making last-minute arrangements for child care. Additional information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, political party and union membership, and left-right political self-placement.

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

ICPSR Phases in Changes to Extent of Processing Field

ICPSR is implementing some changes to the Extent of Processing field of its study descriptions. These changes are designed to make the field more descriptive of the kinds of procedures performed by data producers and by ICPSR. (Note that as of May 1994, study descriptions for new and newly-revised collections will no longer carry a data class designation; the Extent of Processing field is intended to replace the system of data classes.)

In particular, ICPSR wants to give more information on certain procedures that are increasingly performed before data are released by ICPSR. Such procedures include:

- Converting software-specific system files or export/transport files to raw data
- Generating SAS and/or SPSS data definition statements
- Reformatting data files, e.g., removing blanks to use space more efficiently
- Scanning hardcopy documentation
- Reformatting machine-readable documentation, e.g., converting text created in a word-processing package to ASCII text

In general, these procedures do not involve changing data values; rather, they involve altering the physical layout or format of files. New descriptors reflecting these procedures have been added to the list of possible terms for the Extent of Processing field, three additional descriptors have been added as well, and others are being phased out (see the box on page 12).

In addition, ICPSR is adding to ICPSR Release and ICPSR Edition a third category, ICPSR Version. This designation will be used on the title page of codebooks to indicate that any of the bulletted steps listed above have been performed, and it will also appear in the bibliographic citations. It was decided to add this category since collections that receive this kind of treatment are not “releases” as ICPSR has traditionally used the term in the past (i.e., data and documentation are released exactly as received), nor are they ICPSR Editions, which has always indicated intensive data processing by ICPSR.

Note that since the new Extent of Processing descriptors were being phased in over the summer, only some of the descriptions appearing in this issue of the Bulletin employ the new terms.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATN/CONCHK.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR/RECODE

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,733
Variables: 425
Record Length: 523
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: $4

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 34.2: EUROPEAN YOUTH, FALL 1990 (ICPSR 9578)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys queried 15- to 24-year-old respondents on standard Euro-Barometer measures, such as how satisfied they were with their present life, whether they attempted to persuade others close to them to share their views on subjects they held strong opinions about, whether they discussed political matters, what their country's goals should be for the next ten years, and how they viewed the need for societal change. Additional questions focused on the respondents' knowledge and opinions of the European Community. One major focus of the study was the general interests of the respondents. Questions included what groups and associations they belonged to; whether they took part in clubs, organizations, or community centers intended for young people; which causes they felt were worth taking risks and making sacrifices for; how they rated certain aspects of their lives and relationships; which qualities they thought parents should encourage in
their children; and what the three major problems facing young people were. Another major focus of the study was on exposure to foreign cultures. Queries included which foreign languages respondents knew, which languages they would like to know, whether they felt enough attention had been paid to foreign languages in school, how much time they had spent travelling abroad, what foreign countries they had visited, whether they had participated in a youth exchange or had worked abroad, which countries they would like to visit for work or study, and what problems were involved in working, studying, or training abroad. Respondents were also asked whether they had ever experienced discrimination, what their financial situation was, whom they talked to when making life course decisions, and whether they used counseling and guidance services. Questions also examined employed respondents' current occupations and employment histories. Unemployed respondents were asked how many months they had been looking for a job, what they had been doing to find a job, and what the main reason was for their being unemployed. Respondents who were still in school or pursuing higher education were asked why they chose to continue studying, at what age they intended to finish their full-time education, why they chose the current subject of their studies, and what their current level of study was. Those respondents who were in a job placement or apprenticeship program were asked questions pertaining to their placement. Respondents no longer in school were asked how many years they studied beyond the minimum for schooling, what their reasons were for finishing formal education when they did, whether they had started a training course, how many training courses they had completed, how many months they had been involved in the training course, what they felt the standard of training was, how much they had gained from the training course, and whether the training had helped them get a job. Additional information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, political party and union membership, and left-right political self-placement.

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 to 24 residing in the 12 member nations of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany (including East Germany), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability sample.

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/CONCHK.PR/UNDOCHK.PR/REC0DE

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,706
Variables: 506
Record Length: 955
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: $4

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 35.1: PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, SPRING 1991 (ICPSR 9698)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys investigated two environmental topics: transportation and biotechnology (genetic engineering). With respect to transportation issues, the survey assessed how residents of urban areas perceived the growth of car traffic and how they felt about its consequences, including effects on air quality and the risk of accidents. Ratings were sought on the effectiveness of various proposals for solving traffic congestion. Respondents were asked to indicate how well political decision-makers judge the feelings of the public on transportation issues, and which types of transport should be preferred in policy decisions: cars versus public transportation, cars versus cyclists, and cars versus pedestrians. They were asked to indicate how frequently they used various types of transportation and their reasons for using and for not using public transportation. Biotechnology was described as the recent efforts of scientists to change human cells, micro-organisms like yeast, crops, and farm animals. Respondents were asked whether such science and technology in general is likely to improve life in the next 20 years. They were also asked for their views on the morality of applying biotechnology to animals and the value of specific areas of research like plant and animal breeding and the development of harder micro-organisms for food and waste processing. A series of questions tested respondents' objective knowledge of biotechnology, asking them to state whether particular domains such as cancer research or the treatment of hereditary human diseases were linked to biotechnology. In addition, self-ratings of competency on these questions were obtained, and respondents indicated and evaluated their sources of information on technology and development. As in previous Euro-Barometers, respondents were queried on their opinions about their country's membership in the European Community (EC). This survey also introduced a new set of questions on individuals' personal experience with the Common Market through the purchase of goods or services from other member states of the EC. Respondents were asked to provide objective information on the particular kinds of products or services bought or sold, and methods of payment used. They evaluated their satisfaction with such transactions, and assessed the levels of quality and standards expected from each of the EC member countries with which they had dealt. Continuing Euro-Barometer items included questions on political party preference, how respondents voted in their country's last general election, and how they would vote if a general election were held tomorrow. Information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement.

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

NOTE: A split ballot was used on this data collection. Half of the respondents were interviewed using the term “biotechnology” in Q.35 to Q.47 of the questionnaire, and half using the term “genetic engineering.” A variable, V335, indicates to which ballot each record corresponds. Respondents who indicated in Question D17 that they were actively employed were asked a series of questions regarding working conditions. This series is not included in Euro-Barometer 35.1, but instead comprises Euro-Barometer 35A: Working Conditions, Spring 1991 (ICPSR 9696). Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data File Part 2: SPSS Export File
File Structure: rectangular Record Length: 80
Cases: 13,149 Variables: 340
Record Length: 443 Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: $4

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Karheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 35A: WORKING CONDITIONS, SPRING 1991 (ICPSR 9696)

SUMMARY: This collection presents the attitudes of a subset of respondents who participated in the Euro-Barometer 35.0: Foreign Relations, the Common Agricultural Policy, and Environmental Concerns, Spring 1991 (ICPSR 9697) and Euro-Barometer 35.1: Public Transportation and Biotechnology, Spring 1991 (ICPSR 9698) surveys. These respondents, who were all actively employed, were asked their opinions and attitudes about work, working conditions, and government policy, their main business activity, the hours they worked daily and weekly, and whether they worked on shifts. They were also asked whether their work involved dangerous machines, high speed activity, tiring positions, heavy loads, tight deadlines, short repetitive tasks, using computers, or working at night. Workers’ control of their tasks and rate of work were investigated, and the survey also asked whether respondents felt they had sufficient resources, such as training, information, tools, space, furnishings, and support, to carry out their tasks. A number of questions focused on health and safety in the workplace, focusing on workers’ own experiences and their opinions on the safety of their workplaces for co-workers. They were also asked about the responsibility of companies, governments, the European Community, and each worker for the prevention of accidents and illness. Several items assessed respondents’ awareness of European Community efforts concerning the protection of workers, and of individual countries in Europe with the most or least advanced legislation regarding worker safety. Demographic characteristics recorded in this file include political participation, opinions on membership in the European Community and European unification, religious affiliation and practice, subjective membership in social class, home ownership, family size, occupation, income, subjective size of community, and nationality. The dataset includes a number of constructed variables and indices such as opinion leadership, value orientation, typology of European attitudes, and socio-professional status.

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

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples.

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung, Köln, Germany. The study merges data from Euro-Barometer 35.0 and Euro-Barometer 35.1, and includes supplementary weight variables and a key variable to permit linking with the initial core data files.
country. Awareness of European institutions was measured by questions on how much respondents knew about the European Parliament, the European Council, the European Court, the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, and others. Several questions concerned the presidency of the EC’s Council of Ministers, then held by Denmark. In addition, participants were asked about their knowledge and attitudes toward the Maastricht Treaty on European Union and the proposed European Monetary Union. This section of the questionnaire explored the Maastricht Treaty’s implications for national and EC control of drug traffic, crime, defense, immigration, and a number of other areas of public policy. With regard to defense policy, respondents were asked specifically whether the EC should intervene militarily in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Opinions were obtained on the formation of a European Union with a European Government responsible to the European Parliament. The Single European Market, in operation since January 1, 1993, was the topic of several questions, including whether respondents regarded the Single Market with hope or fear, and whether they had yet had any direct experience with the Single Market. In anticipation of the first general election of a European Parliament by the European Community’s citizens in June 1994, the survey assessed respondents’ awareness of the European Parliament, their overall impressions of its work, and opinions about its role in policymaking. Participants’ intentions to vote and reasons for not voting in the upcoming election were also solicited. One of this Euro-Barometer’s special focuses was on the family, its composition and personal importance to respondents, and family values. The respective roles of mother and father in various parenting tasks were explored. The trend for grown children to stay at home longer was evaluated by respondents as good or bad for the children and the parents. Respondents assessed the priority for government policy on a number of family issues, such as infant care leave, availability of child care, availability of housing, and flexible working hours. Citizens’ opinions of other European peoples and countries were sought through questions asking how much trust respondents placed in the peoples of various EC countries (as well as the United States, Japan, and Russia), which countries they favored becoming part of the European Community, and which citizens of other countries ought to be able to work and reside in the European Community. A number of questions concerned immigration and its effects on the European Community. Opinions were also solicited about Summer Time, a move to prolong daylight by putting clocks forward one hour from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in September. As in previous Euro-Barometers, questions on political party preference asked respondents which party they felt closest to, how they voted in their country’s last general election, and how they would vote if a general election were held the next day. Additional information was gathered on life satisfaction, family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, trade union membership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent’s age, sex, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, languages spoken, access to and use of media, left-right political self-placement, and opinion leadership.

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

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

NOTE: Because of embargo provisions, data values for the following variables have been changed to blanks for all countries except Norway. The data will be released by ICPSR after embargos are lifted.


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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/MDATA CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCHK.ICPSR/RECODE

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 15,136
Variables: 754
Record Length: 870
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: $5

Karlheinz Reif and George Cunningham

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EURO-BAROMETER 3: POLITICAL DISINTEGRATION, OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6106)

SUMMARY: This round of Central and Eastern Euro-Barometer Surveys focused on public support for the European Community (EC) and on attitudes toward political and economic reforms and other issues facing Europe. Respondents were asked whether they felt their country was going in the right direction in general, how well their country’s economy and their own finances had fared over the past year, whether they thought the establishment of a free market economy was right or wrong, and whether economic reforms and privatization were occurring too fast or too slowly. Satisfaction with the development of democracy and with their own place in their political system was assessed, as was intention to vote in the next general election. A series of questions elicited opinions on the respect for human rights in one’s own country and on the situation for minority rights. Several items concerned respondents’ trust in various forms of information media, including broadcasts from the West. Respondents were asked how frequently they think of themselves as European. They were also asked to indicate how aware they were of, and how interested in, the European Community and its activities and institutions, and to rate how positively they regarded the European Community and the prospect of their country’s membership in the Community. Country-specific questions were asked regarding sources of information about the European Community. Participants were also asked about how the economy, government, and
EXCEPT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS Export File

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,469
Variables: 178
Record Length: 270
Definition Statements
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

International Social Survey Program (ISSP)
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SURVEY PROGRAM: RELIGION, 1991 (ICPSR 6234)

SUMMARY: The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is an ongoing program of crossnational collaboration. Formed in 1984, the group develops topical modules dealing with important areas of social science as supplements to regular national surveys. The 1991 “Religion” module includes data from Austria, West Germany, East Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Northern Ireland, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, and the United States. The module covers three main topic areas: (1) general attitudes toward various social issues such as the legal system, sex, and the economy (e.g., opinions of legal fairness and the economic climate); (2) religion (e.g., attitudes about God, heaven, hell, life after death, personal and family members’ religious status, attendance at religious services, and religious commitment); and (3) demographics (e.g., marital status, age, sex, education, occupation, family composition, and political affiliations).

UNIVERSE: Persons aged 15 and over residing in 18 nations in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the five nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Russia west of the Urals, and the Ukraine).

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability samples and national stratified quota samples. In Armenia, Georgia, and Moldova, some areas could not be covered by the survey due to hostilities. The Northeast, Vaik, and Zangezur were not surveyed in Armenia, resulting in a 90 percent coverage of that country. In Georgia, 90 percent of the area was surveyed, including 66 percent of Abkhazia. The Transnistria area of Moldova was also omitted from the survey due to fighting, resulting in just 82 percent of that country being covered. In each of these cases, the final sample was representative of that portion of the country that could be covered.

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was done at the Zentralarchiv fur empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

NOTE: (1) The variable locations and lengths indicated in the codebook do not exactly correspond to the variable locations and lengths indicated by the SPSS data definition statements and the raw data file. Users should consult the SPSS data definition statements for variable locations and lengths that match the raw data file. (2) Data for Austria, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, the Philippines, Poland, and Russia are weighted. (3) All marginals in the codebook documentation are calculated from unweighted data. (4) Some code values may have country-specific meanings, which have been documented in the codebook.

RESTRICTIONS: These data were supplied by the Zentralarchiv fur empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany. To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources, and to facilitate the exchange of information about research activities based on the Zentralarchiv’s holdings, each user is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript to the Zentralarchiv. All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the Zentralarchiv should acknowledge that fact.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ MDATA/ FREQ.PI
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,767
Variables: 154
Record Length: 252
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

World Values Study Group


SUMMARY: This data collection is designed to enable crossnational comparison of values and norms in a wide variety of areas and to monitor changes in values and attitudes of mass publics in 45 societies around the world. Broad topics covered
are work, the meaning and purpose of life, family life, and contemporary social issues. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of work, family, friends, leisure time, politics, and religion in their lives. They were also asked how satisfied they were with their present lives, whether they tended to persuade others close to them, whether they discussed political matters, and how they viewed society. Questions relating to work included what aspects were important to them in a job, the pride they took in their work, their satisfaction with the present job, and their views on owner/employee management of business. Respondents were asked about the groups and associations they belonged to and which ones they worked for voluntarily, the level of trust they had in most people, and whether they felt they had free choice and control over their lives. A wide range of items was included on the meaning and purpose of life, such as respondents' views on the value of scientific advances, the demarcation of good and evil, and religious behavior and beliefs. Respondents were queried about whether they shared the same attitudes toward religion, morality, politics, and sexual mores with their partner and parents; their views on marriage and divorce; qualities important for a child to learn; whether a child needs both parents; their views on marriage institutions, and whether they felt marriage is an outdated institution. Questions regarding political issues probed for respondents' opinions of various forms of political action and the likelihood of their taking an action, the most important aims for their countries, confidence in various civil and governmental institutions, and whether they felt divorce, abortion, suicide, cheating on taxes, lying, and other such actions were ever justified. Additional information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, political party and union membership, and left-right political self-placement.

UNIVERSE: Adults 18 and over in the mass publics of 45 societies around the world.

SAMPLING: Both national random and quota sampling were used. The populations of India, China, and Nigeria, as well as rural areas and the illiterate population, were undersampled.

NOTE: A Microsoft Word 5.0 version of the machine-readable documentation is available on diskette and for FTP (File Transfer Protocol).

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA. PR/ DDEF. ICPSR/ REFORM. DATA/ REFORM. DOC

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 89,908
Variables: 379
Record Length: 79
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data
Definition Statements

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

James L. Gibson and Raymond M. Duch

SURVEY OF SOVIET VALUES, 1990 (ICPSR 6099)

SUMMARY: This dataset contains survey information from parts of the former Soviet Union located in Europe: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, Armenia, and Russia west of the Ural Mountains. It was designed to assess respondents' commitment to democratic values and rates of political participation of the Soviet mass public. Major topics covered include conventional and unconventional political participation, political tolerance, support for democratic elections, support for pluralistic media, rights consciousness, anti-Semitism, and support for market institutions.

UNIVERSE: Adult residents of those portions of the Soviet Union located in Europe, with the exception of Azerbaijan and Kazakastan.

SAMPLING: Four-stage stratified random sample. In the initial stage of the sampling, geographical units were classified according to certain statistical indices based on their assumed importance in structuring the beliefs of ordinary respondents. In the second stage of the sampling, eight sub-strata were identified from each of the first-stage strata. At the third stage of the sampling, each geographical unit fitting the defined matrix was enumerated, and the adult residents of these units were sampled in the fourth stage.

NOTE: Two European sections of the former Soviet Union are not included in this dataset: Azerbaijan, due to political unrest, and Kazakastan, due to interview cost.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK. PR/ UNDOCCHK. PR/ BLANKS/ FREQ. PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,559
Variables: 463
Record Length: 496
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Arthur H. Miller

NEW SOVIET CITIZEN SURVEY, 1990: PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SECURITY (ICPSR 9945)

SUMMARY: For this study, over 1,800 adult citizens were interviewed in three Soviet republics: Lithuania, the Ukraine, and the portion of Russia west of the Ural Mountains. Questions focused on several topics facing the new republics, including pressing domestic problems, relations among republics and Moscow, feelings about the past and future directions of the economy, feelings toward various organized groups in the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and attitudes regarding disarmament and military service. Also included are demographic variables.
for respondents, such as age, occupation, and income.

UNIVERSE: All citizens in Lithuania, the Ukraine, and the portion of Russia west of the Ural Mountains who were registered to vote.

SAMPLING: Four-stage stratified sampling design.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,856
Variables: 123
Record Length: 195
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 76

Part 3: SPSS Export File
Record Length: 81

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

H. Anker and E.V. Oppenhuys

DUTCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION STUDY, 1989 (ICPSR 9950)

SUMMARY: This survey, the eighth in a series of election studies from the Netherlands, focuses on the September 6, 1989, elections for the Second Chamber of Parliament. These elections were called early due to the fall of the Lubbers-II cabinet on May 2. The survey was administered in two waves, one conducted before the election and one following the vote. In the first wave, respondents provided information on their interest in politics, what they considered the most important national problem, how they intended to vote in the upcoming election, political party membership and affiliation, attitudes toward government policies and officials, opinions on political and social issues such as abortion, nuclear energy, income differences, and environmental pollution, and on a variety of personal and demographic characteristics. During the second wave, respondents reported the name of the party they had voted for in the election and their reasons for doing so. Other variables recorded voter perceptions of the stance of various political parties on issues such as euthanasia, nuclear weapons, economic concerns, voter knowledge of national politicians, rating of political parties based on a 10-point left-right scale, attitudes toward politics and the effectiveness of government, union membership, and future vote intentions. Respondents were also asked to describe how they would participate in the governing process if they thought that the Second Chamber of Parliament was about to consider a bill that the voter thought unjust, and, in addition, to state which national goals should receive the highest priority.

UNIVERSE: Members of the Dutch electorate at the time of the 1989 parliamentary election.

SAMPLING: A sample of 4,000 households was drawn from the Geographic Base Register, which is based to a large extent on the national mail delivery register of the Netherlands. From all eligible citizens within each household, one person was randomly selected by interviewing the person whose birthday was first. No substitution by another person was allowed in case of refusal, no-contact, or other factors precluding an interview.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS/ CONCHK.PI/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PI

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,754
Variables: 310
Record Length: 699
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 76

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

Harold D. Clarke and Allan Kornberg

POLITICAL SUPPORT IN CANADA, 1990 (ICPSR 6309)

SUMMARY: This study was conducted as part of the "Support for Democratic Poli
cies: The Case of Canada" study funded by the United States National Science Foundation. Its purpose was to study the political attitudes and behavior of the Canadian electorate. The 1990 survey represented one of a series of interlocking panels, the others being 1988 pre- and post-election surveys (see Political Support in Canada, 1983–1988 [ICPSR 9874]) and the 1993 post-election survey. The 1990 survey's 161 variables are derived from an extensive battery of questions on respondents' evaluations of national and personal economies and their support for national political authorities and for regional and community politics. Respondents were asked to indicate how closely they followed politics, how much they discussed and participated in politics, and how warm or cool (on a 100-degree scale) they felt toward the country, their community, and government at several levels, including political parties and party leaders. They were asked to state their agreement or disagreement with a number of attitudinal statements regarding taxes, equal treatment of citizens by the federal government, equal representation and opportunities for participation in government, and economic opportunity. Specific opinions were obtained on the Meech Lake Accord, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and the separation of Quebec. A number of questions asked respondents to assess their own economic welfare as well as its relation to the federal government's management of the national economy. Membership in national and regional parties was identified. Also included are demographic characteristics of respondents, such as occupation, education, language, age, life satisfaction, and income.
UNIVERSE: Canadian adult population aged 18 or older.

SAMPLING: Stratified random sample.

NOTE: There is no codebook provided with this dataset. The investigators note that the weight variable CWGT90W3 should be used to achieve the representative national sample of 1,967 from the 1,907 interviews. Persons wishing additional information regarding the sample design or other aspects of the survey should contact the principal investigators. ICPSR has recorded a single variable in the original data file, CDATIME, to a numeric format variable, CDATCONV. The variable is a 10-character indicator of interview date and time. No data were modified in the process. The data collection instrument is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/RECODE

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,907
Variables: 161
Record Length: 272
Records Per Case: 1
Part 4: Data Dictionary
for Raw Data
Record Length: 74

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: $3

United States Department of Commerce. *Bureau of the Census*

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO) SUPPLEMENTAL TABULATIONS FILE, PART 1 (ICPSR 6223)**

**SUMMARY:** The Census Bureau has created a special subset file from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing data designed to meet the needs of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and affirmative action planning. It contains detailed 1990 Census data dealing with occupation and educational attainment for the civilian labor force, various racial groups, and the Hispanic population. The file consists of four tabulations of the United States civilian labor force. They present EEO data similar to those in the *Census of Population and Housing, 1990 [United States]: Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File* (ICPSR 9929), but are expanded to include occupation data by education level, industry group, and earnings. Total population and unemployment data are also available. They are referred to as Tables P1–P4. Table P1 lists occupation by education by sex by race and Hispanic origin. Table P2 lists occupation by earnings by sex and race and Hispanic origin. Table P3 lists occupation by industry by sex by race and Hispanic origin. Table P4 lists population and unemployment by sex by race and Hispanic origin. The collection includes four United States files and 51 separate files, one for each state and Washington, DC. Each state file contains statistics for the state, each county, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), and places with a population of 50,000 or more.

UNIVERSE: For Tables P1–P3, the universe is all persons in the civilian labor force 16 years old and over in the United States. For Table P4, the universe is all persons 16 years old and over.

SAMPLING: The data contained in this file are based on the long form questionnaire for the 1990 Census. This form was administered to approximately 17 percent of the housing units nationwide using a variable-rate sampling method based on geographic location and population.

NOTE: The data in each file are presented in a collapsed fashion. That is, table cells with no data are not shown. When reading the summary levels in position 2 of the data dictionary, it is important to recognize that the dashes separate the individual hierarchies, while slashes separate different types of geography within the same hierarchy.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 55 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

**EXTENT OF PROCESSING:** NONNUM/BLANKS/CONCHK.PV/MDATA/UNDOCCHK.PV

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-56</td>
<td>Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>File Structure: rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases: 2,024,556</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variables: 22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Length: 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records Per Case: 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RELATED PUBLICATIONS:**


Documentation: machine-readable only
United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SPECIAL TABULATION PROGRAM (STP) 14A, SPECIAL TABULATION ON AGING (ICPSR 6300)

SUMMARY: This unique data collection, sponsored and funded by the United States Administration on Aging, provides summary statistics on the elderly population in the United States. Each data file in STP 14A contains 483 population and 228 housing tables that present data for all persons and housing units. STP 14A supplies sample data weighted to represent the total population. In addition, the file contains 100-percent counts and unweighted sample counts for total persons and total housing units. Population tables include information on items such as race, Hispanic origin, sex, marital status, income, employment, and poverty across a number of age dimensions (age 60 or older). Housing tables detail information on items such as household type, vehicles owned, mobility, self-care, rent, and home value across a number of household age dimensions (age 60 or older). STP 14A provides data for each state (and the District of Columbia) and their subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the census tract/block numbering area (BNA) level. Additionally, data are provided for the 668 specialized geographic units in the United States called PSAs (Planning and Service Areas) that are used by state and local agencies on aging for service delivery purposes.

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the United States.

SAMPLING: The data contained in these files are derived from a sample of the 1990 Census universe who were asked more detailed questions about items such as income, occupation, and housing costs.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per state

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/CONCHK.PI/MDATA/UNDOCCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states
Cases: varies by file
Variables: 13,586
Record Length: 8,036
Records Per Case: 16

Documentation: price not available at press time

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 420, PLACE OF WORK 20 DESTINATIONS FILE (ICPSR 6212)

SUMMARY: Summary Tape File 420 (STF 420) contains sample data weighted to represent the total population of workers 16 years old and over as well as 100-percent counts of all persons and housing units. Included are five population tables and one housing table for each state and its subareas in hierarchical sequences down to the census tract/block numbering area (BNA) level. For workers 16 years old and over, data for 20 places of work and for those working elsewhere are provided for five race groups: (1) White; (2) Black; (3) American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; (4) Asian or Pacific Islander; (5) other race and Hispanic origin by race. In addition, a supplemental file, Part 80, is provided that includes a machine-readable list of the total number of workers living in each county and, for that county, the number of persons working in the 20 destinations listed as well as a "worked elsewhere" category for the remainder of places worked. The list also applies to the sub-county geographic units (census tracts/BNAs) and contains a variety of geographic entities as destinations (the number of destinations may be less than 20).

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the United States.

NOTE: The file for Puerto Rico does not contain two population tables (P4 and P5) that report data by race.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file per state + machine-readable documentation (text) + database dictionaries

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/CONCHK.PI/MDATA/UNDOCCCHK.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part numbers correspond to FIPS codes of states
Cases: varies by file
Variables: 406
Record Length: 3,351
Records Per Case: 1
Part 80: Place of Work Supplement File
Record Length: 83
Part 81: Data Dictionary for All States Except Puerto Rico
Record Length: 80
Part 82: Data Dictionary for Puerto Rico
Record Length: 80
Part 83: Codebook for All Parts
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY, 1991: NATIONAL CORE FILE (ICPSR 6149)

SUMMARY: Characteristics of the United States housing inventory listed in this file include the age, size, and type of living quarters; property values; and the presence of commercial establishments on the property. Additional data focus on the presence and condition of kitchen and plumbing facilities and the type and cost of utilities, as well as housing expenses, property repair or alteration, and insurance costs. Many of the same characteristics are given for housing previously occupied by recent movers. Information on age, sex, race, marital status, and income is provided for each household member, with additional data on education, Spanish origin, and household tenure for the head of household. Indicators provided for housing quality include privacy and structural condition. For neighborhood quality, indicators assess noise, crime, air quality, and the presence of abandoned structures, along with the adequacy of neighborhood services such as police protection, parks, health care, and public transportation.

UNIVERSE: A sample of approximately 49,400 housing units was selected from the 1980 Census of Population and Hous-
SAMPLING: The NHIS used a multistage sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The data collected in the NHIS are obtained through a complex design involving both clustering and stratification such that each person included has a known nonzero probability of selection. At the request of the National Cancer Institute, the Hispanic population was oversampled in the 1992 data collection year.

NOTE: Per agreement with NCHS, ICPSR distributes the data files and technical documentation in this collection in their original form as prepared by NCHS. The Field Representative's Manual (Part II of the documentation) is available in hardcopy form only upon request from ICPSR.

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 the identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires under Section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m) that data collected by NCHS not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. NCHS further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that the director of NCHS be notified if any identities are inadvertently discovered. ICPSR member institutions and other users ordering data from ICPSR are expected to adhere to these restrictions.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/FREQ.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Household Record
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 51,643
Variables: approx. 30
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Person Record
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 128,412
Variables: approx. 115
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Condition Record
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 97,630
Variables: approx. 115
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Doctor Visit Record
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 29,215
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: Hospital Record
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 13,111
Variables: approx. 95
Record Length: 335
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: price not available at press time

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1992: AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6347)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. Household Record variables in this data collection include type of living quarters, size of family, number of families in the household, and geographic location. Person Record variables include sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limitations on activity. The Condition Record file contains information for each reported health condition, with specifications on injury and accident reports. The Doctor Visit Record file documents doctor visits within the time period and identifies acute or chronic conditions. The Hospital Record file contains all recalled accounts of hospitalizations in the 12-month period.

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
effects of the disease, how it is spread, where to obtain information on AIDS, blood tests, how to avoid getting the disease, and personal knowledge of anyone who had had the test for AIDS, had tested positively for the virus, or had the disease. In addition, questions were asked concerning awareness of the drug AZT, perceptions of the effectiveness of condoms, and knowledge of condom use.

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: One person 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1992 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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 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 + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA/NONUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 20,974
Variables: approx. 120
Record Length: 474
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: price not available at press time

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1992: CANCER CONTROL SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6344)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1992 Cancer Control Supplement includes variables from the NHIS core Person File (see National Health Interview Survey, 1992 [ICPSR 6343]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include items on acculturation (e.g., language, ethnic identification, place of birth of self and parents), medical care, food knowledge, cancer knowledge and attitudes, cancer screening knowledge and practice, smoking and other tobacco use, and occupational exposures to harmful substances.

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: One person aged 17 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1992 National Health Interview Survey sample. Hispanic-Americans were oversampled for this supplement.

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 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 + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA/NONUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 12,035
Variables: approx. 616
Record Length: 990
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: $9
SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The 1992 Cancer Epidemiology Supplement includes variables from the NHIS core Person File (see National Health Interview Survey, 1992 [ICPSR 6343]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include information on acculturation (in terms of language, ethnicity, and place of birth), dietary knowledge, smoking and tobacco use, and occupational history. The supplement also covers frequency and portion sizes of food and drink items, vitamin and mineral intake, hormone use, family's and respondent's history of cancer, and respondent's height and weight.

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: One person aged 18 years or older was randomly sampled from each household in the 1992 National Health Interview Survey sample. Hispanic-Americans were oversampled for this supplement.

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 file(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 + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ.PI/BLANKS/MDATA

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 12,005

Variables: approx. 432

Record Length: 1,207

Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: $7
United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1992: IMMUNIZATION SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6343)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. This supplement includes variables from the NHIS core Person File (see National Health Interview Survey, 1992 [ICPSR 6343]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include information on vaccines received for diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis (DTP), polio, measles, hemophilus type B or Hib, and hepatitis B; the number of shots the child received for each type of vaccine; and other types of shots received.

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population six years of age or younger in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: Information was provided on one child (six years of age or younger) as randomly sampled from each household in the 1992 National Health Interview Survey sample.

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 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 + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQP.R/

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 8,235
Variables: approx. 240
Record Length: 620
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: price not available at press time

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

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY, 1992: YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SUPPLEMENT (ICPSR 6345)

SUMMARY: The purpose of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to obtain information about the amount and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kinds of health services people receive. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey was conducted as a followback to the 1992 National Health Interview Survey. Sponsored by the Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, it is a part of a larger system of research, the Youth Risk Surveillance System, developed to monitor the major risk behaviors of American youth. The Youth Risk Behavior Supplement includes variables from the NHIS core Person File (see National Health Interview Survey, 1992 [ICPSR 6343]), including sex, age, race, marital status, veteran status, education, income, industry and occupation codes, and limits on activity. Variables unique to this supplement include questions on injury risks, physical fights, weapons use, cigarette smoking, chewing tobacco, alcohol and illegal drug use, AIDS/HIV education, diet and nutrition, physical activities, stays away from home, and sexual behaviors.

UNIVERSE: Civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12–21 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

SAMPLING: Information was provided by children aged 12–21 as randomly sampled from each household in the 1992 National Health Interview Survey sample. Within each family, one child who was attending school and up to two children not in school or “status unknown” were selected for the survey.

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

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + data collection instrument

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: FREQ/P/BLANKS/MDATA/NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,645
Variables: approx. 178
Record Length: 425
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: $5

United States Department of Health and Human Services. Health Care Financing Administration

MEDICARE CURRENT BENEFICIARY SURVEY, ACCESS TO CARE, CALENDAR YEAR 1992: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 6332)

SUMMARY: This data collection is the second in a series of data releases from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS), relating to beneficiary access to medical care. The MCBS is a continuous, multipurpose survey of a representative sample of the Medicare population, both aged and disabled. The MCBS focuses on economic issues: health care use and expenditures and factors that affect use of care and the beneficiary's ability to pay. Sample persons are interviewed three times a year over several years to form a continuous profile of their health care experience. Interviews are conducted regardless of whether the sample person resides at home or in a long-term care facility, using the questionnaire version appropriate to the setting. The MCBS also collects a variety of information about demographic characteristics (date of birth, sex, race, education, military service, and marital status), health status and functioning, access to care, insurance coverage, financial resources, and family supports. The 1992 interview data were collected during September through December of 1992, and are linked with Medicare claims and administrative data for calendar year 1992. Data are presented for 10,388 people who were interviewed in 1991 (Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, Calendar Year 1991: [United States] (ICPSR 6118)) and for 1,995 new people added to the survey during this round. The total of 12,383 interviews is divided into 11,421 community interviews and 962 institutional interviews. The 1992 data are designed to stand alone for cross-sectional analysis, or they can be used for longitudinal analysis. Weights are provided for both cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis. Also included in this data collection are full-year 1992 Medicare utilization and other administrative data for the sample persons (Parts 25–30). These include Medicare billing records for hospital, skilled nursing facility, hospice, home health, outpatient, and physician/supplier services.

UNIVERSE: Medicare beneficiaries.

SAMPLING: Respondents were sampled from the Medicare enrollment file to be representative of the Medicare population as a whole and by age group: under 45, 45–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, and 85 and over. Because of interest in their special health care needs, the oldest old (85 and over) and the disabled (64 and under) were oversampled to permit detailed analysis of these subpopulations. The sample was drawn from 107 primary sampling units (PSUs). The 1992 supplementary sample included newly enrolled beneficiaries, as well as previously enrolled beneficiaries who were included to improve coverage or to maintain the desired sample size.

NOTE: Some data in the Billing Files are stored in packed-decimal format.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data for this collection, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) has removed all direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, HCFA requires, under Section 1105(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C., Section 1306(a)) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C., Section 552a(1)(3)), that data collected by the HCFA not be used for any purpose other than statistical analysis and reporting. HCFA further requires that analysts not use the data to learn the identity of any persons or establishments and that HCFA 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: 18 data files + SAS data definition statements + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 79 to 184,489 per part
Variables: approx. 7 to 640 per part
Record Length: 16 to 3,504 per part
Records per Case: 1

Part 1: Key Record File
Part 2: Administrative ID Record File
Part 3: Survey ID Record File
Part 4: Health Status and Functioning Record File
Part 5: Access to Care Record File
Part 6: Health Insurance Record File
Part 7: Enumeration Record File
Part 8: Facility Residence History Record File
Part 9: Facility ID Record File
Part 10: Interview File
Part 11: Cross-Sectional Weights File
Part 12: Longitudinal Weights File
Part 13: Inpatient Hospital Bills
Part 14: Skilled Nursing Facility Bills
Part 15: Hospice Bills
Part 16: Home Health Bills
Part 17: Outpatient Bills
Part 18: Physician/Supplier Bills

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 79 to 184,489 per part
Variables: approx. 7 to 640 per part
Record Length: 16 to 3,504 per part
Records per Case: 1
United States Department of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics

MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH
1990 (ICPSR 6319)
1991 (ICPSR 6320)

SUMMARY: These data collections present information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during the years studied. 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 these collections in their original form as prepared by NCHS.

RESTRICTIONS: In preparing the data tapes for these collections, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has removed direct identifiers and characteristics that might lead to identification of data subjects. As an additional precaution, NCHS requires, under Section 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 per collection

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/FREQ.PI

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,151,890 and 2,173,060
Variables: approx. 115
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $14 per collection

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

NATIONAL HEALTH PROVIDER INVENTORY, 1991 (ICPSR 6342)

SUMMARY: The National Health Provider Inventory (NHPI) was conducted to provide national data on the number, type, and geographic distribution of providers of long-term care in the United States and to provide a sampling frame for future surveys. The 1991 NHPI was a two-part survey with two separate questionnaires. One questionnaire was sent to nursing homes and board and care homes (Facility File), while the other was sent to home health agencies and hospices (Agency File). Data on services provided to individuals at their residences (also included in the Agency File) were gathered as well, and thus the NHPI represents an expansion over earlier versions of the study (the Inventory of Long-Term Care Places, conducted in 1986, and the National Master Facility Inventory, conducted eight times between 1967 and 1982). Variables in the Facility File include name and address of facility, age group primarily served, disability group primarily served, ownership type, total beds, and number of residents by age and sex. Variables in the Agency File include name and address, ownership, types of services provided, number of clients served, and total number of visits provided.

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 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: 2 data files + data collection instruments

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Facility File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 55,782
Variables: approx. 40
Record Length: 280
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Agency File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 7,604
Variables: approx. 55
Record Length: 384
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $6 (2 volumes)

Jay Carver, Eric Wish, Douglas A. Smith, and Christina Polsenberg

CRIMINAL HISTORIES AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING OF DRUG USE FORECASTING (DUF) SAMPLE MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON, DC, 1989–1991 (ICPSR 6122)

SUMMARY: These data provide information on the relationship between arrestee drug tests and future criminality once other risk factors, such as prior criminal history, are accounted for. Also explored is whether the association between drug test results and future offending varies depending upon the attributes of individual offenders. The dataset contains information drawn from the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) in Washington, DC, and the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. Data are available from each source for 1989 and 1990 with subsequent arrest data provided by PSA through August 1991. The 1989–1990 data supplied by PSA contain information on criminal history and drug test results taken at the time.
of arrest. Data provided from the DUF program include drug test results from a sample of persons arrested as well as information obtained from arrestee interviews on items such as family and work status. The combined data contain the arrestees' demographic characteristics, arrest and charge information, prior criminal history, and subsequent offending. Drugs tested for include cocaine, opiates, methadone, PCP, amphetamines, barbiturates, marijuana, methaqualone, Darvon, and Valium. In addition, self-reported information regarding an individual's use of and dependency on these drugs is supplied. Demographic information includes age, sex, income, and employment status. Due to changes in the DUF measurement instrument from 1989 to 1990, the variables contained in the two data files are not completely identical.

UNIVERSE: Merged data for 1989 and 1990 from the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) and the National Institute of Justice's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program, with additional arrest data from PSA through August 1991.

NOTE: The variables listed in the codebook are not in the same order as they appear in the data collection instruments. Also, there are more variables in the dataset than are indicated in the data collection instruments. The data collection instruments are available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ NONNUM

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

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<td>Part 6: User Guide</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

James Austin, Michael Jones, and Melissa Bolyard

EVALUATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY REGIMENTED INMATE DIVERSION (RID) PROGRAM, 1990–1991 (ICPSR 6236)

SUMMARY: This data collection documents an evaluation of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Regimented Inmate Diversion (RID) program conducted with male inmates who were participants in the program during September 1990–August 1991. The evaluation was designed to determine whether county-operated boot camp programs for male inmates were feasible and cost-effective. An evaluation design entailing both process and impact components was undertaken to fully assess the overall effects of the RID program on offenders and on the county jail system. The process component documented how the RID program actually operated in terms of its selection criteria, delivery of programs, length of participation, and program completion rates. Variables include demographic/criminal data (e.g., race, date of birth, marital status, employment status, income, arrest charge, bail and amount, sentence days, certificates acquired), historical state and county arrest data (e.g., date of crime, charge, disposition, probation time, jail time, type of crime), boot camp data (e.g., entry into and exit from boot camp, reason for exit, probation dates, living conditions, restitution order), drug history data (e.g., drug used, frequency, method), data on drug tests, and serious incidence data. The impact data were collected on measures of recidivism, program costs, institutional behavior, and RID's effect on jail crowding.

UNIVERSE: Male inmates of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Regimented Inmate Diversion Program.

SAMPLING: Inmates admitted between September 1990 and June 1991 to the boot camp portion of the RID program comprised the experimental group of 544. A comparison control group consisted of 216 offenders who volunteered for RID and were screened and accepted into the program, but were not admitted into the program.

NOTE: In this hierarchical dataset, there are eight separate record types. The "I" level contains demographic/criminal data: the "B" and "B" levels include state and county arrest data, respectively; the "K" level contains flag data for internal use; the "D" level is the drug history; the "W" level reflects the drug tests; and the "J" level is the serious incidence data. There are 28 variables and 760 cases for the "I" level, 10 variables and 4,353 cases for the "BB" level, 10 variables and 1,370 cases for the "B" level, 3 variables and 346 cases for the "K" level, 41 variables and 547 cases for the "C" level, 6 variables and 604 cases for the "D" level, 5 variables and 511 cases for the "W" level, and 4 variables and 157 cases for the "J" level.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHKL/ MDATA/ UNDOCKL/ ICPSR/ RECODE

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

Part 1: Data File | Part 2: SAS Data
| File Structure: hierarchical | Definition Statements |
| Record Length: 75 | Record Length: 70 |

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

Terence Dunworth and Nicholas Pace

JURY VERDICTS DATABASE FOR COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND ALL COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 1960–1984 (ICPSR 6232)

SUMMARY: This data collection contains information on jury verdict civil cases in Cook County, Illinois, and all counties in
California. The RAND Corporation's Institute for Criminal Justice began this study in the early 1980s in response to widespread public interest in the magnitude of dollar verdicts returned in civil cases. The goal was to record salient information found in court reporter publications to allow for a wide range of future research. Two such publications were chosen because of their favorable reputations and because they both dated back to 1960: the Cook County Jury Verdict Reporter of Chicago, Illinois, and Jury Verdicts Weekly of Santa Rosa, California. The collection of data for this study was conducted in two phases. Phase I included cases from 1960–1979, and Phase II coded cases from 1980–1984, including a small number of cases from 1985. In both phases, only cases in which a jury reached a definitive outcome (including deadlocked or hung juries) were included. In Phase I, only San Francisco County cases from the California reporter publication were included. In Phase II, all California counties were included. For all cases in Phase I, a Main Form was completed that included jurisdiction, court type, dates of incidents and trial, information about parties involved, trial occurrences, outcome of trial, awards, and fees. In addition to this Main Form, at least one of nine different case-type forms was completed: Common Carrier-Passenger Form, Dram Shop Form, Injuries on Property/Attractive Nuisance Form, Malpractice Form, Street Hazards/Highway Construction Form, Traffic/Pedestrian/Rider Form, and Work Injuries and FELA Form. These forms contained questions regarding the behavior of each party in the case and other characteristics and facts relevant to the case. A Jury Verdicts Form was completed for all cases in Phase II. This form picked up general case-level and defendant-specific data such as dates and length of trial, case outcome, original number of parties involved, and disposition of multiple defendants into one case. For each plaintiff, a Plaintiff Information Form was filled out containing general plaintiff information such as losses claimed and the coder's assessment of the degree of the plaintiff's comparative negligence. This form also indicated which of the loss forms was coded for this plaintiff (only one loss form was completed for each plaintiff); Death Action, Personal Injuries, or Money Damages. Each form contained basic information about the outcome of the case, specific damages claimed by the plaintiff, and loss-specific data. Additionally, an Ancillary Action Form was completed for any associated claims that were adjudicated at the time of the main case, such as counter-suits by defendants. The questions on this form were the same as those on the main Jury Verdicts Form. Finally, this study includes an Integrated Jury Verdicts Database (Part 33) containing data from both phases to permit easier analysis of data from all years. This database contains five sections: (1) the basic trial information, which includes the trial dates and lengths, reporter source, and jurisdiction, (2) the main case information, which includes more detailed data about the case such as number of parties involved, case type, types of losses claimed, and total compensatory and punitive awards, (3) information about the first ancillary action, (4) information about the second ancillary action, and (5) a listing of all the forms used.

UNIVERSE: All civil cases ending with trial by jury in Cook County, Illinois. California or California.

SAMPLING: San Francisco cases found in Jury Verdicts Weekly published from 1960 to 1979, and all cases published from 1980 to mid-1985; one out of every four traffic, pedestrian, or common carrier cases in the Cook County Jury Verdicts Reporter published from 1960 to 1979, plus all other cases in those issues; and one out of every four traffic or common carrier cases in the Cook County Jury Verdicts Reporter published from 1980 to mid-1985, plus all other cases in those issues.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 17 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ FREQ.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICSR

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

Part 1: Phase I Main Form Data
Part 3: Phase I Common Carrier-Passenger Form Data
Part 5: Phase I Dram Shop Form Data
Part 7: Phase I Injuries on Property/Attractive Nuisance Form Data
Part 9: Phase I Malpractice Form Data
Part 11: Phase I Miscellaneous Form Data
Part 13: Phase I Products Liability Form Data
Part 15: Phase I Street Hazards/Highway Construction Form Data
Part 17: Phase I Traffic/Pedestrian/Rider Form Data
Part 19: Phase I Work Injuries and FELA Form Data

Part 21: Phase II Jury Verdicts Form Data
Part 23: Phase II Plaintiff Information Form Data
Part 25: Phase II Personal Injury Form Data
Part 27: Phase II Death Action Form Data
Part 29: Phase II Money Damages Form Data
Part 30: Phase II Ancillary Action Form Data
Part 33: Integrated Database

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 385 to 26,676 per part
Variables: 46 to 1,629 per part
Record Length: 112 to 2,784 per part
Records Per Case: 1

Parts 2-34 (even): SAS Data Definition Statements
Part 35: User Guide
Record Length: 79

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Bureau of Justice Statistics

NATIONAL CORRECTIONS REPORTING PROGRAM, 1991 (ICPSR 6272)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this study was to gather data on prisoners entering and leaving the custody or supervision of state and federal authorities. Data refer to prisoners who were admitted to prison, released from prison, or released from parole in 1991. Variables include incarceration history, current offenses, and total time served. Background information on individuals includes year of birth, sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, and educational attainment.

UNIVERSE: All persons incarcerated in state prisons in 35 states, federal prisons, the California Youth Authority, and the District of Columbia in 1991.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 3 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument
EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ MDATA/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCC K.ICPSR/ RECODE

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

Part 1: Prison Admissions
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 481,043
Variables: 98
Record Length: 297
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Prison Releases
 File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 481,043
Variables: 98
Record Length: 297
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Parole Releases
 File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 215,043
Variables: 98
Record Length: 297
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
Codebook for All Parts

Part 5: SAS Data
Definition Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 69

Part 6: SPSS Data
Definition Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 78

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice.
Federal Bureau of Investigation

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM DATA [UNITED STATES]: COUNTY-LEVEL DETAILED ARREST AND OFFENSE DATA
1991 (ICPSR 6036)
1992 (ICPSR 6316)

SUMMARY: These data collections contain county-level counts of arrests and offenses for Part I offenses (murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson) and Part II offenses (forgery, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug and alcohol abuse violations, gambling, vagrancy, curfew violations, and runaways). Two sets of county populations are reported: one for total county population and the other for counties reporting six months or more of data.

UNIVERSE: County law enforcement agencies in the United States.

NOTE: Data have been aggregated to the county level. Within each county, data for agencies reporting 6 to 11 months of information were weighted to yield 12-month equivalents. Agencies reporting fewer than 6 months of data were excluded from the aggregation. Data from agencies reporting only statewide figures were allocated to counties in proportion to each county's share of the state population (which totaled the populations of those county agencies reporting six months or more of data). In ICPSR 6036, no arrest data are included for South Carolina and no arrest or offense data are included for Iowa due to those states' conversion to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for 1991.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 4 data files per collection + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ UNDOCC K.ICPSR/ RECODE

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

Part 1: Arrests, All Ages
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,142 and 3,143
Variables: 55
Record Length: 236 and 235
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Arrests, Adults
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,142 and 3,143
Variables: 55
Record Length: 236 and 235
Records Per Case: 1

Part 3: Arrests, Juveniles
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,142 and 3,143
Variables: 55
Record Length: 236 and 235
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Codebook for All Parts
Codebook for All Parts

Part 5: SAS Data
Definition Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 79

Part 6: SPSS Data
Definition Statements for All Parts
Record Length: 76

Part 7: SAS Data
Definition Statements for Crimes Reported
Record Length: 76

Part 8: SPSS Data
Definition Statements for Arrests Data
Record Length: 75

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

William Julius Wilson, et al.

URBAN POVERTY AND FAMILY LIFE SURVEY OF CHICAGO, 1987 (ICPSR 6258)

SUMMARY: This survey was undertaken to assemble a broad range of family, household, employment, schooling, and welfare data on families living in urban poverty areas of Chicago. The researchers were seeking to test a variety of theories about current urban poverty. Interviews were conducted in 1987 with 2,327 Black, White, Mexican-American, and Puerto Rican-origin respondents and 163 Black non-parents aged 18–44 who lived in Chicago poverty census tracts in 1986. All cases were linked to census tracts of residence at the time of interview. Questions concerned respondents' current lives as well as their recall of life events from birth to age 21. Major areas of investigation included household composition, family background, education, time spent in detention or jail, childbirth, fertility, relationship history, current employment, employment history, military service, participation in informal economy, child care, child support, child-rearing, neighborhood and housing characteristics, social networks, current health, current and past public aid use, current income, and major life events. A total of 653 interviews were administered in Spanish by Spanish-speaking interviewers using a Spanish-language instrument. All interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC).


SAMPLING: Multistage stratified probability sample design yielding 2,490 observations. Only parents were selected within non-Black households. Blacks included parents (N = 1,020) and non-parents (N = 163). Response rates ranged from 73.8 percent for non-Hispanic Whites to 82.5 percent for Black parents (364 Whites, 489 Mexican-American, and 454 Puerto Rican-origin).

NOTE: The raw data file produced and distributed by ICPSR contains variables written in maximum length formats to accommodate the mixed-type coding schemes used by the producer for many of the 1,841 variables. The file is therefore considerably larger than it would be if optimal
field lengths had been readily determined and specified. Users will find that the system files created with the ICPSR SAS or SPSS data definition statements will use disk space more economically than the raw file. The data collection instrument is hardcopy only, available upon request from ICPSR.

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

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

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

Part 1: Raw Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,490
Variables: 1,841
Record Length: 14,547
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: Frequencies, Sections A-G
Record Length: 107

Part 6: Frequencies, Sections P-Y
Record Length: 108

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:


Documentation: machine-readable only

Federal Election Commission

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1978–1990: LONGITUDINAL POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (PAC) DATA (ICPSR 6260)

SUMMARY: This collection provides a longitudinal summary compilation of political action committee (PAC) campaign contributions previously released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). These data, made available by the Federal Election Commission, were taken directly from campaign finance reports filed by PACs, which are required to file such information under the federal election laws. This collection contains one record for each PAC and covers the years 1978–1990. Variables include total contributions made to incumbents and nonincumbents, Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate candidates, candidates running and candidates not running, and general election winners and losers.

UNIVERSE: All political action committees that filed reports on their financial contributions to candidates during the period 1978–1990.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Dictionary
Cases: 7,373
Variables: 525
Record Length: 14,547
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Alan I. Abramowitz, John McGlennon, Ronald B. Rapoport, and Walter J. Stone

ACTIVISTS IN THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION PROCESS, 1980–1988 (ICPSR 6143)

SUMMARY: This data collection provides information on party activist involvement in the presidential nomination nominee selection process. Surveys of caucus attendees and convention delegates were initially conducted in 1980 at the state conventions in Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Virginia. Delegates from both parties were polled on a variety of issues, including their opinions on candidate qualities, such as record of achievement, moral character, performance on television, knowledge of foreign policy, and most important quality for a candidate. In addition, information was gathered on the party position held by the respondent, degree and type of party participation, opinions on state and national leaders, reasons for being involved in the presidential nomination process, nomination choice for presidential candidate, and membership in other organizations. In 1984, surveys were distributed at the Democratic state conventions in Iowa and Virginia. In 1988, delegates to both the Democratic and Republican state conventions in Iowa and Virginia were polled. Caucus attendees of both parties also completed surveys in 1984 and 1988 in Iowa, Michigan, and Virginia. Other areas of inquiry included attitudes toward the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion, affirmative action, and military spending. Demographic characteristics of respondents, such as religion, ethnicity, education, employment, and income, are provided.

UNIVERSE: Activists from the Democratic and Republican parties involved in the United States presidential nomination process.

SAMPLING: In some states, all delegates were given questionnaires. In others, a random sample was drawn.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 7 data files + SPSS data definition statements

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

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

Part 1: 1980 State Caucus Convention Delegate Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,628
Variables: 143
Record Length: 1,001
Records Per Case: 1

Part 5: 1988 State Democratic and Republican Convention Delegate Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,835
Variables: 332
Record Length: 342
Records Per Case: 1

Part 9: 1984 Democratic and Republican Caucus Attendee Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,304
Variables: 431
Record Length: 608
Records Per Case: 1

Part 11: 1988 Democratic and Republican Caucus Attendee Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,905
Variables: 532
Record Length: 520
Records Per Case: 1

31
Democratic and Republican Caucus
Attendee Panel Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 2,497
Variables: 1,135
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: price not available at press time

Charles D. Hadley and Lewis Bowman


SUMMARY: This data collection is a study of politics at the grassroots level. The immediate goal of the project was to describe the contemporary situation of grassroots party activism and organization in 11 southern states. States included in this cooperative effort are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. From surveys of county party members and chairs in 1991, extended to party national convention delegates in 1992, the data gathered focus on the party position of the activists; recruitment to political activism; incentives to party activism; history of personal political involvement; campaign activities of the activists' organizations and their members; the degree of hierarchy in the party organization; selected political, social, and economic attitudes; perceptions of the condition of the parties and party system; and social backgrounds, including an extensive focus on religion. Demographic variables include age, gender, ethnicity, occupation, education, and family income.

UNIVERSE: Political party activists in the southern United States.

SAMPLING: Random sample of political party committee members, chairpersons, and national delegates.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 10,427
Variables: approx. 164
Record Length: 229
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center

YOUTH ATTITUDE TRACKING STUDY (YATS) [UNITED STATES] FALL 1991 (ICPSR 6238)

SUMMARY: These rounds of the Youth Attitude Tracking Survey, a series of surveys begun in 1975, were designed to measure perceptions of the military, awareness of and responses to advertising for the military, and respondents' propensity to join various branches of the military. In addition, the surveys gauged opinions on government and public affairs issues: whether the United States sought to have much more military power than any other nation in the world, whether women in the military should be allowed to register for the draft, and whether the United States should go to war to protect its own economic interests or the rights of other countries. Respondents were queried about current school enrollment status and education level, highest grade completed, type of school and diploma. grades usually received in high school, plans for college and financing a college education, and interest in pursuing certain professions. Respondents attending or planning to attend college were questioned about their interest in participating in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and officer training after college. Other questions asked about current and past employment status, reasons for working, satisfaction with current job, and the employment situation in the respondent's community. Additional background information gathered by the survey includes age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, type of housing, household composition, and parents' education.

UNIVERSE: Persons 16 to 24 years old residing in the United States in households or noninstitutionalized group quarters with telephones, who never served in the active or reserve components of the United States Armed Forces and were not accepted for such service at the time of the interview.

SAMPLING: These data collections have a longitudinal component (5,498 interviews) as well as a cross-sectional component (4,893 interviews). Cross-sectional respondents were selected by a modified version of the Waksberg method of random-digit dialing. The longitudinal component comprises age-eligible individuals previously interviewed during either the fall 1990 or the summer or fall 1991 administrations of the YATS.

NOTE: Both logical record length and SAS Transport versions of the data are available. The SAS Transport version was written with the SAS XPORT engine. Part 3 contains SAS Proc Format statements only. These statements produce a SAS Formats Catalogue which is accessed by the SAS dataset generated from the SAS Transport File.

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 per collection + SAS data definition statements + data collection instrument

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS Transport File
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

SCHOOLS AND STAFFING SURVEY, 1987-1988 [UNITED STATES]:
TEACHER FOLLOWUP SURVEY, 1988-1989 (ICPSR 6270)

SUMMARY: This survey is a followup to the Teacher Survey from Schools and Staffing Survey, 1987-1988 [United States] (ICPSR 9846) and is the fifth component of the Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), conducted one year after the base-year data collection. The other four components of the SASS are the Teacher Demand and Shortage Survey, School Administrator Survey, School Survey, and Teacher Survey. The Teacher Followup Survey (TFS), designed to update data on teacher career patterns and plans and to determine attrition rates, queries a subsample of teachers in the profession during the school year 1987-1988 and has two components: teachers who left the teaching profession between the school years 1987-1988 and 1988-1989 (leavers) and teachers who remained in the profession (stayers). For both groups, questions were asked on topics such as current activity, occupation, career patterns, educational pursuits, future plans, attitudes toward the teaching profession, and overall job satisfaction.

UNIVERSE: Public and private school teachers in the United States (state representative within the public sector).


NOTE: (1) A raw data file was created by ICPSR from the SAS transport file and has been formatted to correspond to the codebook (which includes unweighted frequencies for public and private schools separately). However, some of the frequencies listed in the codebook are not accurate and do not reflect the frequencies generated from the raw data file or the SAS transport file. The codebook has not been revised to reflect these discrepancies. (2) The SAS transport file contains values recoded to system missing. (3) The variable CNTLNUM has no label in the SAS transport file but has been assigned the label "Control Number" by ICPSR in the data definition statements.

RESTRICTIONS: These data are released in accordance with the provisions of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA). GEPA protects privacy by ensuring that respondents will never be individually identified. Under Public Law 100-297, the National Center for Education Statistics is responsible for protecting the confidentiality of individual respondents and is releasing these data to be used for statistical purposes only. Record matching or deductive disclosure by any user is prohibited. To ensure that the confidentiality provisions contained in PL 100-297 have been fully implemented, procedures for disclosure avoidance were used in preparing the data in this release. Every effort has been made to provide the maximum research information consistent with reasonable confidentiality protections. Therefore, certain variables have been deleted and others have been recoded into broader categories.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/CONCHK.PR/MDATA/FREQ.PI/UNDOCCCHK.PI

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:
United States Department of Education.
National Center for Education Statistics.

Documentation: machine-readable only

FREDERICK MOSTELLER AND CLEO YOUTZ

NUMERICAL MEANINGS OF PROBABILISTIC EXPRESSIONS
(ICPSR 6046)

SUMMARY: These data were collected to obtain a clearer understanding of the quantitative meanings that people perceive in common words used to describe probabilistic outcomes. For example, in everyday language, people apply the expressions "always" and "certain" to events that occur in fewer than 100 percent of their opportunities. In this study, science writers were surveyed and asked to quantify, in a percentage term, their understanding of each of 52 expressions. They were asked to indicate how they thought their readers would quantify each term, giving both an upper and lower limit they thought their readers would set for each expression. One group of expressions included the word "probability", and ranged from "very high probability" to "very low probability". Another used various forms of the word "probable", such as "very probable" and "improbable". Other expressions were centered around the word "chance": "better than even chance" to "less than even chance". The survey also included words like "always", "often", "frequently", "never", and "sometimes". Also tested were expressions with regularly used modifiers such as "very", or negation (not, un-, im-, in-), so that the effect of such modifiers could be evaluated. The sample of respondents was split to permit assessment of the effects of order of presentation: half received a form that ranked the expressions within 15 groups from high probability to low, while the other half received a form ordering the expressions from low probability to high.

UNIVERSE: The universe consisted of 637 members of the National Association
of Science Writers in the United States and Canada.

SAMPLING: A total of 238 respondents from the population (37 percent response rate).

NOTE: The data are provided, as received from the producer, in 104 discrete small files, each corresponding to one of the 52 probabilistic expressions and to one of the two survey forms. The files have been edited by ICPSR for easier handling by statistical software. Specifically, two lines of comment, which identified the expression to which the file's data referred, have been removed from each file. In their place, two variables have been added to each record: one identifying the expression and a second identifying the form code. In addition, the respondent identification code was edited to remove blanks. Users should note that the data are not arranged in these files in fixed columns but in a free-format list, with one record per line and each variable delimited by a comma.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 104 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DOC/REFORM.DAT/DEDEIC/ICPSR/UNDOCCHK/ICPSR/RECODE

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1 and 2: Data ("Always")
Parts 3 and 4: Data ("Almost Always")
Parts 5 and 6: Data ("Certain")
Parts 7 and 8: Data ("Almost Certain")
Parts 9 and 10: Data ("Very Frequent")
Parts 11 and 12: Data ("Frequent")
Parts 13 and 14: Data ("Not Infrequent")
Parts 15 and 16: Data ("Infrequent")
Parts 17 and 18: Data ("Very Infrequent")
Parts 19 and 20: Data ("Very High Probability")
Parts 21 and 22: Data ("High Probability")
Parts 23 and 24: Data ("Moderate Probability")
Parts 25 and 26: Data ("Low Probability")
Parts 27 and 28: Data ("Very Low Probability")
Parts 29 and 30: Data ("Very Likely")
Parts 31 and 32: Data ("Likely")
Parts 33 and 34: Data ("Unlikely")
Parts 35 and 36: Data ("Very Unlikely")
Parts 37 and 38: Data ("Very Probable")
Parts 39 and 40: Data ("Probable")
Parts 41 and 42: Data ("Improbable")
Parts 43 and 44: Data ("Very Improbable")
Parts 45 and 46: Data ("Very Often")
Parts 47 and 48: Data ("Often")
Parts 49 and 50: Data ("More Often Than Not")
Parts 51 and 52: Data ("As Often As Not")
Parts 53 and 54: Data ("Less Often Than Not")
Parts 55 and 56: Data ("Not Often")
Parts 57 and 58: Data ("Not Very Often")
Parts 59 and 60: Data ("Possible")
Parts 61 and 62: Data ("Impossible")
Parts 63 and 64: Data ("High Chance")
Parts 65 and 66: Data ("Better Than Even Chance")
Parts 67 and 68: Data ("Even Chance")
Parts 69 and 70: Data ("Less Than Even Chance")
Parts 71 and 72: Data ("Poor Chance")
Parts 73 and 74: Data ("Low Chance")
Parts 75 and 76: Data ("Liable to Happen")
Parts 77 and 78: Data ("Might Happen")
Parts 79 and 80: Data ("Usually")
Parts 81 and 82: Data ("Unusually")
Parts 83 and 84: Data ("Sometimes")
Parts 85 and 86: Data ("Occasionally")
Parts 87 and 88: Data ("Not Unreasonable")
Parts 89 and 90: Data ("Occasionally")
Parts 91 and 92: Data ("Now and Then")
Parts 93 and 94: Data ("Seldom")
Parts 95 and 96: Data ("Very Seldom")
Parts 97 and 98: Data ("Rarely")
Parts 99 and 100: Data ("Very Rarely")
Parts 101 and 102: Data ("Almost Never")
Parts 103 and 104: Data ("Never")

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 93 to 135 per part
Variables: 4
Record Length: 26 to 45
Records Per Case: 1

Part 105: Codebook
Part 106: SPSS Data for All Parts

Documentation: machine-readable only

ABC News/Washington Post

ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST "WORLD NEWS TONIGHT" HEALTH CARE POLL, SEPTEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6284)

SUMMARY: In this special topic poll taken the evening of President Bill Clinton's televised speech about his health care plan, respondents were asked for their views on the proposed plan. Items focused on respondents' approval of the plan, whether the plan was better than the present system, and whether respondents would support an increase in taxes to help pay for the plan. Respondents were also queried regarding what they thought the effect of Clinton's plan would be on how much they paid for health insurance, and the effect of the plan on health insurance coverage and the quality of health care. Those surveyed were asked whether the plan was fair to most Americans, whether they thought Congress should pass the plan, and whether they worried that potential health care costs they might have in the future would not be taken care of. Background information on respondents includes political party, age, and sex.

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within households, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used in any analysis.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 539
Variables: 29
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only
health care plan. Respondents were also queried regarding what they thought the effect of Clinton’s plan would be on how much they paid for health insurance, the effect of the plan on health insurance coverage and the quality of health care, whether Congress should pass Clinton’s plan, and whether the plan created too much government involvement in the nation’s health care system. Items assessing respondents’ grasp of the details of Clinton’s plan dealt with contingencies such as whether switching doctors, hospitals, or insurance companies would be necessary under the new plan, whether all the costs of health insurance for workers and their families would be covered under the new plan, whether people who lost or quit their jobs would also lose their coverage under the new plan, the effect of the plan on people who were on welfare and people who were not working, and whether going to the doctor or hospital would involve filling out more paperwork under the new plan. Respondents were also asked for their opinions about Clinton’s plan for a health security card; whether they were concerned about various potential repercussions of the health care plan, including increased government bureaucracy, a decline in the quality of medical care, limited choice of doctors or hospitals, or increased taxes to pay for the plan; and whether they thought Clinton’s plan would help or hurt various constituencies such as doctors, small businesses, insurance companies, and retired people. Additional survey items covered whether the Clinton administration had a complete plan for health care reform, whether Clinton had described all the important features of the plan to the public, and whether people such as Hillary Clinton, Newt Gingrich, or Robert Dole, among others, had influenced how respondents thought about the health care plan.

Background information on respondents includes political party, voter registration status, marital status, age, religion, education, employment status, Hispanic origin, household income, and sex.

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within households, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: A weight variable with two implied decimal places has been included and must be used in any analysis.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,015
Variables: 97
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 4

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS MONTHLY POLL AND CALL-BACK, AUGUST 1993 (ICPSR 6208)

SUMMARY: This poll is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Questions assessed Bill Clinton's presidency with regard to his handling of the economy and foreign policy, the strength of his leadership qualities, the fairness and potential impact of his economic plan, health care reform, and the situation in the former Yugoslavia. Additional questions concerned Congress, the national economy, reducing the federal budget deficit, Hillary Clinton's chairing of the Health Care Reform Commission, using the United States Air Force to bomb Serbian positions to protect humanitarian aid shipments to the Bosnians, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Bob Dole, Ross Perot, and the Republican attack on Clinton's deficit reduction plan. The callback portion of the survey focused on opinion regarding Clinton's address concerning his deficit reduction plan. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, parental status, presidential vote choice in the 1992 election, political party affiliation, political orientation, education, age, race, Hispanic origin, family income, and sex.

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

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, Survey Research [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]). For the call-back survey, 621 of the original respondents were recontacted.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 870
Variables: 75
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News

CBS NEWS MONTHLY POLL #1, DECEMBER 1993 (ICPSR 6330)

SUMMARY: This poll is part of a continuing series of monthly surveys that solicit public opinion on the presidency and on a range of other political and social issues. Questions assessed Bill Clinton's presidency with regard to his handling of the economy and foreign policy, and asked respondents to identify the most important problem facing the country, to rate the national economy, and to indicate whether they were optimistic about 1994. Subsequent questions dealt with the Clinton health care reform plan, the trustworthiness of the government in Washington, how Congress handled its job, the role of the United States in situations such as Bosnia and Somalia, handguns and crime, Michigan doctor Jack Kevorkian and physician-assisted suicide, and NFL football. Background information on respondents includes employment status, gun ownership, crime victimization, household composi-
tion, most recent presidential vote choice, political party, political orientation, education, age, race, Hispanic origin, family income, and sex.

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

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

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,289
Variables: 106
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

CBS News/The New York Times/ Tokyo Broadcasting System


SUMMARY: This survey, in addition to assessing the Clinton presidency, focused on opinions related to Japan. Respondents were asked about Bill Clinton’s handling of the presidency, foreign policy, and the economy. They were also asked about Clinton’s economic plan and about his political orientation, leadership qualities, ability to deal with an international crisis, and concern for the needs and problems of people. Additional questions concerned the fairness of a gasoline tax to reduce the federal budget deficit, and whether the government works better when the president and the majority of Congress both belong to the same political party. Concerning Japan, respondents were asked to identify the country that would become the United States’ most important economic and diplomatic partner in the next century, to describe present and future relations between Japan and the United States, to indicate their feelings toward Japan, to consider whether Japan would be the number one economic power in the world in the next century, and to describe the current condition of the Japanese economy. Respondents were asked whether Japanese companies were competing unfairly with American companies, whether the United States, Japan, or Germany made products and cars of higher quality, whether Japan was more advanced in high technology, and whether Japan would achieve a higher level of technology in manufacturing than the United States in the next century. Further questions concerning Japan dealt with trade, protectionism, the dispute with Russia over four islands captured by Russia during World War II, participation in international peace-keeping operations, and the provision of military and financial assistance in response to requests by allies. Additional topics included the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Bosnia, Somalia, and immigration. The call-back portion of the survey focused on opinion regarding the American attack on the headquarters of the Iraqi Intelligence Agency in Baghdad in response to evidence of an Iraqi plot to assassinate then-President George Bush. Background information on respondents includes voter registration status, household composition, 1992 presidential vote, amount of attention paid to news about Japan and Russia, nationality of company that made respondent’s car, political party, political orientation, marital status, religious preference, education, age, race, Hispanic origin, family income, and sex.

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

SAMPLING: A variation of random-digit dialing using primary sampling units (PSUs) was employed, consisting of blocks of 100 telephone numbers identical through the eighth digit and stratified by geographic region, area code, and size of place. Within households, respondents were selected using a method developed by Leslie Kish and modified by Charles Backstrom and Gerald Hursh (see Backstrom and Hursh, Survey Research [Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1963]). For the call-back survey, 622 of the original respondents were recontacted.

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

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Card Image

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,363
Variables: 139
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 3

Documentation: machine-readable only

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for all previously embargoed variables are now available. Some variables have been combined or recoded from the previous version of this collection and are documented in a revised file of SPSS data definition statements.

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,014
Variables: 778
Record Length: 882
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $4

Data processing for this collection have been replaced by the principal investigators. Included in this release are baseline data for all four EPESE sites as well as first-, second-, and third-year follow-up data from the Iowa, Massachusetts, and Connecticut sites and information from death certificates for deaths occurring in the first three years of follow-up. A WordPerfect version of the documentation is available in five separate files for FTP and on diskette.

NOTICE: Additional documentation, The EPESE Resource Book, and questionnaires are available in hardcopy form only upon request from ICPSR. The baseline age distribution is: East Boston: 65–69 (N = 1,277), 70–74 (N = 1,081), 75–79 (N = 697), 80–84 (N = 413), and 85+ (N = 341). Iowa: 65–69 (N = 986), 70–74 (N = 988), 75–79 (N = 815), 80–84 (N = 523), and 85+ (N = 361). New Haven (non-Blacks): 65–69 (N = 611), 70–74 (N = 590), 75–79 (N = 491), 80–84 (N = 335), and 85+ (N = 256). New Haven (Blacks): 65–74 (N = 351), and 75+ (N = 178). North Carolina: 65–69 (N = 1,420), 70–74 (N = 1,121), 75–79 (N = 794), 80–84 (N = 505), and 85+ (N = 322). Totals for each area are: East Boston (N = 3,809), Iowa (N = 3,673), New Haven (N = 2,811), and North Carolina (N = 4,165).

EURO-BAROMETER 38.0: EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE, PASSIVE SMOKING, AND CONSUMER ISSUES, SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER 1992 (ICPSR 6044)

COLLECTION CHANGES: This release of the data collection includes substantive values for the following previously-embargoed variables: V235 to V298 (Q.27, Q.28, and Q.55 to Q.64), V452 to V466 (Denmark), and V496 to V530 (Q.83 to Q.106).

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: BLANKS/ MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,014
Variables: 670
Record Length: 777
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: price not available at press time

United States Department of Justice,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: SAS data definition statements for Part 50, Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1986, have been added as Part 184, and SPSS data definition statements for that data file have been revised. In addition, the codebook, SAS data definition statements (Part 239), and SPSS data definition statements for the Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1991 data (Part 73) have been revised to correct the missing data codes.

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: 72 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 5 data files + machine-readable documentation (WP 5.1) + data collection instrument
DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length, and OSIRIS with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 50: Offenses Known and Clearances by Arrest, 1986
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 17,441
Variables: 1,458
Record Length: 5,251
Records Per Case: 1
Part 73: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1991
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 21,545
Variables: 156
Record Length: 296
Records Per Case: 1

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 13 files with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.ICPSR/ FREQ.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/
CONCHK.ICPSR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ CDBK.ICPSR

Documentation: machine-readable only

James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEYS, 1972–1993: [CUMULATIVE FILE] (ICPSR 6217)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A WordPerfect 5.1 version of the hardcopy documentation for this collection is now available in 13 files on diskette and for FTP (File Transfer Protocol).

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (WP 5.1) + SPSS data definition statements

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

Documentation: machine-readable only

Pretrial Services Resource Center

NATIONAL PRETRIAL REPORTING PROGRAM, 1988–1989 (ICPSR 9508)

COLLECTION CHANGES: These data were resupplied and subsequently checked for wild or invalid codes. Standard machine-readable documentation and SAS and SPSS data definition statements were prepared.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 54 files + machine-readable documentation (text) + SAS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR/ CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (A SAMPLE): 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8101)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-readable data dictionary for Parts 1–56 has been added to this collection as Part 80.

Julie A. Nelson

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEYS, 1980–1989: INTERVIEW SURVEYS, FOR HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ANALYSIS (ICPSR 9851)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The machine-readable codebook (Part 55) has been revised and corrected. A table was added to the codebook by ICPSR to assist in the identification of the ICPSR Dataset/Part Number and Part Name associated with each of the data files in this collection and to bridge the file-naming conventions used by the principal investigator and ICPSR.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/ BLANKS/ CONCHK.PR/ CONCHK.PR/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PR

Documentation: machine-readable only
United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (C SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 8212)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** A machine-readable data dictionary has been added to this collection as Part 2.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 1 data file + database dictionary

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**Part 80: Data Dictionary for Parts 1-55**

**Record Length:** 80

**Documentation:** N/A

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United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (B SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 8211)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** A machine-readable data dictionary has been added to this collection as Part 2.

**EXTENT OF COLLECTION:** 1 data file + database dictionary

**DATA FORMAT:** Logical Record Length

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**Part 2: Data Dictionary**

**Record Length:** 80

**Documentation:** N/A

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United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census

**ABC News**

**ABC NEWS DAILY TRACKING POLL, NOVEMBER 1992 (ICPSR 6025)**

**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Missing column locations for variables have been added to the codebook.

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

**DATA FORMAT:** Card Image

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**File Structure:** rectangular

**Cases:** 17,582

**Variables:** 25

**Record Length:** 80

**Records Per Case:** 3

**Documentation:** N/A

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United States Sentencing Commission


**COLLECTION CHANGES:** Codebooks for Parts 4, 5, and 6 have been changed to reflect correct part names.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**Part 80: Data Dictionary for Parts 1-56**

**Record Length:** 80

**Documentation:** N/A
Additions to the Guide

The following new data collections were released in the ICPSR Guide to Resources and Services, 1994-1995, published in August 1994. Descriptions of their contents have not appeared in any previous Bulletins. Updates to the Guide follow this section.

Karlheinz Reif and Anna Melich

EURO-BAROMETER 36.0: REGIONAL IDENTITY AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE THIRD WORLD, FALL 1991 (ICPSR 9771)

SUMMARY: This round of Euro-Barometer surveys investigated the level of public support for the European Community (EC) and assessed attitudes toward regional development and perceptions of the Third World. Respondents were asked how well-informed they felt about the EC, how supportive they were of efforts being made to unify Western Europe, whether their country had benefited from being an EC member, and their personal interest in EC matters. Respondents were also asked to judge which areas of policy should be decided by national governments and which by a central Community structure, and to express their reactions to the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, their expectations for the Single European Market, and their opinions about the role and importance of the European Parliament. A new series of questions examined respondents' views toward the recording and distribution of personal information by private and public organizations, the recording and use of certain types of information, and the transfer of personal information among organizations. Questions about smoking included whether the respondent had heard of the European Code Against Cancer, whether the respondent smoked, what tobacco products were used by smokers, how many cigarettes were smoked in a day by the respondent, and whether smokers had plans to cut down their tobacco consumption. Items on regional identification included respondents' conceptions of "their region", attachment to their town, village, region, or country; whether there were policies to develop less favored re-

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics

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

COLLECTION CHANGES: Decimal variables have been corrected in the codebook and in the SAS and SPSS data definition statements. Part 3, Errata (March 1994), has been changed to reflect these corrections.

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 106,237
Variables: 71
Record Length: 267
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 78

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

Documentation: N/A

United States Department of Justice. Bureau of Prisons

SURVEY OF INMATES OF FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1991 (ICPSR 6037)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A Source and Accuracy statement was added to the codebook for Part 3, Unsuccessful Interview Data.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR

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

Part 3: Unsuccessful Interview Data
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 475
Variables: 36
Record Length: 160
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: N/A
regions in member countries, whether there should be policies to develop regions in member countries, and what the European Community's policy should be with respect to developing regions in the European Community. Queries about the Third World included perceptions of the extent of hunger and economic development in the Third World; the respondent's personal impression and experience with the Third World; the respondent's source, nature, and need for information about the Third World; whether aid should be given to Third World countries and the expected nature and benefit of that aid; what the aim of relations with Third World countries should be; and the expected future of the Third World. As in previous Euro-Barometers, questions on political party preference asked respondents which party they felt the closest to, how they voted in their country's last general election, and how they would vote if a general election were held tomorrow. Additional information was gathered on family income, number of people residing in the home, size of locality, home ownership, region of residence, occupation of the head of household, and the respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, religion, religiosity, subjective social class standing, socio-professional status, and left-right political self-placement.

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

SAMPLING: Multistage national probability sample.

NOTE: Data processing for this collection was performed at the Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung in Köln, Germany.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ CONCHK.PR/ UNDOCCHECK.PR/ RECODE

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 14,006
Variables: 473
Record Length: 575
Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: $4

Arne L. Kalleberg, David Knoke, Peter V. Marsden, and Joe L. Spaeth

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SURVEY (NOS), 1991 (ICPSR 6240)

SUMMARY: This study is a representative sample of United States work organizations, with data from informants about human resources policies and practices. Employed respondents in the 1991 General Social Survey gave identification and location information about their employers and the employers of working spouses. Each employee interviewed in person was matched to his or her employer, and an informant from the work establishment (either the personnel director or the chief executive officer) was interviewed by telephone or by mail questionnaire. Industry data from published government sources were merged with these data. Topics covered include employer staffing procedures, interval job ladders, promotion chains, job training programs, employee benefits and incentives, and structural characteristics of organizations.

UNIVERSE: All United States business establishments with one or more paid employees (including self-employed owners).

SAMPLING: Cross-sectional, implicit sample, proportional to size of establishment (determined by the number of employees).

RESTRICTIONS: County-level and ZIP-code-level data are not being released. These data are only available from the principal investigators with certain restrictions.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SPSS data definition statements

File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 727
Variables: approx. 1,000
Record Length: 1,866
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $5

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

MULTIPLE CAUSE OF DEATH, 1988 (ICPSR 6299)

SUMMARY: This data collection presents information about the causes of all deaths occurring in the United States during 1988. 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.

UNIVERSE: All deaths occurring in the United States in 1988.

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 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: 2,171,196
Variables: approx. 100
Record Length: 440
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: $14

Antony M. Pate and Lorie E. Fridell

POLICE USE OF FORCE
[UNITED STATES]: OFFICIAL
REPORTS, CITIZEN COMPLAINTS,
AND LEGAL CONSEQUENCES,
1991–1992 (ICPSR 6274)

SUMMARY: This national survey was designed to collect information on police departmental policies and practices pertaining to the use of physical force—both deadly and less than lethal—by law enforcement officers. A further objective was to investigate the enforcement of these policies by examining the extent to which complaints of policy violations were reviewed and violations punished. Additionally, the survey sought to determine the extent to which departments kept records on the use of force, and to collect from those agencies that recorded this information data relating to how frequently officers used force, the characteristics of officers who did and did not have complaints filed against them, and the training of recruits on the appropriate use of force. The study also provides data on citizen complaints of excessive force, the disposition of those complaints, and litigation concerning allegations of excessive force. Additional variables provide agency size, demographic characteristics, and workload.

UNIVERSE: All law enforcement agencies in the United States.

SAMPLING: A list of law enforcement agencies was used from the Law Enforcement Sector portion of the 1990 Justice Agency List (JAL) produced by the Government Division of the Bureau of the Census. To ensure adequate representation of all agencies, a stratified sampling procedure was used to select agencies within jurisdiction size categories. After the stratification procedure was applied, 28 selected agencies were removed as ineligible. The total sample size was 1,697 law enforcement agencies.

NOTE: Data collected for Section IV of the survey instrument, “Assaults Against Police Officers,” comprise a different study and are not included in this data collection. The data collection instrument is available only in hardcopy form upon request from ICPSR.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/
UNDOCCHK. ICPSR/ RECODE/ CONCHK. ICPSR

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

MANUS I. MIDILARSKY AND KUN Y. PARK

MAJOR-MINOR POWER WARS,
1495–1815 (ICPSR 6321)

SUMMARY: The purpose of this data collection was to identify and to date wars between major and minor powers. Data were collected and collated on initiation of wars, participation and termination date for each participant, outcome, and, whenever possible, total casualties suffered in the conflict. The individual battle was taken as the basic unit of analysis. If contestants were the same, but more than six months separated each individual battle, and battles met certain other criteria, each was treated as a separate war. If not, they were coded as part of one larger conflict. A total of 65 wars that involved one major and one minor power on opposing sides were identified for this collection.

UNIVERSE: All wars from 1495 to 1815 involving one major and one minor power on opposing sides.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 1 data file + 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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Documentation: machine-readable only

MANUS I. MIDILARSKY AND KUN Y. PARK

MAJOR-MINOR POWER WARS,
1495–1815 (ICPSR 6321)

SUMMARY: This survey was conducted prior to the 1984 presidential election involving candidates Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale. Respondents were asked about their voter registration status, whether they intended to vote in the presidential election, the candidate they would vote for if the election were held that day, the candidate they were currently leaning toward voting for, and whether they would vote that way in the November election. Those surveyed were also asked about their party preferences regarding congressional elections in their districts. Background information on respondents includes political party, participation in the
1980 presidential election, education, age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex.

UNIVERSE: Adults aged 18 and over living in households with telephones in the 48 contiguous United States.

SAMPLING: Households were selected by random-digit dialing. Within households, the respondent selected was the adult living in the household who last had a birthday and who was at home at the time of the interview.

NOTE: A weight variable with one implied decimal place has been included and must be used in any analysis.

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

DATA FORMAT: Card Image
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,855
Variables: 26
Record Length: 80
Records Per Case: 2

Documentation: machine-readable only

Updates to the Guide

Warren E. Miller, and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDIES CUMULATIVE DATA FILE, 1952–1992 (ICPSR 8475)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data from the American National Election Study, 1990: Post-Election Survey (ICPSR 9548) have been added to this data collection, and SAS (Part 2) and SPSS data definition statements have been created.

NOTE: This file contains only a subset of the variables from the total American National Election Study series. Variables selected for inclusion were those most central to the research program of the election studies and which appeared in at least three of the surveys. Variables have been recoded to be consistent across the time span.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: MDATA/ CONCHK.PU/ UNDOCCHK.PU

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

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 37,456
Variables: 723
Record Length: 909
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: SAS Data Definition Statements
Record Length: 76

Documentation: $27

Warren E. Miller, Donald R. Kinder, Steven J. Rosenstone, and the National Election Studies

AMERICAN NATIONAL ELECTION STUDY, 1990: POST-ELECTION SURVEY (ICPSR 9548)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A new version of Part 22, Field Administration File (CPS Version), containing more complete information on household composition, has been added to the collection. In addition, a total of 20 respondents were dropped from Part 22 due to two reasons. First, it was determined that during the conduct of the 1992 Post-Election Survey, the entire set of 1990 interviews conducted by one of the interviewers (with the exception of one case) was very likely fabricated in whole or in part. Second, several 1990 respondents were actually not eligible to be interviewed since they were not citizens.

NOTE: The Extent of Processing field applies to Part 1 of this collection only. For Part 22, the following descriptors apply: CONCHK.PU/ MDATA/ UNDOCCHK.PU.

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

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

DATA FORMAT: OSIRIS and Card Image with SAS and SPSS data definition statements for each (Part 1), OSIRIS (Part 22)

Part 22: Field Administration File (CPS Version)
File Structure: hierarchical

Documentation: $4

Collection Changes: A machine-readable errata file dated April 1994 has been added to this collection as Part 3.

Extent of Collection: 1 data file + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary

Extent of Processing: Nonnum/Blanks/MData/Conchk.Pr/Undocchk.Pr

Data Format: Logical Record Length

Part 3: April 1994 Errata
Record Length: 76

Documentation: N/A


Collection Changes: Part 3, a supplementary data file, and SAS and SPSS data definition statements for this file (Part 4) have been added to this collection. Part 3 provides information on the total number of cases included in the 1990 Post-Election Survey sample (1,980 respondents who were valid interviews and 805 selected respondents who were not interviewed) in order to study survey nonresponse. Variables include reasons for noninterview, the number of calls, and characteristics of the noninterviewed household. A machine-readable errata file dated April 1994 has also been added as Part 5.

Note: Variables 804–817 are new additions that appear in Part 3 of this collection. This supplementary file can be merged with Part 1 using the 1990 Case Identification variable (V4).

Extent of Collection: 2 data files + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of Processing: Nonnum/Blanks/MData/Conchk.Pr/Undocchk.Pr

Data Format: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 3: Supplementary Data File
Case: 2,785
Variables: 54
Records Per Case: 1

Part 4: SAS Data Definition Statements for Supplementary Data File
Record Length: 76

Part 5: April 1994 Errata
Record Length: 76

Documentation: $4


Collection Changes: Part 23, Nonresponse "Bias" File (CPS Version), and corresponding SAS and SPSS data definition statements (Part 24) have been added to this collection. The Nonresponse "Bias" File, designed to permit analysis of the causes and consequences of nonresponse, presents information concerning 3,690 cases that include complete or partial interviews for the Pre-/Post-Election Survey plus refusals, no-contact, and nonsample cases. A machine-readable errata file dated April 1994 has also been added as Part 4.

Extent of Collection: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionary + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements + data collection instrument + machine-readable frequencies

Extent of Processing: Nonnum/Blanks/MData/Freq.Icprs/Undocchk.Pr/Recode

Data Format: OSIRIS with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 4: 1994 Errata
Record Length: 76

Part 24: SAS Data Definition Statements for Nonresponse "Bias" File (CPS Version)
Record Length: 77

Documentation: machine-readable only

United States Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Uniform Crime Reporting Program Data: [United States] (ICPSR 9028)

Collection Changes: The following files have been added: Part 76, Property Stolen and Recovered, 1992, with SAS (Part 242) and SPSS data definition statements; Part 77, Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1992, with SAS (Part 243) and SPSS data definition statements; and Part 78, Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1992, with SAS (Part 244) and SPSS data definition statements.

Extent of Collection: 72 data files + machine-readable documentation (text) + OSIRIS dictionaries + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

Extent of Processing: Nonnum/MData/Undocchk.ICPSR/Recode

Data Format: Logical Record Length, and OSIRIS with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 76: Property Stolen and Recovered, 1992
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 16,328
Variables: 1,130
Record Length: 6,958
Records Per Case: 1

Part 78: Police Employee (LEOKA) Data, 1992
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 18,012
Variables: 2,256
Record Length: 3,595
Records Per Case: 1

Part 77: Supplementary Homicide Reports, 1992
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 22,460
Variables: 156
Record Length: 296
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: F4

Part 242–244: SAS Data Definition Statements for Parts 76–78
Record Length: 69 to 79 per part
Richard J. Gelles and Murray A. Straus

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN FAMILIES, 1985 (ICPSR 9211)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The data file is now structured with one record per case. The data collection has been expanded to include a machine-readable codebook and SAS and SPSS data definition statements.

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

DOCUMENTATION: Machine-readable only

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1989: INTERVIEW SURVEY, DETAILED EXPENDITURE FILES (ICPSR 9841)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-readable errata file dated April 1994 has been added to this collection as Part 57.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 54 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA/CONCHK.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1991: DIARY SURVEY (ICPSR 6210)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-readable errata file dated April 1994 has been added as Part 21.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 16 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA/CONCHK.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 294
Variables: 12
Record Length: 66
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Part 2: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 79

Part 57: Errata (April 1994)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: N/A

National Commission on Children

SURVEY OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN, 1990: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9595)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The codebook has been reformatted and updated with minor changes, and an SPSS data dictionary has been added as Part 2.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,002
Variables: 609
Record Length: 981
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Part 2: Data Dictionary
File Structure: rectangular
Record Length: 79

Part 21: Errata (April 1994)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: N/A

AGE-BY-RACE SPECIFIC CRIME RATES, 1965–1985: [UNITED STATES] (ICPSR 9589)

COLLECTION CHANGES: The record length of the data file, incorrectly stated in previous descriptions of this collection, is 66. In addition, SAS and SPSS data definition statements are now available for these data.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 1,738
Variables: 495
Record Length: 579
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only

Part 2: Data Dictionary
File Structure: rectangular
Record Length: 79

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1990: INTERVIEW SURVEY, DETAILED EXPENDITURE FILES (ICPSR 9817)

COLLECTION CHANGES: A machine-readable errata file dated April 1994 has been added to this collection as Part 57.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 54 data files + machine-readable documentation (text)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: NONNUM/BLANKS/MDATA/CONCHK.PR/UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 21: Errata (April 1994)
Record Length: 79

Documentation: machine-readable only

Jacqueline Cohen and Richard Rosenfeld

COLLECTION CHANGES: The record length of the data file, incorrectly stated in previous descriptions of this collection, is 66. In addition, SAS and SPSS data definition statements are now available for these data.

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

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: UNDOCCHK.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 6,002
Variables: 609
Record Length: 981
Records Per Case: 1

Documentation: machine-readable only
List of “FTP-able” Studies Grows

The ICPSR staff has made considerable progress over the summer months in preparing data for electronic retrieval through the Consortium Data Network (CDNet). At press time, over 700 data collections were available for FTP — nearly 25 percent of the holdings. A definitive list of online studies can be obtained by typing "/help ftp" at the prompt in the new version of CDNet.

Starting this fall, data added to online storage will be stored in compressed format to maximize available disk space.

Additional Studies Available via ICPSR’s “FastTrack”

As reported in the May 1994 Bulletin, 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 should subscribe to the ICPSR SERIES-L listserv, where announcements of the availability of “FastTrack” datasets appear. These collections are also announced on the ICPSR Hotline, which can be accessed through CDNet, through the ICPSR Gopher, or by phone (313-763-3486).

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 possible, ICPSR is bypassing some of its standard data processing steps and checks. 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 is minimal for the FastTrack studies, 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. After ordering data via the FastTrack, please complete the user survey provided. Personal communications by e-mail or phone are also welcome.

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

1. Subscribe to the ICPSR listserv 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 CDNet 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.

Collections available via ICPSR’s FastTrack at press time included:

**Schools and Staffing Survey, 1990-1991: [United States]**
FastTrack Subdirectory:
Schools_and_Staffing/SASS:90-91

FastTrack Subdirectory:
Schools_and_Staffing/TFS:91-92

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1991: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files**
FastTrack Subdirectory:
Consumer_Expenditures/CES_91:INT

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1992: Interview Survey, Detailed Expenditure Files**
FastTrack Subdirectory:
Consumer_Expenditures/CES_92:INT

**Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1992: Diary Survey**
FastTrack Subdirectory:
Consumer_Expenditures/CES_92:DRY

FastTrack Subdirectory:
Campaign_Expenditures/Detailed_Report

FastTrack Subdirectory:
Campaign_Expenditures/Longitudinal

FastTrack Subdirectory:
Campaign_Expenditures/Information_Act

FastTrack Subdirectory:
Campaign_Expenditures/Financial_Activity
ICPSR Unit Names Change

In an effort to clarify the responsibilities of different divisions within ICPSR, the Member Services section has been renamed ICPSR User Support. The Data Library is now Archival Operations.

Catalogs Sent to ORs

The following publication was sent to Official Representatives in July 1994:

- **Data Available From the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, 1994**
- The **Guide to Resources and Services, 1994–1995**, was sent out in August.

Forthcoming...

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

- **General Election Data for the United States, 1970–1990** (and associated files)
- **European Communities Studies, 1970–1992**
- **Euro-Barometer 33**
- **Spouse Abuse Replication Project in Metro Dade County, Florida, 1987–1989**
- **Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment, 1987–1989**
- **National Crime Surveys: National Sample, 1993 [Long-Term Data]**

September 1994 Vol. XV, No. 1

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 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 User Support, ICPSR.

The ICPSR Bulletin is published four times during each academic year to inform Official Representatives at the member campuses, ICPSR Council Members, and other interested scholars of the data collections most recently released or updated by ICPSR and to keep readers informed of activities occurring at ICPSR and at other member institutions. For subscription information, contact the Editor.

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